The New-York Times.

VOL. XXV.......NO. 7677. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 23, 1876.---TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE PRESIDENCY.

A WESTERN VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

RELATIVE PROSPECTS OF THE PROMINENT REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES — IMPORTANCE OF CARRYING NEW-YORK STATE — THE STRENGTH OF THE INDEPENDENT VOTER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Thursday, April 20, 1876.

The most significant incident of the general canvass of Presidential candidates going on in the West is the fact that both Republicans and Democrats are settling down to the conviction that the result of the election will probably turn upon the vote of New-York State. This opinion is not jumped at, but is the common point to which observation from both sides has led. There is a notable lack of confidence in both parties. The encouragement which the Democrats found from the "tidal wave" of 1874 has been considerably diminished by the vacillating policy of the Democratic majority in the House and the defiant tone assumed by the ex-Confederates. Where they formerly charged the Republican Party with the responsibility for the panic, it is now felt that the Democratic Party at least shares the blame for the continuation of hard times. Among the Republicans, on the other hand, there is a feeling that the South is almost solidly Democratic, and that there is little hope for carrying even those States where the negro vote ought to turn the scale, since the Supreme Court has declared the so-called Enforcement acts practically inoperative. A natural inference from this situation is that the contest will be close, and that, in such case, the large vote of New-York State in the Electoral College has even more than its ordinary weight. The influence which this inference is likely to exert in both parties is the nomination of a man on either side who is thought most likely to carry New-York; and the feeling of uncertainty also induces the hope that both parties may be prompted to put forward their best men.

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.

It is conceded in the West, removed as we are from the "machine" politics which has Washington as its base of operations, that the best chance of Republican victory is to be found in the strongest possible appeal to the reform element, and in the nomination of the man most likely to command the confidence of the people in this respect. It is safe to say that the Western delegations to the Cincinnati Convention, with the possible exception of that of Indiana, will go there with this idea mainly in view, and will be ready to sacrifice any individual preferences they may have to carry it out. It may be that this spirit will discover the "Great Unknown" whom Mr. Blaine is represented as regarding as his most formidable contestant, but the present indication is, that if this sentiment prevails, it is most likely to fix upon Mr. Bristow as its representative. That this remark may not be given an undue importance, I will say at once that Mr. Blaine, *per contra*, seems to have the greatest strength among political circles; only it is always doubtful nowadays how much the professional politicians and the self-constituted wire-pullers can control the assertion of the popular will. The Western States will not be seriously incumbered by the "favorite son" nuisance. There will be no unity of action from the West in the Cincinnati Convention, and probably no instructions or attachments that will not be readily thrown off to take up with the candidate who shall develop the greatest strength with reference to the campaign. The impression is that such candidate will be either Mr. Blaine or Mr. Bristow—the former if the struggle with the extreme Southern element becomes even more pronounced than now, and the latter if the necessity of reforming the civil service shall be palpably paramount. In either case it is conceded that the former must thoroughly clean his skirts of any and all the scandals which the Democrats may seek to fix on him. There is an implicit faith in Mr. Bristow in this regard.

The closeness of the Presidential contest is foreshadowed by the general disposition to concede to the Democrats all the Southern States except South Carolina, and the possible rescue of North Carolina, Louisiana, and Florida. To these must be added the apparent Democratic control of Connecticut, California, and Oregon, which will cast three votes. If the Democrats can carry all these States, except South Carolina, they will have 145 out of the 369 electoral votes, and the result in New-York will then practically determine the matter; for the vote of that State, with almost any other Northern or Western State, would give them a majority. Indiana is regarded as doubtful, except Morton be nominated, though the failure of the Democratic State Convention yesterday to indorse Landers, the "Independent Greenback" candidate for Governor, may demoralize the party; nevertheless, it is pretty certain Mr. Hendricks, if nominated at St. Louis, could carry the State as against anybody but Morton. But it is noticeable that in conceding all this dependence on the vote of New-York, there is no sentiment in the West inclining toward Mr. Conkling. His claims to the nomination at Cincinnati are scarcely given a thought. When there is any expression of opinion concerning him, it seems to be summed up in the serious doubt of his being able to carry his own State, the very one believed to be most important. There is a natural hostility among the more homely people of the West to the personal haughtiness with which Mr. Conkling is associated in their minds, and there is no disposition to believe, notwithstanding the reported favor he enjoys with the Administration, that he has any formidable strength. In the case of Mr. Blaine, though he is to some extent identified, in the minds of those who desire reform most of all, with those particular party associations which ought to be cast aside, he has personal elements of popularity that commend him to the Western people, and he has gained great strength from the position he has assumed on the school question and the effective hostility he has shown the Confederate sentiment in Congress. Assuming that he can free himself entirely from the recent charges made against him, he will probably have more lasting strength in the convention among the Western people than any other candidate. If he fails to do this, or if for some other reason his strength shall wane, this Western constituency would probably go over in bulk to Mr. Bristow. There is reason to think Blaine would encourage such a transfer in case he should abandon the hope of getting the nomination for himself, (1,) because of his personal hostility to Conkling; (2,) because his New-England friends would largely incline to Bristow, and (3) because he would naturally prefer to associate himself with the sentiment Bristow represents. For the others, Morton seems to have been dropped out of the possibilities. Conkling's chances are not more seriously considered in the West than Hartranft's, and Washburne and Hayes stand upon about the same footing, with small thought that either will be nominated.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

The importance of New-York's vote has prompted the more thoughtful and honest Democrats to revive the claims of Mr. Tilden within the last few weeks. In Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and some of the other large Western cities, there are evidences of a growth of sentiment in his behalf. But it is still extremely doubtful whether the *personnel* of this following is numerous enough to make any headway against the anti-Tilden sentiment generated in the last Ohio campaign. Though the Ohio men—Thurman and Allen as well as Pendleton—seem to have dropped out of sight, the animosity to Tilden which they represented has remained behind. The only devoted adherence Tilden commands in the West is among a certain class of business men in the cities, who properly estimate the importance of having a President who is uncompromisingly in favor of an honest currency, and a candidate who will most likely attract to the Democratic Party the votes of disaffected Republicans on the ground of official corruption. But there is abundant evidence that the spoils system is even more devotedly cherished among the ruling spirits of the Democratic Party than by the politicians of the Republican Party, and the "Rag-baby" has certainly more worshipers in that camp. Tilden cannot hope to find favor with either of those classes. The candidate for the nomination at St. Louis having the strongest hold upon the Democrats of the West is unquestionably Hendricks. The absolute certainty of his being able to carry his own State as against anybody except Morton, (who is not likely to oppose him,) and the entire satisfaction he would give at the South, are the most notable elements of his strength. In addition to this, it is believed that he would harmonize the party on the currency question better than an extreme resumptionist or an avowed greenbacker. To put it more plainly, he is thought to be a successful "trimmer," and a very large portion of the Democrats conceive this to be the thing desired for their candidate. It is admitted in the West, too, that Indiana has taken a conspicuous position at Washington in the person of Kerr as Speaker and Joseph E. McDonald in the Senate; the latter is one of the most successful political harmonizers of the time. It is maintained, also, that Mr. Hendricks' position in public and private life has always been as dignified as that of Mr. Tilden, and that he will have just as devoted an adherence among the "swallow-tail" faction of the party without alienating to the same extent the "short-hairs." Any further explanation of his advantages may be found in his being essentially a Western man.

A scheme has been disclosed from Washington within a day or two that may develop some strength in the St. Louis Convention. I refer to the report that Col. Scott, of Pennsylvania, has secured the delegation of that State for Col. Broadhead, of Missouri, a gentleman known chiefly as the recipient of a foolish political letter from the late Frank Blair, and more recently in connection with the whisky prosecutions in St. Louis. A certain clique of Illinois Democrats have also a project to nominate Judge David Davis, of the Supreme Bench, whom they pressed at Cincinnati four years ago. His name would be received with considerable favor by the "Grangers," but the dyed-in-the-wool Democrats will scarcely care to accept a man who was appointed to the Supreme Bench by President Lincoln, and who has always been a Republican except when mentioned in connection with a Democratic nomination for President. Their experience in the Greeley campaign has taught them to avoid "entangling alliances."

The two-thirds rule is an embarrassing feature of the Democratic Convention. It is said that there will be a movement to repeal it at St. Louis. As it was adopted by a majority to defeat Van Buren, so it may possibly be repealed by a majority to nominate Hendricks. Its repeal would certainly be in the interest of Hendricks. If it stands, it may be the means of nominating some such man as Bayard as a compromise candidate. Indeed, if Bayard were an older man, and lived in a larger State, his claims would be very conspicuous. The Southern delegates in the Democratic Convention would go over to him eagerly.

THE INDEPENDENT VOTER.

This is an individual whom neither party can afford to ignore, and the consciousness of this is growing in the West. A striking instance of his influence in politics was afforded by the Chicago city election last Tuesday. The regular Republican ticket was elected by a majority of 5,000, except the candidate for City Treasurer, who was defeated by nearly that many. The reason was that the Republican candidate was unfit, while the Democratic candidate for that office was one of the best men in the city. The independent voter in this case numbered 10,000 in the difference he made when he chose to assert himself. He is best represented in national politics in the call for a conference recently issued in New-York, and signed by William Cullen Bryant, Theodore D. Woolsey, Alexander H. Bullock, Carl Schurz, and Horace White. I had a talk recently with a Western gentleman in full sympathy with the more independent reformers fairly represented by the above-named gentlemen. I learned from him that it was the intention of those interested in the movement to await the nominations of both the Cincinnati Convention and the St. Louis Convention before determining upon any plan of action; that they are naturally inclined to sympathize and act with the Republican Party in case it shall signalize an honest devotion to reform by its choice of candidates; that they are naturally averse to any coalition with the Democratic Party, because they feel that the prospect of reform with that party is exceedingly remote and hazardous; and that, in any event, they would not again subject themselves to the humiliation of what they call "a choice of evils." This gentleman did not undertake to outline the plan of operations which the independent reformers will agree upon, nor to speak for the movement as a whole, But I inferred from what he said that the only candidate among those who have been mentioned on the Republican side whom they would accept is Bristow; that they certainly would not accept either Conkling, Morton, or Blaine. On the Democratic side they might possibly accept Tilden or Bayard, though certainly no other, and that their natural disinclination to affiliate with the Democrats might prompt them to reject even one of these men though nominated in opposition to a Republican candidate whom they could not indorse. In case they should decide to reject the candidates of both parties it is their intention to organize a distinct party of their own and place candidates in nomination. The gentleman I refer to candidly admitted at the outset that they had no expectation of electing such a candidate, but said that the campaign would serve as a starting-point for a new party and furnish an opportunity for independent reform voters to associate themselves in a separate and distinct political alliance. He also admitted that the general cry of "reform" is not enough on which to found a successful party even for the future, but expressed the belief that an earnest, systematic, and scientific reform of the civil service (the abuses of which are certainly the most serious menace to popular government,) is broad enough to carry a distinct party. The canvass by every man of the sentiment of his own friends and acquaintances will reveal the fact that this independent political feeling is sufficiently diffused to be worthy of respectful consideration in making up the nominations and programme for the approaching political campaign.

A SOUTHERN REVIVAL.

RELIGION AMONG THE NEGROES.

WILD SCENES IN NORTH CAROLINA—TWO HUNDRED COLORED PEOPLE BAPTIZED—"DEY HAS GOT IT, DEY SO HAPPY"—A PECULIAR CONFESSION OF FAITH—STRANGE CEREMONIES.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Thursday, April 20, 1876.

No observing traveler in the Southern States can fail to notice the deep-seated and enthusiastic love of religious show and ceremony which prevails among the negroes of the remote country districts. Very often this feeling exists among them to the exclusion of every other aim or desire in life, and for a time they give themselves up entirely to what can only be termed a species of religious madness. Whole nighborhoods are taken with the malady, and for days men, women, and children desert their homes and abandon their work to attend what they call "the revival." Were these demonstrations productive of any good results it would I suppose be unfitting to write of them in this strain. Such is not the case, however; they are always attended with more or less disorder and debauchery, and very often end in the most disgusting practices. No lasting good ever comes of them, and in nearly every case the "convert" who is apparently the most earnest is the first to go back into what is called "de fole ob wickedness." There are thousands of black men and women here and in other parts of the South who have been twenty times "converts," and who have as many times gone back into "de fole." Indeed, this continual "conversion" and "going back" seems to be almost a business with many of them. They engage in it regularly at stated periods, and seem to enjoy the process more and more as they grow older. Perhaps the statement that these so-called "revivals" are nearly always held in the open air, and engaged in by thousands of persons will explain why the average negro is so anxious to be a performer in them. The colored people, as a class, particularly the women, are possessed in an extraordinary degree of that love of display which is always the accompaniment of great ignorance. They have an exceedingly nice sense, too, of dramatic situation. They are always desirous of taking part in any exercise which attracts attention, and they will go any lengths, make any sacrifice, to gain the applause of a crowd. All, or nearly all, of their revival services end in baptism by immersion; the ceremony, as I have stated, is conducted in the open air, usually in the presence of thousands of persons, and the "converts" are regarded with wonder and admiration. They need nothing more to make them, for the time, supremely happy.

A NORTH CAROLINA REVIVAL.

Just now there is a "revival" going on among the colored people in and about Raleigh, N. C. Scores of persons are "converted" each day, and every Sunday hundreds of them are baptized. Last week, while in the "Old North State," I turned for a moment from the perplexities of politics and from the vexed question of who shall be President, and witnessed one of these peculiar ceremonies. The first intimation which I had of "the revival" was conveyed to me by the black waiter of the hospitable little Yarboro House, who, as I came into the breakfast-room asked, "Is yer goin' to de baptisin', boss?" Subsequently by the bootblack, the barber, the hall-boy, and by twenty other colored men and boys I was asked the same question. Before noon I found that "de baptisin'" was the one prevailing topic of conversation among all the inhabitants of the town. The subject was discussed with great apparent interest by whites and blacks alike, and the question, "Is yer goin' to de baptisin'?" and the ready answer, "Yas, honey, I'll be dar," was heard on every side. The ceremony was to take place at 2 o'clock in the afternoon at a small lake about three miles from the town, and in order to be present at it nearly every housekeeper in the place ordered dinner an hour earlier than usual. The hotel-keepers were forced to follow their example, for none of the colored servants would consent to stay away from "de 'vival," and for the same reason every saloon, news-stand, and barber shop in Raleigh were closed at 11 o'clock. A stranger arriving in the place two hours later could have believed that it had been deserted by all its inhabitants. The streets were silent, and the houses shut up. The people had all gone to "de 'vival."

Shortly after 1 o'clock, accompanied by Col. Ike Young, who kindly placed his wagon at my disposal, I started for the scene of "de baptisin'." After leaving the town, our course lay along a country road which we found almost blocked up by foot passengers, by men on horses, and by vehicles of every description. Black, white, and yellow, men, women, and children, were all mingled together. There was, indeed, no distinction of "race, color, or previous condition." Some of the colored girls dressed in expensive silk, made after the latest fashion, sat back in cushioned carriages and looked down upon plainly-clad white women, who walked through the heat and dust. Not a few of the black men were well mounted upon horses and mules, and apparently they were keenly alive to the admiration which they excited in the hearts of the dusky beauties who occupied the carriages. Notwithstanding all their advantages, however, the colored aristocracy, if I may be allowed the expression, did not seem to enjoy themselves half so well as did their more lowly brethren who trudged bare footed by the sides of the carriages.

A NOVEL SCENE.

Upon arriving at our destination we found fully 10,000 people already assembled and waiting patiently for the commencement of the ceremony. The scene was indeed an interesting one. The lake of clear blue water in which the converts were to be immersed was surrounded on all sides by gently rising hills covered with soft grass and crowned by tall trees that were just budding into the first bright foliage of early Summer. Not a cloud appeared to mar the peculiar brightness of the Carolina sky. "A hush was in the air," the trees were motionless, and the crowds that stood about the lake, as if entering fully into the solemnity of the occasion, followed nature's example, and were still. In one secluded corner, separated from the rest and standing at the water's edge, were "the converts." There were some two hundred of them, and they were of all ages, colors, and sizes. The women, who stood at a little distance from the men, were dressed in becoming suits of white cotton cloth, and wore white handkerchiefs bound about their heads. The men were also clothed in white, but were bareheaded. While I was noticing these things the crowd of negroes behind the candidates fell back to the right and left, and through the lane thus formed two gray-headed black men, dressed in flowing gowns of silk, walked slowly toward "the converts." Arriving in the space which separated the men from the women, a hollow square was formed about them, and they both knelt down. One of them then commenced to pray in a voice which was plainly audible to the entire assemblage. He spoke with but little of the negro accent, and his remarks were well worthy of the attention which they received. He exhorted his hearers to remember that the mere ceremony of baptism in water would not convert them; they would have to be born again by the grace of God; and then he prayed long and earnestly that the blessing of the new life might that day come to them. After the old man had finished a hymn was sung by the audience, and then, after a somewhat peculiar confession of faith on the part of the converts, the burden of which was, "I believes de Lord have cleaned my heart," a tall negro, covered with a heavy black gown, walked slowly into the water. He felt his way with a long palm cane, on the top of which a white silk flag was tied. When the water had reached up to his waist he stopped and, planting his cane firmly in the sandy bottom of the lake, turned to where the converts stood and cried, "De waters ob de hosts am ready for de chosen." Upon this two strong young black men, dressed in tight-fitting suits of cloth, came out from the crowd and stood at the edge of the water; they were followed by two other negroes, who wore long, flowing gowns. These men stepped into the water and walked slowly out to where the palm-cane had been planted. As they did so the crowd of converts and those about them began to sing a peculiarly soft and touching melody, each verse of which ended in the words—

> "We is prepared, we's coming now
> We'll be da wid you."

When the hymn was finished one of the ministers, standing in the water, delivered a short address to the candidates.

A BLACK MAN'S SERMON.

He spoke substantially as follows:

"'All ye whom am heavy laidened come unto me and I will give yer rest.' Dese word, my breadern, am de words ob de Lord in heaven, and me his minister speakin' for him do now repeat dem unto all men. Come and yer shall have rest. But afore restin' in a worldly sense what does we do? What does we do, I demand of you, what dar we do when we is at de end ob a long journey in de heat and dust ob de Summer sun? Does we not bath ourselves in water? Ob course we does, and we is refreshed. So must you, ladies and gemmen ob de Lord, dis day, as you has come through a long journey ob sin and wickedness, bath in de water ob de Lord, and yer shall be free from de dust dat have stained yer hearts." "Bress God, we's comin'!" cried a number of the candidates, and the minister continued: "But yer must not suppose dat dis comin' into de water will make yer clean from all your sin; dat it will not do; yer must fust go through fire, red-hot fire." "We has, we has," shouted the converts, who were now becoming wild with excitement. "I know yer has," answered the minister, "and for dat reason I is ready to baptize yer. Come to me and yer shall hab de water ob de Lord, hab it free and as yer will. We is, thank God, not belongin' to no bigotry religion—we is Methodists, holy Methodists." "'Fore God, sure 'nough," cried the candidates. "And," continued the minister, "bein' such, yer shall have water any way dat yer likes. Dem dat wants it sprinkled shall have it sprinkled, dem dat wants it poured shall have it poured, and dem dat wants it ober all by 'mersion shall have it dat way, bress de Lord. And now, breadern, if dat's not liberal religion I donno what is. Dat's all I has to say now. Come to de Lord; come to de waters ob certain libe."

"DAY LIGHT IS A BREAKIN'."

As the last words left the minister's lips the candidates, singing, shouting, laughing, and crying, formed themselves into line, and then, two by two, marched to the water's edge; here they were met by the two young men, whom I have already mentioned, and conducted to the ministers, who, after asking their names, cried, "'Fore God, in de name of de Father, Son, and Holy Gost, I baptize yer." Then they were immersed, and afterward conducted back to the shore by the attendants. Here they were received by the shouts and songs of their friends and hurried off to adjacent tents to change their clothes. The first half dozen candidates went through the ceremony without much noise or display, but as the audience became more and more excited, shouts of "Day is comin' to glory," "Daylight is a breakin'," "Sure, sure 'fore God," "Bress de hosts," were heard on every side. The candidates joined in these cries, and began to act like madmen. They shouted, jumped, and cried; "I'se happy," screamed one, "Christ am here," yelled another, and "'Fore God we's all goin to glory," shouted half a dozen in chorus. Then they began to sing and the refrain:

> "We is in de life-boat—
> We is in de life-boat,
> God keep us da—"

went out from a thousand lips, and was echoed back by the surrounding hills. By this time the two young men were unable to control the candidates who came into the water; they were reinforced by four others, but still they were hardly able to control many of those who were baptized. Slight women seemed to be possessed with the strength of fiends; they tore their necks and arms until they were covered with blood, and breaking away from the ministers and attendants, plunged themselves again and again into the lake; then, when at last they could be forced to land, they fell fainting into the arms of their relatives, who all the time continued to shout, "'Fore God, dey's got it! dey's happy!" This scene continued for upward of two hours. Then it was announced that all the candidates had been baptized, and the vast audience joined in a hymn which ended in the words—

> "We is goin' home—
> No longer on dis earth will roam,
> We is goin' home."

This was the end of the ceremony, and as the shadows of evening began to fall, the crowd went slowly back to Raleigh. Some of the negroes, as they went, continued the hymn, "We is going home."

H. C.

SUSPENSION OF A SAVINGS BANK.

CHICAGO, April 22.—The Cook County Savings Bank has suspended as a bank of deposit, and will immediately wind up its affairs. Its liabilities are $80,000 deposits and $60,000 which the Directors have loaned it. Its assets are $150,000, besides $15,000 in judgment notes, which are of some account. There are 600 depositors, mostly Scandinavians, who, the directors affirm, will receive nearly, if not quite, dollar for dollar. The bank has been in a feeble condition for a long time.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—The following are the official closing prices of mining stocks to-day: Consolidated Virginia, 76; California, 82¼; Segregated Belcher, 82; Ophir, 64; Chollar, 110½; Savage, 16¾; Imperial, (new stock,) 5¾; Mexican, 40¾; Gould & Curry, 19½; Best & Belcher, 53¼; Hale & Norcross, 70; Crown Point, 19¾; Yellow Jacket, 30¾; Alpha, 69; Belcher, 29½; Confidence, 21½; Sierra Nevada, 20¼; Exchequer, 22½; Overman, 70; Justice, 28; Caledonia, 9¾.

DAVENPORT'S TESTIMONY.

CAULFIELD'S COMMITTEE AT WORK.

THE WAY IN WHICH THE SECRET SERVICE FUND WAS USED EXPLAINED—MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE IGNORANT OF THE ELECTION LAWS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Mr. John I. Davenport returned to New-York this afternoon on the train leaving here at 1:30 o'clock. He was before Mr. Caulfield's committee about an hour, but made very little progress with his explanation of the use of the money paid to him from the Department of Justice. He had scarcely entered upon his connected story, before members of the committee began asking questions, some of them evidently for the purpose of obtaining information, others to enforce some point against the witness, while in other cases the questions were of the bullying, brow-beating kind sometimes heard in the Police courts from fourth-rate lawyers. The committee, as a whole, seem disposed to be fair, and to treat the subject with due consideration. For the most part, it may be truthfully said that they have no knowledge of the subject about which they are asking questions. It became evident to-day that some of the members, if they had ever read the election law, are now entirely ignorant of its provisions. The inquiries in many instances therefore seemed like questions that might be propounded to an expert in mechanics by some persons that never saw a machine. One or two illustrations will better explain the point. Davenport had explained how, after the registration had closed, he had sent the Supervisors and Marshals to houses in the City to search out the people registered, and see if they actually lived at the places from which they had been recorded. There had been a good deal of testimony on this point, and upon the issue of 1,200 warrants, which were placed in the hands of Marshals in order that they might arrest on election day persons offering to vote in the names shown to be illegally on the list. The whole subject was made perfectly plain; but one wise member of the committee thought he had discovered a strong point against the action of Davenport, and requested him to explain how it was that he sent his officers about the City to search houses, and arrest those illegally registered, before any warrants were issued, and without having obtained the right of search. There was considerable questioning on this point, which ended in the discovery by the committeeman that the calling at residences to ascertain whether certain persons registered were living at the numbers given, was in accordance with law, and was necessary before warrants could be issued at all. Then the committee found that Mr. Davenport was entitled to a fee of $1 each for the 1,200 warrants issued. Here was another opening into which the acute Mr. Caulfield immediately rushed. With the utmost delicacy he asked Mr. Davenport if it would not be possible, on the supposition that his office was filled by a dishonest man, for five or six men to be sent around to register in various voting districts a great many times, in order that the Commissioner might issue his warrants, and get $1 apiece for them. Mr. Caulfield was greatly surprised at Davenport's reply that a Chief Supervisor could not carry on such a conspiracy as that without the absolute certainty of speedy detection. When it was explained that a large number of supervisors, both Republican and Democratic, would necessarily have to be in the conspiracy, Mr. Caulfield declined to press the point that the fraudulent registration was done in order that warrants of arrest might be issued for a dollar apiece. Then Mr. Cochrane, of Pennsylvania, questioned Davenport very sharply to know why he had not gone before the committee with his evidence concerning the fraudulent character of the registry, and cause the names, which he knew were wrongfully on the list, to be stricken off. Cochrane asked a good many roundabout questions before coming down to the point, which revealed the fact that he was demanding of Davenport to know why he had not acted in the City of New-York in accordance with the Election laws of the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Conger, the Republican member, who watches the investigations closely, asks very few questions. He is likely to have something to say before Davenport leaves the stand, but seems in favor of giving his Democratic colleagues a good deal of rope, of which they promise to make excellent use. Mr. Davenport's statement to-day began with an account of the fraudulent naturalization business, and he exhibited a large bundle of the fraudulent papers, which he has secured from time to time, with the affidavits attached made by the holders, showing how they had come into possession of the papers. The committee inquired closely as to the method in which Davenport was paid for drawing these affidavits, and found he had charged fees where he was entitled, but had drawn those which were voluntarily offered without compensation. Witness explained more fully how fraudulent registrations were made by persons giving as their residences the numbers of stables, and of lumber-yards, vacant houses, &c. Thirty men were registered from one small house on Hudson street; he showed how by his "block books," these frauds were detected, and the voting prevented. The specimens of "block books" were carefully examined, and the question how they were paid for was answered that there was a bill in the Controller's office for extraordinary expenses, in which the cost of these 3,000 small blank books was charged. The methods by which frauds were prevented in 1872 was fully explained, and the issue of warrants for arrest of fraudulent voters was very sharply inquired into. The same subject will be pursued further at the next meeting.

THE CUSTODY OF OFFICIAL PAPERS.

SECRETARY BRISTOW'S REFUSAL TO SURRENDER DOCUMENTS IN HIS DEPARTMENT TO A HOUSE COMMITTEE—HIS REASON FOR SO DOING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Secretary Bristow was recently subpœnaed by the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department, the summons calling at the same time for various official papers connected with transactions in the department before he became Secretary. He appeared before the committee to-day, but did not take with him the documents called for. The committee seemed inclined to complain, but the Secretary was firm, and said that only in extreme and particular cases could the original files of the department be carried away to the committee-rooms. If the committee wanted to see the original papers they should have free access to them in the department, and the entire committee or a sub-committee might make full examination there, and every facility should be accorded them. Copies of the papers could also be furnished to the committee, but they could not have the original papers. This refusal of the Secretary was based upon the action taken in Cabinet yesterday, which became necessary by reason of the great numbers of original papers that were being called for by the committees, and in some cases the papers were so connected with the current work as to interfere with the public business. One of the committees already has in its possession vouchers from the Post Office Department amounting to several hundred thousand dollars. They have been in the possession of the committee for several months, and yet the Chairman refused to return them to the department. In some instances these papers get before committees whose clerks have been discharged at some time from the departments because they were not considered proper persons to be in charge of Government papers. The law makes the heads of the departments custodians of the public records, and some of them already have reason to fear that they have responded too liberally to the demands of the House. Mr. Ely's committee will make no issue with the Secretary, but will examine the papers at the department, where a room will be given them for the purpose.

AN EXPLANATION BY MR. BLAINE.

HE PROMISES TO ANSWER THE VARIOUS CHARGES MADE AGAINST HIM NEXT MONDAY AFTERNOON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Mr. Blaine will on next Monday afternoon ask the House for permission to make a personal explanation, in which he will answer the various charges recently made against him in connection with railroad matters. He intends that the explanation shall cover the entire ground, and believes that it will be a sufficient and satisfactory answer to all the accusations against him. He says that before his statement appears in the regular Congressional proceedings he will communicate no hint of its nature to any person. He had delayed thus long in order that he might obtain certain documents necessary to the statement, which were difficult of access, and he says that after his statement is made the Democrats are at liberty to investigate him at their pleasure. He claims to have no fear of Harrison, or of any of his accusers, and has only wanted an opportunity to first make his individual explanation.

WEIGHING THE MAILS.

CHARGES AGAINST THE SUPERINTENDENT OF RAILWAY CLASSIFICATION DISPROVED BY THE RECORDS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Mr. James N. Davies, Superintendent of Railway Classification in the Post Office Department, was to-day before the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, and testified concerning the charges made a long time ago in regard to frauds in weighing of mail matter, to determine the payment for transportation to the three lines running between Chicago and Omaha. These lines of road all appointed a man named Safely as their agent, to superintend the weighing, which was made two or three years ago as the basis of compensation for four years services. It was charged that the affair was so manipulated that all the mails between Chicago and Omaha were transported on one line for a month and weighed as the usual mails by that line; that they were then all shifted to another line, which was also given the total weight, and that the third line was treated in the same manner. If this had been done the cost of the transportation between Chicago and Omaha would have been tripled. Mr. Davies testifies that the weighing for all these lines was made in the same month; that the mails were divided on them as usual, and that all the sworn reports sent in day by day, from Safely, for the month in which the weighing was made, are now on file in the department. These charges were entirely disproved by the records. It is understood that they originated with some discharged officer at Omaha. One of the roads has since asked for a reweighing, because it considered the compensation on the former basis as much too small.

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

SUCCESS OF GOVERNMENT TROOPS IN JALISCO—DESTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS.

HAVANA, April 22.—The French steamer has arrived from Mexico with dates to the 13th inst. The revolution in Jalisco has made little progress. The Government troops have been generally successful. Rosendo Marquez has been taken prisoner and was being tried by court-martial. The *Pronunciados* occupied the entire State of "Morelos." The revolution in Sonora and Sinaloa continued. In the interior States the revolutionary movements were of no consequence. Gen. Escobedo was raising troops in San Luis Potosi. He was pressing men into the service, which caused much ill-feeling. The seat of war was in the States of Oaxaca and Puebla. Gens. Alatorre and Corella had retired to Tehuacan. Gen. Alatorre was unsuccessful in his efforts to take the City of Oaxaca, having met with a reverse. He abandoned his wounded on his retreat. It was supposed he was awaiting reinforcements. It was rumored he had tendered his resignation. Gen. Lobeza, at the head of 1,500 troops, had occupied Chalchicomula, in the State of Puebla, the rebels flying. The revolutionists had occupied Jalapa. The rebels had again cut the railway between Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico, and trains were only running to Puebla. Gen. Figueroa, at the head of a body of revolutionists, had destroyed the railway at Orizaba and Paso del Macho, demanding $35,000 from the Directors. The State of Chiapas was in a state of siege.

INTERNATIONAL BILLIARDS.

SEXTON'S CHALLENGE TO M. VIGNAUX—THE LATTER'S PECULIAR REPLY.

PARIS, April 22.—William Sexton, the American billiardist, published a challenge to Maurice Vignaux on the 17th inst. for another championship match, to be played before the 23d inst., giving Vignaux until the 20th to reply. On Thursday the *Gaulois* contained a letter from Sexton saying he had consented to a second match with Vignaux on receiving assurance that it would be organized by the Jockey Club, but he refused to make the match when he found that the Jockey Club did not intend to have anything to do with it, and when he saw that the table was not placed in a suitable room. In the same letter Sexton challenges Vignaux to play a return match for the international silver cup before the 23d inst. A telegram has been received here from Vignaux, who is at Toulouse, protesting against the letter in the *Gaulois*, and stating that as soon as legal proceedings now pending at Toulouse have terminated, he will play Sexton, provided the game is played in France, and Sexton gives some gurantees in advance against another failure like that of the 2d inst., when, Vignaux claims, Sexton was to blame for not playing. Vignaux concludes his telegram as follows: "With regard to the championship cup I shall only play for it with an entirely different player, according to the American rules."

THE "CROOKED" WHISKY CASES.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 22.—In the Febrenbach crooked whisky case to-day Col. James J. Brooks was called to the stand for the cross-examination. Witness examined the books of John R. Beals, storekeeper. They were written up to April 7. He did not know whether they were correct or not. He found that the distiller failed to make entries required by law. He failed to make entries of sales and fermentations. Witness examined some of the books of William M. Todd, a ganger, and found the ganger's report false. Todd certified to the tax being paid on twenty-two barrels of whisky; whereas witness has the stamps in his possession for those numbers uncancelled, which he got from Febrenbach's distillery. Witness said the storekeeper's books were kept upon the idea that nine tubs were running, notwithstanding three had been shut off. When witness seized the distillery he found certain packages of spirits in an outhouse. The law had not been complied with on the barrels in the warehouse. The stamps found had been used before. They had paste around the edge, but not in the middle. Todd reports that he withdrew the twenty-two packages mentioned with certain serial numbers. The storekeeper certifies that he received them in due form, and also reports that he released these packages. The ganger reports that he affixed tax-paid stamps on them prior to release. All of this must have been false, for witness had the stamps of those numbers in his possession, and Todd the ganger's signature was not on them.

THE CENTENNIAL DISPLAY.

WHAT NEW-YORK WILL EXHIBIT.

THE MORE IMPORTANT ARTICLES—NEW-YORK BECOMING A GREAT MANUFACTURING CENTRE—THE AMERICAN PARIS—SOME MISGIVINGS OF THE ART-SELECTING COMMITTEE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 22, 1876.

Out of the eleven thousand exhibitors to the Centennial Exhibition of Philadelphia from the United States, the Empire State of New-York, comprehending the City, furnishes more than fifteen hundred, or more than one-seventh of the entire contribution of the country. In spite of this very handsome showing, unqualified praise cannot be given to the manufacturers of the State, for in several most important particulars there have been janglings and wranglings and misunderstandings which have ended in withdrawing many specialties from the public scrutiny. A prominent example of this is furnished by the silk manufacturers. The advance of American industry in this direction has neither been unnoticed nor unheralded, but the reading members of the community have to hear such things many times before they comprehend their full import. The great majority of the people are probably still ignorant of the fact that in sewing-silks America, and, indeed, New-York, leads the world. They have heard it, but they have forgotten it, and those who are still patriotic and love their country in spite of the odious things the Democrats say about it, indulged some hopes that the coming Centennial would enable the silk men to say it so emphatically that nobody should ever again forget it. Such was their intention, and they went to work in the usual way, appointing a Centennial Exhibition Committee to take the necessary steps for a full and powerful display. Nothing came of it, however, and nobody is going to exhibit in this line at all save the silk-makers of the Shaker Community in Onondaga County. When we consider how many New-York firms are in this business, and how large a capital is involved, every one must regret such a feeble termination, such an impotent finale. And there was exactly the same weakening among the manufacturers who make ribbons, which specialty has been making the most tremendous strides within the past five years. There will be one solitary exhibitor, and he a minor manufacturer.

Next to the development in silk comes that of the glove trade. The days of French kid gloves have passed away forever in New-York, and the time will soon be at hand when this City will manufacture for the whole continent. But so recent is this development that no lady hesitates to recall the years when she wore only Jouvin's and Piver's, nor does she feel that she is touching upon dangerous ground in making herself out to be older than ladies like to be. The business has grown up in answer to the call of enterprise, and the American kid gloves are notoriously as brilliant in color as the French, and more durable and more shapely. From New-York City four manufacturers will exhibit, and there is one exhibitor from Gloversville, in Fulton County, a little town devoted entirely to this industry. Much as there is to praise in the enterprise and success shown here, one cannot but wonder that an American maker should deliberately adopt for his trade name an appellation that would make his purchasers believe his goods to be Parisian. Experts give the preference to the New-York made gloves, and it needs no falsehood, therefore, to obtain patronage. The display of carpet making will surprise people, but this has fewer representatives in this State than in some others. Nevertheless, there will be some five exhibitors in this department from Auburn and other cities of the State. But in stuff goods, alpacas, mohairs, and cassimeres, there will be fine displays, all the more pleasing since alpacas and mohairs have only been manufactured here for the last few years. There will be other displays in woolen goods from Cohoes and from Auburn. In cotton goods there will be only three displays, all from this City, but in shirts there will be ten exhibitors, all New-Yorkers. This latter business has extended itself greatly for some years past, and the industry is becoming exceedingly important. The ready-made shirts of New-York could find a great market in the South American countries if they were only sent there, but the unfortunate depression of trade has prevented all developments outside of our own land.

Predictions have appeared at different times that New-York would become a great centre of perfumery, and that it would in this rival Paris. If one looked only to the catalogue of the Centennial, this prediction would seem falsified, for there are only two exhibitors of perfumery. But this does not reveal with any exactitude the facts. Another part of the catalogue shows that there are to be seven exhibitors of essential oils from this City. Now, these are the substances from which the perfumes are made, and the truth is that every large chemist in the city purchases his materials from these manufacturers and makes his own perfumes. How greatly the business has increased will be shown by the numbers of exhibitors of essential oils. Now there are seven, but then there was only one. Also in this department come the extractors of substances from coal-oil, and coal-tar. A large trade has grown up within a few years in this, more especially in what is called anthracine. From this is obtained the beautiful aniline dyes of commerce, which are now very numerous and of every possible tint. Recent discoveries have perfected from this anthracine a color called garancine, because it is exactly the same as the French madder dye. Unfortunately, our New-York chemists make the anthracine, but do not extract the dyes, and this is by far the most profitable part of the business. In this department comes the manufacture of soaps, which is a very large industry. New-York makes both the common kinds and the perfumed. The latter is, as it were, a dependency of the perfume business, and the mere fact of the great increase in the extraction of essential oils carries with it the fact of a large increase, also, in the fabrication of costly soaps. There will be seven exhibitors in soaps, all of them from New-York City.

In furniture New-York is *facile princeps*, and there will be no less than forty-four exhibitors. Within this array will be included every form of goods of this kind, from the most costly to the most simple. Probably, in cheap furniture some of the Western cities will offer superior articles to New-York, but in what may be called first-class furniture this City is without a rival. The gentlemen engaged in the business have all responded to the Centennial appeals, and will make a display second to none within the main building. Some of the articles exhibited will interest from the rarity of their materials, others from the novelty of their forms, others

from the beauty of their workmanship. American renderings of the Eastlake furniture will be shown, but it is doubtful if they will be so satisfactory as the English. The point of this kind of furniture is that nothing shall be false or inartistic. Everything must be made by hand. The carving must not be sand-papered; the iron work must be hammered, and so on. In the American style of Eastlake, the iron work is cast and nickel-plated, which would horrify the late President of the Royal Academy. But besides these qualities of first-class goods, there are others which will be far more interesting to the general public and to foreigners especially. These are the specialties of furniture for invalids, peculiar lounges and chairs, tables, and chess and card tables for unfortunates with spinal complaints or with wounded limbs. The ingenuity displayed here is really marvelous, and when one thinks how great an amount of suffering will be relieved, one cannot but hope that if the judges have any gold medals to give away, they will not forget those who alleviate cruel pains. In wall papers New-York comes to the front gayly, also with seven exhibitors and two will exhibit "*papiers fastueux.*" This may mean fancy stationery, or it may indicate a superior and very gorgeous style of wall paper. There is such a kind in imitation of stamped Venetian leather. It is very splendid, but the general opinion has been that it was not manufactured outside of France and England. In carriages the State furnishes twenty exhibitors, fifteen of them from New-York City. These fifteen include all the well-known makers, so that there can be no doubt of a great display which will do the City honor. It will not be restricted to American models only, for, besides the road-wagon, sulky, family wagon and double buggy of America, for some time past the principal houses here have made dog-carts, park phaetons, four-in-hands, and all the various vehicles known to Hyde Park, London. Onondaga County sends the Tully family wagon; Cortlandt County sends also the Cortlandt family wagon, and there is another exhibit of the same class from Oyster Bay, Queens County. From Rondout, Ulster County, will be sent buggies and sulkies, and from Auburn a display of carriage forgings and buggy-tops.

In ceramics this State furnishes a fair display, though it will not compare with those of England and France. We are here in the bonds of ignorance and the gall of iniquity as regards pottery and porcelain decoration, nor has any man ever appeared in this country who even dared to make a beginning in the true direction. However, what we have is good of its kind, though to tell the honest truth undecorated ware is at best a poor showing. The Union Porcelain Works, of Greenpoint, make very good porcelain, *per se*, that is plain white ware, and they have advanced up to the point of decorating this with a circular band of celadon green, with an edging of burnished gilding. This, it must be confessed, is not very extensive in the way of ornamentation, but the thing itself, the porcelain, is excellent. Also in the manufacture of hardware porcelain—knobs and slabs for doors, crucibles for chemistry, globes for gas-lights, lemon-squeezers, surgery utensils, &c.—America cannot be beaten, and turns out as good porcelain as can be made. In earthenware or *faïence* we have two exhibitors—Carr, of Seventeenth street, who furnishes most of the pottery used in hotels and steam-boats, and the Onondaga Pottery Company, whose ware is pretty coarse. From what we do in *faïence* to the *plaqué* of Week and Parvillee is such a tremendous distance that one cannot help feeling faint-hearted at the prospect, because it is so evident that our manufacturers are not striving to achieve anything, and indeed do not know what to try to accomplish. However, in fire-arms we excel the rest of the world as much as they do us in pottery, and the five exhibitors will be surrounded by eager spectators. There are three from this City, one from Syracuse, and one from Ilion. One of the three exhibits cannon, also. And in sewing-machines there will be no less than sixteen exhibitors, of whom quite a number are from various parts of the State. One of these is for sewing harness, and will undoubtedly be very interesting, as it will have rivals from Canada and from England.

New-York has a specialty in the making of gold pens. One can hardly guess what was the fundamental idea with which the makers started, but of late the notion seems to be to create a durable pen that shall have all the qualities of a quill. It is certain that the business has rapidly increased, for there will be seven exhibitors, two of them being very old friends of the public. There will be several exhibitors of work in meerschaum, one of whom so far transcends the others as to leave them out of competition. He exhibits a sort of pyramidal monument, loaded with allegorical figures emblematic of the world-wide enjoyment which tobacco gives, but this though very laborious and wonderful as a piece of meerschaum carving, is less pleasing than a great pipe made like the head of a Bacchante. The stem is of immense length, and is composed entirely of carved amber, in which most beautiful effects are obtained by processes and combinations never before witnessed. There are carvers of meerschaum in other countries certainly equal to this man, but there are none who have handled amber with the same consciousness of its artistic merits. It is a safe prediction that there will be always a crowd round his trophy, for he was awarded trophy space in consideration of the singular beauty of his exhibit. New-York has also another specialty in the manufacture of pianos. There are pianos made in other parts of the country, and very excellent ones, undoubtedly, but here the number of makers is singularly great, amounting, indeed, to twenty-one. It requires a little reflection before one can fairly grasp what such a number means. It indicates the investment in this business of enormous capital, and the employment of many thousands of men. The mere handling of the mahogany and rosewood required by these twenty-one makers must be a considerable commerce in itself, and indeed there is in the felt business one manufacturer who makes nothing else save piano felt. One of these piano-makers has sent a glass piano which is said to have singular sonorousness and power in the bass, to be exceedingly melodious, and singing in quality in the middle tones, and to be clear as a bell and silvery in the treble. It would seem, however, that such a piano would be singularly susceptible to atmospheric and other influences, and though successful in a quiet room, may be a dead failure in the Exhibition. Five organ makers will be represented from the City, and the same number of musical instrument makers. Among them a fiend who sends what he calls an orchestrion, but which is an instrument of torture, worked by steam, with much braying of brass and shrieking of pipes. Cutlery will be sent by five exhibitors, four from New-York, and one from Walden.

Of machinery there is really an *embarras de richesses*. From the City alone there are over a hundred exhibitors, and there are three from Buffalo, as many from Syracuse, two from Auburn, several from Troy, one from Cohoes, one from Rochester, one from Albany, one from Hudson, one from Fulton, one from Elmira, one from Schenectady, several from Oneida County, and one actually from Brooklyn—a steam road roller, which is said to be a most excellent affair. The machines from the City, exclusive of power machinery, are very varied. There is a machine for manufacturing lead-pencils; another for type writing; another for cutting paper; another for cutting grass; another for bending ship-timber; another for picking moss; another for cutting button-holes; another for making buttons; another for embroidering; another for bolt-making and bolt-driving; another for planting potatoes. Among the machinery are the dental tools, but there is only one exhibitor in this specialty, which is strange in a city of dentists. Even that one exhibitor comes from Flushing, Long Island, and belongs rather to the State of Poppenhusen-Schwerin than New-York. Of pump makers there are fourteen exhibitors, who have been very earnest and patriotic from the beginning, and who guaranteed to Col. Albert, the admirable Superintendent of the Machinery Hall, that he should have all the water he required for his great fall in the Pump Annex. There will be a great display of ranges from Troy, Albany, and New-York, and very probably the better part will not come from this City, but from the two rivals on the Hudson. Some man will display a graphoscope, whatever that may be, and there will be quite a fine showing of glass-ware from six exhibitors, one of these sending stained and embossed ware. It is hard to say how America stands in this particular with regard to France, England and Austria. For some years past New-York City has made great strides in *mousseline* ware and in engraved goods, and also in plate glass. But the English have a very high and deserved reputation for their engraved ware, and the French for their plate goods. Still our own eyes convince us that in plate goods we cannot be far behind, for the great plates in the store-fronts are made in this country; and the new styles of champagne and beer glasses in *mousseline* glass are are made here too, and they are engraved here. Reason says that we cannot be very far behind. In slate goods there is but one exhibit, but we know beforehand that the English will beat us in this.

And now we come to another of the unpleasant features in the New-York exhibition. It is notorious that this City does a great business in the manufacture of jewelry, clocks, and watches. There are but two exhibitors of watches, one of chronometers, and five of jewelry. Of the latter five, all are retailers who manufacture also. The great manufacturing houses of Bond street neither exhibit their wares nor their processes, and therefore one of the most interesting features of the display is lost. With regard to native wines, there is a fair representation from six firms, three of which also exhibit fruits. There are also three exhibitors of New-York ales in bottle, and one gentleman exhibits what he calls a fermenting apparatus. It is to be hoped that the native wines and ales will not be the result of the fermenting machine, or otherwise the judges will earn their fees with much mortification of the body. In billiard tables there will be a very full and fine showing from four eminent makers. When one sees how certain manufactures are settling themselves firmly in New-York, one cannot but wonder at the doubtings of future prosperity which one hears from too many merchants, and sees in too many papers. With forty-four furniture makers, with twenty-one piano makers, with sixteen sewing-machine makers, with four billiard-table makers, there are evidences that what the City may lose in certain things, such as the jobbing trade, is more than repaid by the gain in manufactures. There are a number of specialties belonging to ladies' toilets which are sacred to the boudoir, and need not be mentioned here. Those things are supposed to be made in Paris, but they are really manufactured in this City, which is gaining commercially in a hundred ways. In chandeliers, for example, there are a great many houses, many of them of the first rank. Only a few will exhibit, but the fact is notorious that their trade is not confined to the City, but that they manufacture for the whole country. Slowly and surely New-York is putting into her manufactures ideas of taste, ideas of color, ideas of economy, and this Exhibition will prove that within the scope of Manhattan Island is being built up an American Paris.

This refers specially to fabrics, but it might refer also to art productions. What pictures are to be exhibited cannot be known now, save by the insufficient means of the catalogue, for they have all been sent to Philadelphia. But scrutinizing the catalogue alone, with its markings of accepted and rejected, leads the reader who has a knowledge of art to a very gloomy and depressed state of mind. Why is the public to see no Church, no Bierstadt, no William Hart, no William Page? Echo answers in the Milesian method, "Ask the Selecting Committee." The question of the principle on which some pictures were accepted and some refused seems impossible to be answered. The writer pondered for an hour over the catalogue to find out why the great picture of H. H. Moore should be rejected. It could not be for its nudity, because the committee has accepted the Aphrodite of Mr. Loop, which is entirely nude. It could not be for its inferiority, because they have accepted an inferior work by Mr. Moore himself. A number of amateur painters, sweet young ladies and æsthetic young gentleman, have been admitted, and a number of hard-working, industrious art students have been kept out. Some artists, who sent five or six pictures, had, very properly, half their works rejected; and others, who sent eight or nine, got them all in. The whole thing is a mystery as it stands at present, for it would be impossible to connect ideas of ignorance, prejudice, and envy with such artists as Thomas Hicks, Huntington, and McEntee, who did all the rejecting and all the accepting that was done. The subject is too vast for the fag-end of an article, and shall receive due attention at some future time. GAR.

OBITUARY.

ADOLPH BIORNBERG.

Dr. Adolph Biornberg died last Tuesday evening at Lawrence, Mass., at the advanced age of ninety-two years. The deceased was a soldier of the First Empire. As a cadet he assisted in the ceremonies of making Bonaparte the First Consul of France, and for several subsequent years he followed in the command of that great military leader. He was not a Frenchman, but a Swede, being born at Stockholm July 4, 1784. He was the youngest of thirteen children, and his father, who was a Justice of the King's Bench in Sweden, lived to the great age of 102. Dr. Biornberg joined the French Army when twenty-eight years old, and marched with it into Poland, and thence on the disastrous campaign in Russia. In the original squadron of huzzars to which deceased was attached as a First Lieutenant, 104 out of 109 died in that campaign. Biornberg was no believer in Napoleon, his estimate of the Emperor being that "he was a presumptuous man, raised to be a tyrant, and aspiring to universal dominion." On the return of the army to Paris Lieut. Biornberg was presented with fifty louis 'd'ors, a passport for Sweden, and his discharge. He left France for his native land, where he acquired a knowledge of medicine, after which he came to this country. He was twice married, and his second wife is now living at Chester, N. H. He also leaves a daughter, now living in Boston. No cause is known for his death except old age.

THE FISHERIES.

HALIFAX, April 22.—The American fishing schooner Daniel Webster arrived here last night from the Western Banks. The Captain reported the crew mutinous, and after he came ashore they took to boats and abandoned the vessel. They charge the Captain with being tyrannical and cruel. The vessel went to sea to-day with a new crew. One hundred and fifty thousand seals have been landed at St. Johns, N. F., to the 19th inst. The herring fishery promises fair, and favorable accounts have been received from the western part of the island of the early cod fish. The steamer Albert, at Pictou to-day, from Georgetown, Prince Edward Island, reports considerable heavy ice in the Strait, but is scattered in the eastern and southern parts.

WASHINGTON.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

A NEW BUILDING TO BE RECOMMENDED BY A JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE TWO HOUSES—ITS CHANCES OF SUCCESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Joint Committee on the Library had a meeting to-day and decided to recommend the immediate beginning of a new building for the library of Congress, and the Chairman was directed to draw a bill to be reported to the Senate. The question of location, which has delayed action from year to year, was compromised, and the site of the Botanical Garden, just at the foot of Pennsylvania avenue, was chosen. There have been two propositions concerning the situation of the library. Judiciary square has been advocated by one class, and by others opposed, because they deemed it too far from the Capitol. This latter class had desired to have a square of ground purchased adjoining the Capitol grounds on the east, and this has been opposed on account of the cost. The Botanical Garden meets the views of those who desire the building to be near the Capitol, and of the other class who oppose the expense of a new purchase of ground, and the scheme of a new building accordingly has better chances of success than ever before.

COUNTERFEIT GOLD COIN.

UNITED STATES FIVE-DOLLAR PIECES—SPECIMENS SUBMITTED TO EXPERTS AND PRONOUNCED DANGEROUS COUNTERFEITS.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day received a communication from the Secretary of State, inclosing a copy of one received by him from the United States Consul General at Paris, France, which is as follows:

"I have the honor to call the attention of the department to the following facts: The firm of Gustave & Bernard Haas, No. 34 Rue de Chateau d'Eau, Paris, and also doing business in San Salvador, Central America, through their agent, Mr. Lindhiemer, received from their house in San Salvador by the last steamer a shipment of gold to the amount of $6,600, all in United States $5 pieces. Soon after its arrival they found it was counterfeit, being made mostly of platinum, good color and proper weight. The firm telegraphed at once to their agent in San Salvador that the gold was counterfeit. This telegram met their agent at Panama, and he replied that he had found out the same. By his being in Panama the firm here naturally think that he was in pursuit of the man from whom he got the gold. Further particulars will come by the next mail. I inclose three pieces of the coin."

The pieces referred to were submitted to several experts in the Department, and were by each pronounced as a very dangerous counterfeit.

THE GOVERNMENT INSANE ASYLUM.

THE TESTIMONY OF A FEMALE ATTENDANT—HOW PATIENTS ARE NEGLECTED.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department are still engaged in the examination of the Government Insane Asylum. A female witness testified to-day. She had been employed at the asylum, and left there on the August following the assassination of President Lincoln; was there almost three years as an attendant in Spruce Ward; left there of her own accord, as work there was too hard upon her; she never saw the patients abused badly, but knew that the patients did not have proper clothing or proper food; was formerly an attendant at the Pennsylvania Hospital, where the patients were treated a great deal better; she had had considerable experience as an attendant, and always attended female patients; did not know anything about the wards for male patients; the food was not sufficient, the tea being very poor and the meat often tainted; the rooms were cold in Winter time; had seen the fingers of some of the lady patients frozen; another one had the top of her nose frozen; during a Christmas week there were no fires; had often been required to put patients in rooms without any beds; there were no drying-rooms attached to some of the wards; nothing could be done without the orders of Dr. Nichols, who is engaged so much outside that he cannot properly attend the patients; one time Dr. Nichols did not go through the wards for three months; the visiting committee hurried through the wards and seldom looked into the rooms; she had seen vermin on the bedclothing when it came up from the laundry.

THE SAFE BURGLARY CASE.

COL. WHITLEY'S CONTEMPT OF THE INDICTMENT FOUND AGAINST HIM—COL. FRANK HOWE BEFORE THE GRAND JURY.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Col. Whitley says that the indictment found against him by the Grand Jury of this District for complicity in the safe burglary conspiracy is not worth the paper that it is written on, as he has in his possession a letter from the Attorney General, written at the suggestion of the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Hon. J. Proctor Knott granting him immunity from punishment for any of these matters, in which he acted as the mere agent of others. He says he has had a conversation with the Attorney General, who expressed this opinion, and that previous to coming to this city he consulted with competent legal authority upon the questions involved. He says his immunity was not a contract that he should convict Babcock, Harrington, or any of the others, but that he would tell the whole story, keeping back nothing, which he intends to do when the proper time arrives; that Thomas P. Somerville, the New-York lawyer, who was indicted with him and Nettleship, will be used as witnesses, but neither of these can give any evidence except as against Harrington, and to show the details of the conspiracy; that neither of them knew Babcock in the affair, as Babcock was sharp enough not to let any of them know about his being connected with it. He expresses the opinion that Harrington had "lit out," that is, left the country, though of this he says he has no positive knowledge. He thinks that the indictment against himself was engineered by the District Ring to dirty him as much as possible, and in keeping with the rule adopted in many similar cases at this time, "to let no innocent witness escape." He does not think the safe conspiracy will be tried for several months, but says he will return to this city whenever summoned, and that he, Nettleship, and Somerville will be glad when it is over and their consciences relieved. He also says that Somerville came to this city and gave evidence before the committee and Grand Jury at his solicitation, and that he does not think that, under all the circumstances, as they came forward on their own motion and gave testimony, they should have been indicted. Each has given the required bail to be present when wanted.

Col. Frank Howe, of New-York, was before the Grand Jury in the safe burglary case to-day. It will be remembered that Col. Howe is the party who Mr. Madge says introduced Carter to him before the burglary, and who was with Mr. Madge the Sunday after the burglary at the Arlington Hotel, where, it is alleged, they had an interview with Harrington.

THE STARVING INDIANS.

HOW THE CHEYENNES AND ARRAPAHOES CAME TO BE IN A SUFFERING CONDITION—NEWS FROM THE RED CLOUD AGENCY.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—There are official reports to the Indian Bureau from Superintendent Nicholson, dated Lawrence, Kansas, 4th inst., in answer to the charges of the War Department that the Cheyennes are starving through the negligence of their agents. The Superintendent says that last Fall and early in the Winter the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes were permitted to proceed to the Great Plains to hunt buffalo. They had been confined in camp and in the vicinity of the agency during the Summer, and having suffered severely from sickness they were exceedingly anxious to go on the hunt to secure change of air and diet. They suffered for want of ponies on the hunt, many of them dying from the fatal epizootic, which swept off many of the Government horses and mules at the Cheyenne Agency, thus rendering a successful hunt impossible and making their return to the agency very tedious. When these facts were known the Indians were called in, but owing to the losses of ponies could not reach the agency, and were reduced to the necessity of depending upon the military for temporary supplies until they could get within reach of help from their agent.

Indian Agent Hastings reports to the office here from the Red Cloud Agency, dated the 3d inst., that the Indians belonging to that agency who had gone north to hunt the buffalo, continued to arrive up to the last of March. He was of the opinion that there were but few yet to come in. Had there been food to issue them on their arrival it would have been some satisfaction; but to find a comparatively empty warehouse, and a limited supply of beef, the outlook was certainly discouraging. The agent writes they had shown no signs of ugliness. He succeeded in keeping them in good spirits and under control by telling them that every effort was being made by the department to procure for them more food. The agent also writes that he learned from one of the half-breed scouts, who was with Gen. Crook's expedition against the hostile camp, that it was a complete failure, with the exception of the killing of an old squaw and two children, and the destruction of about forty lodges, with a loss to the troops of four killed and six wounded. Seven hundred Indian ponies were captured, but were recaptured on the following day, with the exception of about seventy head. The agent denies the reports that the Indians had mines of ammunition and abundance of supplies, saying five pounds of powder, twenty of lead, and six boxes of percussion caps was all that was found in the abandoned camp. It is generally known throughout this country that the "hostiles" do the principal part of their trading at points on the Missouri River. The agency Indians appear to take but little interest in what has transpired north, but the disastrous result may have a tendency to awaken the old feeling of superiority.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs to-day agreed to recommend an immediate appropriation of $50,000 to provide subsistence for the Arizona Indians whom Gen. Sheridan reported as being driven to depredations by their absolute need of supplies.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

DISCOVERY OF A NEW PLANET—THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT—ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS—SILVER SHIPMENTS.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Executive Committee of the United States Centennial Commission authorize the announcement that there are no vacancies in the clerical or other appointments under the commission, and that the enlistment of the Centennial guard or police is now so nearly completed that no encouragement can be given to applicants whose names and references are not already registered.

It has been ascertained at the Agricultural Department that their seeds have all been disposed of except a few that have been reserved for Northern sections which have yet received none. It appears that the demand for them continues, only abated in a slight degree. Much complaint has been lately made by applicants for seeds that their letters have not been answered; but the daily receipt of letters at the department is so great, often amounting to thousands, that the force of the department is wholly inadequate to make answer in all cases where the demand cannot be supplied, for the reasons that that section has already been sufficiently supplied, or the seed is so exhausted that it cannot be. Writers should take it for granted that there is some good reason why they cannot be supplied. In all cases where letters are such as necessarily require an answer, such is made without any delay.

The Smithsonian Institute to-day received the announcement of the discovery, by Prof. Henry, of Paris, of a planet of the twelfth magnitude in fourteen hours ten minutes right ascension, 12° 18' declination south, daily motion north, 3°.

The Treasury now holds $347,800,350 in bonds to secure the national bank circulation, and $18,623,000 to secure public deposits. United States bonds deposited for circulation for the week ending April 22, $63,000. United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn for the week ending April 22, $569,000. National bank circulation outstanding, $337,635,219; of which $2,099,190 are gold notes. Receipts from internal revenue to-day were $305,814 77; for the month to date, $7,165,458 56; for the fiscal year to date, $90,606,364 26. Receipts from Customs to-day were $446,707 68; for the month to date, $8,906,-107 77; for the fiscal year to date, $122,63,8580 21.

The following are the receipts of national bank notes forwarded for redemption for the week ending April 22, as compared with the corresponding week of last year:

	1875.	1876.
New-York	$2,651,000	$1,677,000
Boston	285,000	948,000
Philadelphia	261,000	167,000
Chicago	319,000	243,000
Cincinnati	569,000	41,000
Miscellaneous	782,000	1,089,000
Total	$4,867,000	$4,165,000

Receipts to-day, $72,850.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Capt. William R. King, of the Corps of Engineers, is relieved from duty with the battalion of Engineers, and will take station at Chattanooga, Tenn., and not later than May 15, 1876, will relieve Major Walter McFarland of the charge of the works under his direction. First Lieut. Edward Maguire is relieved from duty under the orders of Major W. P. Craighill, and will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., and report to the Commanding General, Department of Dakota, for duty as Engineer Officer on his staff, relieving Capt. William Ludlow. Capt. Ludlow, on being relieved by Lieut. Maguire, will proceed to Philadelphia and report to Lieut. Col. J. D. Kurtz for duty. Leave of absence for five months is granted to Lieut. Col. H. B. Clitz, Tenth Infantry, Fort McKavitt, Texas.

Commander H. L. Merriam has been ordered on special duty at Washington, and on its completion will resume his duties at the Naval Academy. Commander R. F. Lewis has been ordered to the Navy-yard at Norfolk, Va.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $5,252,-010; legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $37,725,000; coin, including $28,457,600 in coin certificates, $76,148,711; outstanding legal tenders, $370,755,248.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day, by direction of the President, wrote a letter to Supervisor Hedricks, asking for his resignation. Supervisor Matthews has resigned, to take effect on May 1.

The Treasury up to this time has paid out in exchange for fractional currency over $200,000 in silver coin. A package of $25,000 was shipped to-day in exchange for that amount of fractional currency, which had been sent by a New-York bank for exchange. The currency was entirely new, never having been taken out of the original package sent to the bank from the Treasury.

A NEW TORPEDO BOAT.

AN EXHIBITION OF THE MACHINE AT THE WASHINGTON NAVY-YARD—A WONDERFUL INVENTION.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Lay movable torpedo was tested to-day in the harbor at the Washington Navy-yard in the presence of an official board of naval officers, the Naval Committees of the Senate and the House, and a number of distinguished Americans and members of foreign legations. Capt. Bradford, of the Navy, manipulated the movements of the torpedo. The machine is a submarine iron hull, cigar shape, twenty-one feet long and thirty inches in diameter, carrying a dynamite magazine equal in explosive force to a ton of powder, and is propelled, steered, and controlled by means of an electric wire cable on shore or shipboard. The torpedo-boat was guided with surprising accuracy and ease all around the harbor and exploded instantly at a signal. The charge of dynamite exploded was very small to-day for fear of accident, but satisfied those present that the machine is thoroughly efficient.

NEW-ORLEANS RACES.

SIXTH DAY OF THE SPRING MEETING—HARRY HILL, SURVIVOR, AND SAM HARPER THE WINNERS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 22.—This was the sixth day of the Spring meeting of the Louisiana Jockey Club. The attendance was very large, the weather clear and warm, and the track hard. The first race, one mile and a half, for three-year olds, was won by Harry Hill by three lengths. Pools on the track sold as follows: Harry Hill, $100; the field, $26. The second race—one mile for beaten horses—was won by Survivor by a length. Pools on the track sold as follows: Survivor, $350; Enlister, $170; Puss Brodnax, $50. The third race—four-mile heats, for all ages—was won by Sam Harper, distancing Falmouth in the first heat. Pools on the track sold as follows: Sam Harper, $110; Falmouth, $10. Following are the summaries:

FIRST RACE.—The Fortuna Stakes, for three-year olds, $25 entrance, p. p., with $700 added, second horse to receive $150, third horse $50. Winner of the Pickwick Stakes to carry seven pounds extra; one mile and a half.

John Funk's br. c. Harry Hill, by Virgil, dam Lark, 100 pounds 1
William Cottrill's ch. c. Osseo, by Eclipse, dam Oliata, by Lexington 2
William Cottrill's ch. f. Southern Express, by Helmbold, dam Maggie G., 97 pounds 3
Time—2:42½.

SECOND RACE.—Consolation race, one mile, for horses that have run and not won during the meeting; club purse, $300; first horse, $225; second horse, $50; third horse, $25.

A. M. Burton's b. h. Survivor, aged, by Vandal, dam by Lexington, 115 pounds 1
G. Morris' gr. c. Enlister, 4 years old, by Enquirer, dam Crownlet, 104 pounds 2
W. Cottrill's ch. f. Puss Brodnax, 4 years old, by Daniel Boone, dam Emeline, 104 pounds 3
Time—1:44½.

THIRD RACE.—Four-mile heats, for all ages; club purse, $1,200; first horse, $1,000; second horse, $200.

F. A. Gray's b. c. Sam Harper, 4 years old, by Rebel, dam by Rupee, 104 pounds 1
F. O. Minor's ch. h. Falmouth, aged, by Planet, dam by Red Rose, 115 pounds .... dis.
Time—7:42.

THE SATURDAY NIGHT STABBING.

At a late hour last night a fight occurred in Houston street, near Mulberry, between three young men named James Barrett, Edward Doyle, and Matthew Brophy, during which Doyle stabbed Barrett with a pocket-knife in the back, between the shoulders, inflicting a dangerous wound. Immediately after the stabbing Doyle and Brophy fled, but were pursued and arrested by Patrolman Lake, of the Fourteenth Precinct, and locked up at the Mulberry Street Police Station. Barrett was attended by Police-Surgeon McLeod and was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

THE NEW-YORK DEMOCRACY

ITS PROBABLE ACTION AT UTICA.

A MAJORITY OF THE DELEGATES TILDEN MEN—UNCERTAINTIES ABOUT THE STRENGTH OF THE OPPOSITION—PROBABLE ADMISSION OF BOTH THE TAMMANY AND ANTI-TAMMANY DELEGATIONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 22, 1876.

It seems to be generally agreed in political circles that the majority of the delegates elected to the Utica Convention favor Mr. Tilden's aspirations for the Presidency, but for certain reasons it is difficult to make even an approximately accurate estimate of the strength of the opposition. It is still more difficult to foretell what degree of energy the anti-Tilden section will throw into their antagonism. It is not improbable that the opponents of the Governor have not a very accurate knowledge of their own numbers, and it is certain the general public, who depend upon the ordinary channels of communication for information, cannot possibly have. We are carefully informed of every Tilden delegation elected; but who has seen any statement in the public journals, except it be in a special dispatch, of the election of anti-Tilden delegates! Yet every one knows that there are numerous counties of the State where Mr. Tilden was bitterly opposed by his own party in the last election; and, except where the Governor's shrewd management has succeeded in capturing the party leaders in those places, delegations opposed to him have been elected. Possibly the most conspicuous instance of the Governor's shrewdness was his tripping up Mr. Smith Weed, who has twice carried Clinton County against him. Mr. Weed ardently desired the place of Superintendent of Insurance. He thought that if he could get the nomination, his personal popularity with the majority of the Republican Senators would be sufficient to secure his confirmation. Clinton County, therefore, which heretofore had been so bitterly hostile to Gov. Tilden, elected a delegation favorable to him. The next day Mr. Weed's nomination for Superintendent of Insurance was sent in, and a few days after the Senate rejected it, which the Governor was very well aware it would do. Several other prominent party leaders have been caught in some sort of a net the Governor spread for them, and it is entirely safe to say that some very plain intimations of Executive clemency in return for favors received were extensively distributed in towns along the line of the canals. Lockport, for instance, where the most influential party leaders are in trouble about past transactions in respect to canal matters, elected a Tilden delegation, and it will not be forgotten what strenuous exertions for the success of their party ticket these same Democratic leaders made last Fall. In Syracuse, an agent of the Governor was so free with his hints about the possibilities of abandoning suits, &c., that some of them began to get into the local newspapers. They appear, however, to have had little effect, for an anti-Tilden delegation was elected from that place. That the opponents of the Governor entertain a bitterness of hostility to him not greatly less in degree than that nourished by ex-Speaker McGuire, is generally agreed. Gov. Tilden seems to be one of those men who make lukewarm friends and bitter enemies. There is a secret distrust of him, even by those who attach themselves to his political fortunes; he has nowhere inspired confidence in his disinterestedness; he obtains no credit for whatever reforms he has accomplished, other than for the merely intellectual ability they display; for while one day we hear from him the loftiest utterances on reform and pure government, the next we see him playing some shrewd, sharp, political trick, or even descending to the arts of the demagogue, as the vetoing of the Convict Labor bill. The assumption is a natural one that both are merely parts of the same policy. Thus his enemies, whom he has struck, hate him as a successful humbug, a pretender and impostor, who has succeeded for the time being in making himself too strong to be pulled down; while his adherents have a secret feeling that what his opponents say of him is not altogether devoid of truth. The extent to which this hostility will be manifested at the Utica Convention will be governed mainly by the degree of fear which the Governor can impress upon his enemies there. They are far beyond the reach of conciliatory measures.

Great interest attaches to the probable action of the convention in respect to the contesting delegations of Tammany and anti-Tammany. It is very certain that the mistake made at the Syracuse Convention will not be repeated. Anti-Tammany was unceremoniously refused admittance there, because the Governor supposed that John Kelly was all-powerful in New-York. The error was a natural one, and the Governor was not the only person who shared it. The last election, however, demonstrated how great the error was; and the difficulty now is the simple one of devising some plan by which both factions shall receive a satisfactory recognition. The natural assumption is that this, with the other plans for the smooth running of the convention, has been already fully discussed and possibly agreed upon. Whether they will be successfully executed is another matter. One plan, said to have been approved, is that the contesting delegations shall not be considered simply as two bodies, as has heretofore been the case, but that each Assembly district delegation shall be heard before the committee separately, and the case so decided. Another and simpler way of arriving at the same result would be to admit the two delegations, and give each half a vote. It seems probable that this will be done. Certain it is that each faction has shown itself too strong to be ignored. Why not recognize both by the simplest and least cumbersome method?

The delegates of both factions thus far elected in New-York will go to the Convention unpledged, with the single exception of the anti-Tammany delegation from the Sixteenth Assembly District, who are avowedly for Tilden. This exception is significant, and if it should prove that every anti-Tammany delegate to the Utica Convention was in favor of pledging the State representatives for Tilden first, last, and all the time, it would surprise no one who has seen the intimate and demonstratively friendly relations which have subsisted of late between the Governor and Mr. John Morrissey. Mr. Kelly, on the other hand, has given many signs, the most conspicuous being his action in the State Committee, that he has no particular desire to see the Democratic Party of New-York pledged to the support of Mr. Tilden at St. Louis. Mr. Kelly, it is suspected, favors Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, and visited that gentleman last Summer, and assured him that the whole powers of the New-York City delegation should be thrown in his favor in the convention. There is probably some basis for this story. It is not to be supposed that Mr. Kelly would desire a President from Indiana in preference to one from New-York, to whose election he would more directly contribute, and from whom he would in return expect a corresponding degree of favors; but it is not unlikely that Mr. Kelly might have seen some advantage for negotiations with Gov. Tilden in appearing to favor another Presidential candidate, and so selected a non-committal aspirant such as Gov. Hendricks for his purposes. All this, however, is mere conjecture. Many of Mr. Kelly's adherents make no secret of their dislike of Gov. Tilden, but that shrewd politician has obtained too strong a hold on the rural Democracy to make it safe for Mr. Kelly and the party he leads to act with anything but a discreet moderation at the convention. It is understood that the Governor's friends will not ask for a pledged or an instructed delegation to St. Louis; but it is also understood that the delegation which will go there will be one entirely committed to his fortunes. No unit rule of voting will be formally agreed upon, but the delegation will vote as a unit. Gov. Seymour is authority for the statement that this has always been the unwritten law for the New-York Democracy.

DELEGATES TO THE UTICA CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHATHAM VILLAGE, April 22.—The Second Assembly District of Columbia County—Tilden's home—sends Willitts, Johnson, and Miller delegates to the State Convention. All three are against Tilden.

CUBA, April 22.—In the Allegany County Democratic Convention, Hon. M. B. Champlain was elected head of the delegation to Utica by a unanimous vote.

OSWEGO, April 22.—The following gentlemen were elected to-day to represent the Third District in the Utica Convention: J. A. Clark, J. M. Selden, and G. A. Dayton.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 22.—The Democrats of the Second District of Dutchess County to-day elected Ambrose L. Wager, Charles Wheaton, and George McLean delegates to the State Convention. Speeches were made and resolutions adopted indorsing Samuel J. Tilden, but the delegates were not instructed.

UTICA, April 22.—The Second District of Oneida County sends the following delegates to Utica: James J. Hovebett, Benjamin Stephenson, and M. B. Crossett, all anti-Tilden. Strong resolutions for an unpledged delegation were adopted unanimously. J. Thomas Spriggs, Grove W. Bagg, and Thomas E. Kinney, of Utica, are the delegates from the First District of Oneida County to the Democratic State Convention. They favor Gov. Seymour, but are not pledged.

ANTI-TAMMANY.

LIST OF DELEGATES ELECTED TO THE UTICA CONVENTION.

Primary elections, in accordance with the rules of the party in the State, have been held in the various Assembly districts and wards of the City by the Anti-Tammanyites, and delegates have been duly elected as follows:

First District.—Ira Shafer, Michael C. Murphy, Andrew Blake.
Second District.—Thomas Wild, Thomas P. Gill, William H. Kennedy.
Third District.—John Morrissey, Ambrose O'Neil, Patrick Hennan.
Fourth District.—Delegates to be elected.
Fifth District.—David S. Paige, Gershom N. Cohen, C. W. Baum.
Sixth District.—Michael Healey, Benjamin Wood, Maurice S. Devries.
Seventh District.—George H. Purser, John Shady, John M. Van Hoesen.
Eighth District.—Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt, Solomon Sales, John Clark.
Ninth District.—John Y. Savage, Alexander V. Davidson, James D. McClelland.
Tenth District.—John A. Dinkle, William P. Mitchell, Malcolm Campbell.
Eleventh District.—Charles W. Brooke, Samuel B. Garvin, Oliver P. Buell.
Twelfth District.—John Monks, Joseph Koch, William Hall.
Thirteenth District.—Max Friedman, John S. Hyatt, Joseph H. Horton.
Fourteenth District.—Hon. Thomas P. Creamer, P. J. Carty, M. C. Dannenbaum.
Fifteenth District.—William R. Travers, Robert Powers, Gratz Nathan.
Sixteenth District.—Assemblyman George G. Whitson, Patrick Moyhan, Emil Bienville.
Seventeenth District.—Jerome Buck, Adolph Sanger, Henry Murray.
Eighteenth District.—James O'Brien, ex-Recorder James M. Smith, ex-Alderman James A. Minheimer.
Nineteenth District.—Roswell D. Hatch, Peter Masterson, Antony Feehan.
Twentieth District.—John M. Barbour, Senator Francis M. Bixby, Emanuel B. Hart.

Delegates are yet to be elected in the Twenty-first Assembly District and the Twenty-second and Twenty-third Wards.

These delegates the Anti-Tammany Party believe to be as good representatives of the Democracy of this City as the delegates selected by Tammany Hall, and they can see no reason why they should not be as much entitled to admission to the convention. The delegation selected will leave the City on Tuesday morning next, and will hold a meeting at the Butterfield House in Utica, at 8 P. M. on the same day. Mr. Emanuel B. Hart, the Chairman of the Anti-Tammany Executive Committee, Mr. Rufus T. Andrews, and other prominent leaders of the party, said yesterday that they believed that the delegation would be admitted to the floor of the Convention with the Tammany Hall delegates, and that each delegation would be allowed a half vote. If the convention should decide to admit only the Tammany delegates the Anti-Tammany Party would repudiate the action of the convention, and take immediate steps to make their influence felt by the party in this City. In regard to the indorsement of Gov. Tilden for the Presidency by the Anti-Tammany party, it was stated by prominent leaders that their support would greatly depend upon the treatment of the delegates sent to the convention.

TAMMANY DELEGATES.

The Executive Committee of the Tammany General Committee held its regular meeting yesterday, but no business of public interest was transacted. After the adjournment of the committee an informal meeting of delegates to the Utica Convention was held, Coroner Henry Woltman presiding. It was announced that rooms had been engaged for the Tammany delegation at the Butterfield House, in Utica, and it was resolved that the delegates should meet at that place on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

THE VOTE FOR INDEPENDENCE.

POSITION OF THE NEW-YORK DELEGATES TO THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a communication to your paper some weeks ago, a statement was made to the effect that the New-York Delegates to the Continental Congress were the last to sign the Declaration of Independence. We have not seen since that any attempt has been publicly made to remove this imputation of apathetic indifference. We venture, therefore, to ask if you will give space in your columns to the following. In a paper recently read by Mr. J. A. Stevens before the Historical Society, we find this statement:

"The Provincial Congress, on the 31st of May, 1776, fixed the second Monday in July for a meeting of a new Congress in New-York, with power to pledge the colony. An election was held in conformity with this call on the 19th of June. It will be seen that this action placed it out of the power of either the New-York delegation at Philadelphia to vote for independence, or of the Provincial Congress in New-York to instruct them to vote."

Let us now follow the course of events as reported in Bancroft's *History*, chapters 69 and 70, volume 8:

"On the morning of the 1st of July, 1776, the day set apart for considering the resolution of independence, John Adams, confident as if the vote had been taken, invoked the blessing of Heaven to make the new-born republic more glorious than any which had gone before it. * * * At the appointed hour the members, probably fifty-one in number, appeared in their places. Every Colony was found to be represented, and the delegates of all but one had received full power of action. * * * The vote in the Provincial Congress, of June 11, showed the purpose of New-York; but under the accumulation of dangers, her statesmen waited a few days longer, that her voice for independence might have the full authority of the people. * * * Before the vote was taken the delegates from New-York, of whom all but Alsop were personally ready to vote for independence, and were confident of the adhesion of their constituents, read to the committee a letter which they had received from the Provincial Congress, explaining why their formal concurrence must, for a few days longer, be withheld. The resolution for independence was then sustained by nine colonies, two-thirds of the whole number; the vote of South Carolina, unanimously it would seem, was cast in the negative; so was that of Pennsylvania. On the 2d of July there were present in Congress probably just fifty members. * * * Though New-York was still unable to vote, twelve colonies, 'without one dissenting colony,' resolved 'That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States.'

The resolution of Congress changed the old thirteen British colonies into free and independent States. In the evening of the fourth day of July, New-York still abstaining from the vote, twelve States, without one negative, agreed to this Declaration of Independence by the Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. * * * It was duly authenticated by the President and Secretary and published to the world."

Volume 9, chapter 1. "On the morning of the 9th the newly-elected convention of New-York, invested with full powers from the people, assembled at White Plains, chose as President Nathaniel Woodhull, a man of courage, sound judgment, and discriminating mind, and listened to the reading of the Declaration of Independence. In the afternoon they met again, thirty-eight in number, among whom were Woodhull, Jay, Van Cortlandt, Lewis Morris, Gouverneur Morris, Gansevoort, Sloss Hobart, the Presbyterian minister, Keteltas, and other representatives of the Dutch, English, and Huguenot elements of the State. The British were concentrating their forces near that one colony alone, so as to invade it from Lake Champlain and from the sea.

* * * * * * * *

There was no chance of ultimate success for the inhabitants of New-York but through years of sorrow, during which they were sure to be impoverished, and on every part of their territory to meet death from regular troops and partisans and savages. But they all wisely trusted in the unconquerable spirit of those by whom they had been elected. The leading part fell to Jay. On his report, the convention with one voice, while they lamented the cruel necessity of independence, approved it, and joined in supporting it, at the risk of their lives and fortunes. They directed it to be published with the beat of drum at White Plains, and in every district of the State; empowered their delegates in Congress to act for the happiness and welfare of the United States of America, and named themselves the representatives of the people of the State of New-York. By this decree, the union of the old thirteen colonies was consummated; and from that day New-York, ever with the cup of misery at her lips, remained true to her pledge."

On the 19th, Congress ordered the Declaration to be engrossed on parchment and signed by every member, which was done Aug. 2, 1776, and later as the members were in attendance.

THE GLENDALE AND EAST RIVER ROAD.

The committees appointed by the people along the projected route of the Glendale and East River Railroad from Williamsburg to Huntington, Long Island, met at H. Givens' Hotel, Roslyn, at 2 P. M. yesterday, to report progress. The village of Huntington was better represented than any other place along the route, and manifested a disposition to favor the project with a subscription of $100,000, if necessary. A committee, consisting of C. R. Street, Huntington; Stephen P. Taber, Mineola; Sol. P. Townsend, Oyster Bay; Samuel Willetts, Hempstead; B. W. Downing, Flushing; Oliver T. Jones, Cold Spring, and J. D. Barton, as ex officio member, were appointed to investigate the charter of the company and report at a future meeting to be called by the Chairman. Some doubt was manifested as to whether the charter emanated from the Legislature, as it appeared to have been granted under the General Railroad act of the State, which would give no power to run steam through Williamsburg to tide-water.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

FURTHER NEGOTIATIONS HOPED FOR—A CAMP OF OBSERVATION ESTABLISHED—FORCIBLE INTERFERENCE RECOMMENDED.

LONDON, April 22.—A dispatch from Berlin says it is understood that Turkey has refused to continue negotiations with the Northern powers and prolong the armistice, under the impression that the alliance between the three Emperors has been weakened. As this supposition has now proved to have been unfounded, it is hoped in diplomatic circles that the Porte will ultimately consent to further negotiations, a course which is also being pressed upon her by England.

A dispatch from Constantinople says an imperial decree has been published ordering the formation of a camp of observation at Scutari, in Albania, for the purpose of watching the attitude of Montenegro, but the report that the Porte had decided to declare war against Montenegro is unfounded.

The *Pall Mall Gazette's* special dispatch from Berlin says that it is again proposed that, in the event of all other means of restoring peace in the Turkish provinces failing, Austria should intervene forcibly. It is reported that the powers now view this proposal favorably and its acceptance is probable. Austria would in that event intervene as the representative of the powers collectively.

Another dispatch from Constantinople says that it is understood that Montenegro has been notified that unless she maintained strict neutrality, Turkish troops will immediately cross the frontier.

VIENNA, April 22.—Authentic intelligence received here contests the accuracy of Moukhtar Pasha's statement in his dispatch to the Turkish Government of Tuesday last that Montenegrins participated with the insurgents in the engagements during Moukhtar's recent advance toward and return from the neighborhood of Nicsic. On the contrary, the Prince of Montenegro has recently renewed his offer to revictual Nicsic.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

A QUIET WEEK AT THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—MODERATE BUSINESS IN MINCING LANE.

LONDON, April 22.—The Stock Exchange has been rather quiet this week in consequence of the holidays, but two or three foreign securities have fluctuated considerably. Argentines and Buenos Ayres have been firm on an investment demand, created by a favorable statement from the Argentine Finance Minister, and the various issues are from 7 to 11 higher. Russian, Portuguese, Peruvian, Brazilian, and Uruguayan bonds are slightly improved. There have been wide fluctuations in Egyptians, but the result of the week's operations leaves hardly any change. Hungarian and Austrian are 1½ to 4 lower; and Turkish 1½ to 3 lower. Consols have been largely purchased because of the general distrust of foreign securities, and the difficulty of employing money in the usual channels. United States Governments reached a higher level, but railway bonds have fallen 1 to 2½. The market to-day was inanimate, though the tendency was generally better.

In Mincing lane, business since the Easter holidays has been moderate. Sugar was rather firmer, especially West Indian refining sorts. Coffee, with few exceptions, was easier. Yesterday, plantation Ceylon and East Indian met with a steady demand, but low descriptions are dull. Prices at this week's Dutch sale were somewhat irregular, but generally nearly equal to previous rates. A quotation of 54 to 54½ cents was established for good ordinary Java. Tea and rice remain quiet. A heavy supply of cocoa is for sale next Tuesday. The spice market was unsettled, and the transactions were even on a smaller scale than heretofore. Several sales of saltpetre are reported, but prices show no improvement.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ELECTED TO PARLIAMENT—FATAL EXPLOSION—THE GLASGOW FIRE—MOVEMENTS OF THE QUEEN.

LONDON, April 22.—Mr. Duff, Conservative, has been elected a member of Parliament from the North Division of the County of Norfolk, to fill the vacancy caused by the decease of Hon. Frederick Walpole.

Mr. Fred P. Dore, the Canadian Government's Emigration Agent here, writes to the *News* asserting that no famine prevails in Gaspé, as has been reported, and that there is only local distress among the outlying fishermen in consequence of the unusual snow blockade.

An explosion of powder to-day, during the operations in a new railway tunnel in course of construction near Neath, Glamorgan County, South Wales, caused the roof to fall, burying all the workmen. Thirteen dead bodies and a number of wounded have been recovered. The search for victims of the disaster continues.

GLASGOW, April 22.—The *Herald* was published as usual to-day. Its premises were somewhat damaged by fire and water last night.

PORTSMOUTH, April 22.—Queen Victoria and Princess Beatrice, with their suits, arrived here from the Continent to-day and proceeded to Windsor.

CALCUTTA, April 22.—A telegram published in the *Pioneer* to-day, announces that seventeen persons implicated in the murder of Mr. Margary, of the English Expedition, will be executed at Bhamo, Burmah, May 5, in the presence of the British Escort.

SPAIN.

A STORMY LEGISLATIVE SESSION—TREASURY OPERATIONS UNDER THE REPUBLIC.

SAN SEBASTIAN, April 22.—The Junta of Guipuzcoa held a very stormy sitting yesterday, which terminated in the refusal of the Deputies for San Sebastian to further participate in the debates. The inhabitants, and many of the Deputies, declare that if the *fueros* are in anywise curtailed, the Basque provinces will seize the first favorable opportunity of definitely separating from Spain, and proclaiming their independence under foreign protection.

MADRID, April 22.—It is understood that Señor Salaverria, Minister of Finance, will propose in the Cortes the legalization of the Treasury operations under the Republic.

Don Pedro Salaverria, Minister of Finance, presented the budget for the financial year beginning July 1 next, in the Cortes to-day. The revenue is estimated at 663,000,000 pesetas, and the expenditures at 654,000,000 pesetas. One hundred and seventy-two millions pesetas are appropriated to the service of the national debt, and 157,000,000 pesetas to the War and Naval Departments. The budget also makes provision for the payment of the overdue coupons.

ROME, April 22.—Ex-Queen Isabella has written a letter to the Pope offering to intervene with her son, King Alfonso, in connection with the religious question.

GERMAN RAILWAYS.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S SCHEME DISCUSSED—DEFECTS IN THE PRESENT LAWS.

LONDON, April 22.—A special dispatch to the *Pall Mall Gazette* from Berlin says: "The Directors of the various railways of Germany not belonging to the Government held a conference here and discussed Prince Bismarck's railway scheme. They have published a joint memorial strongly adverse to, and denying the necessity or practicability of, Prince Bismarck's project, and proposing as an alternative and preferable remedy for the existing defects an Imperial Railway law, regulating the powers and duties of railway companies throughout the Empire. They suggest the creation of separate imperial courts to take cognizance of railway questions."

THE EGYPTIAN SERVICE.

RESIGNATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

LONDON, April 22.—A special dispatch to the *Post* from Berlin says that Dr. Schweinfurth, the German explorer, now in the employment of the Khédive, has resigned the Presidency of the Geographical Society of Egypt in consequence of a dispute with Gen. Stone, Chief of Staff of the Army.

THE CENTENNIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—To-day four cars were received at the Government Centennial building, from the Smithsonian Institute, with exhibits of food for fish, and fishery products, zoological and ethnological specimens and animals. Minerals in large quantities have also arrived.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

A HOLIDAY.

Out of the city, far away
With Spring to-day!—
Where copses tufted with primrose
Give me repose,
Wood-sorrel and wild violet
Soothe my soul's fret,
The pure delicious vernal air
Blows away care,
The birds' reiterated songs
Heal fancied wrongs.

Down the rejoicing brook my grief
Drifts like a leaf,
And on its gently murmuring flow
Cares glide and go;
The bud-besprinkled boughs and hedges,
The sprouting sedges
Waving beside the water's brink,
Come like cool drink
To fever'd lips, like fresh soft mead
To kine that feed.

Much happier than the kine, I bed
My dreaming head
In grass; I see far mountains blue,
Like heav'n in view,
Green world and sunny sky above
Alive with love;
All, all, however came they there,
Divinely fair.

Is this the better oracle,
Or what streets tell?
O base confusion, falsehood, strife,
Man puts in life!
Sink, thou Life-Measurer!—I can say
"I've lived a day;"
And Memory holds it now in keeping,
Awake or sleeping.

—*Fraser's Magazine.*

OUR SUSPICIOUS NEIGHBORS.

BY HENRY KINGSLEY, AUTHOR OF "RAVENSHOE," "GEOFFRY HAMLYN," &C.

In the very old days of our prosperity, before the Reform bill of 1832, we were the most united and happy community under the sun. The Hall (the Tudor mansion of the Lord of the Manor, Lord Rothercourt) was always full of visitors. Every one knew every one else, and every one knew their place. Such has never been the case since, I regret to say.

We used to return two members to Parliament, always gentlemen, and we had eighteen electors. As the debates on the Reform question went on, we began to fear that the reckless and revolutionary action of the Government might possibly deprive us of one representative, and there was a little bickering among us as to which should go. The men were in favor of retaining Mr. Jellicot, of Pilsty, a genuine type of the old English gentleman, and the master of the fox-hounds. The women, on the other hand, were unanimous in favor of young Mr. Aubrey, of Deane, whose wit and whose elegant manners did honor to us at the Court of our Sovereign. There was no doubt that young Aubrey had far better legs for small-clothes than old Jellicot, and was therefore more likely to shed lustre upon us at the somewhat vulgarized *levées* of the Sailor King. Yet the oldest men said that he wanted the more solid qualities of Mr. Jellicot, who had in twenty years, mainly at his own expense, got the best blood in England into the pack, and had (the Vicar said, with a slight catachresis) done with it as Augustus did with Rome, found it a rabble of mangy dogs, and left it one of the finest packs of hounds in the Kingdom. Aubrey, however, turned the tide in his favor by coming to the hunt ball in his Court dress, of breeches, black silk stockings, and diamond shoe-buckles. From that moment it was felt that a man who would propose to deprive the Court of his misguided Sovereign of those legs was no better than a malignant revolutionist. Old Jellicot's doom was sealed.

Little did we dream that our own was also. Little did we think what the iniquity of a set of reckless adventurers can accomplish when once in power. We went to bed—metaphorically speaking—discussing Aubrey's legs, and awoke to find ourselves in schedule A.

Utterly disfranchised and degraded, with the bulwarks of our liberties swept away, we were completely paralyzed. The Vicar took to his bed; but, as there was nothing the matter with him, and as there was no one else to do duty, he found it inconvenient to stay there, and, getting up again, relieved his mind in sermons, which we reprinted, and are still in circulation among us. Lord Rothercourt, being more free in the power of flight than the Vicar, at once deposited his proxy with the Lord Lieutenant and a power of attorney with his solicitor, shut up the Hall, and removed to Florence. Nothing was ever seen of him any more, save at extremely rare intervals. He opened the Hall again for a short time, but he did not like it. He rarely came there, and showed but little hospitality when he did. A Liberal man contested the county once, and my Lord gave us indirectly to understand that he did not very strongly object to him. I hope we knew our duty. No aristocratic dictation for us now. We went to the poll in a solid phalanx of flies and gigs, and sent him flying with the very weapons he had put into our hands, and brought in Aubrey, (now getting stout,) legs and all.

And we remain to this present day a peculiarly isolated and suspicious community, as you will see. *We don't like strangers.* I have used the word "we," but the real truth is, that all these causes which have led to our present love of seclusion have come to me from hearsay. I was obliged to give them. Now you shall see us as we were in the year 1870.

The most pestilent revolutionist could not deny that we live in one of the most beautiful spots on the face of the earth. People make expeditions to come and see us sometimes from a certain great watering-place, and take their dogs into the church-yard, where they go to look at the view from that spot, as if our ancestors' bones were of no account to them, as is possibly the case; for the bones of *their* forefathers (if they ever had any, which we doubt) are nothing to us. And indeed we are well worth coming to see. Here I speak more of our town and of its surroundings than of ourselves individually; for the three Miss Lopuses are sad old guys, and the five Miss Courts are none of them much to look at, except Isabella, who squints. The men are all tolerable, but no great things. I am speaking of our scenery.

Behind our town, to the north, rises the Weald, with its three forests, a mass of nearly unbroken woodland. To the south, looking from the church-yard, rolls a great champaign country, densely wooded, from which rises one great mound, about three miles off, topped with a mighty old castle, rising from a tiny village, which once, like ourselves, returned two members. Beyond Scramber Castle are the great sheets of the South-downs, with, at one place, a gleam of the sea through a rift in them. A broad river is seen here and there, making its way through the country toward the above-mentioned cleft in the hills, by which it reaches the sea.

Besides the Hall, which has been practically disused, there are two gentlemen's seats of considerable pretensions: one, Akers, the property of Sir Silas Bowyer; and the other, The Place, George Jeffcott, Esq. Both are very old; and the latter, with its deer-park, would rank anywhere else as a first-class country house, only the empty hall is so much more important. There are no other freeholds, with one exception. Lord Rothercourt, Sir Silas, and Mr. Jeffcott hold all the land in the parish, and a great deal about; but there are many other gentlemen's houses, rented on long leases from the three great landowners; and so there is most excellent society.

You see that there is one freehold which belongs to an outsider—that is, Ortley—one of the oldest, if not the oldest house in the place. It stands in the main street, at the higher end, just where the road which leads forestward begins to dip steeply into the town. A wall of massy cut stone separates it from the street, behind which are planted evergreen oaks, which partly shut in the lower part of the house from the highway, and must, our people thought, make the front rooms very dark; though, as none of them had been inside it for some years, this was a matter of conjecture. Above these trees, however, the beautiful ancient *façade* rises, pierced with old mullioned windows, and overtopped with soaring clustered chimney-stacks. At the side are convenient stables, but as old as the house, which was certainly five hundred years. It is a very beautiful place; but it was rather an eyesore to our two Squires.

It belonged to a rich underwriter in London, who was intensely disliked by the community. He refused to sell the place when Sir Silas made him (through his solicitors) his first and last offer for it, and said, in the presence of the solicitors' awe-struck clerks, that Sir Silas was an offensive old ass for offering to buy the house in which his father had been born. It was known that Arthur Vickers was a strong Liberal; and when this answer was reported to Sir Silas he spread his hands and said, "You see what these fellows are—all the same; and yet that fellow's father has sat at my father's table, and conversed with my sisters."

The house had been inhabited for at least twenty years by two old ladies—the Miss Digbys. They were reputed by some of the elders to have been ninety when they came there; but that is clearly an impossibility, because they are only seventy-one and seventy-two respectively now. They were supposed to be Arthur Vickers' aunts, and as he declared emphatically that they were not, Sir Silas said that they in all probability were. They were never seen outside the house, except at church, and then they only slipped in at the beginning of the communion service, and stayed until every-one had gone to dinner or lunch, and the street was quiet. There were mysterious rumors about their garden at the back of the house being the finest in the parish; but as their old gardener was stone-deaf, and as no one else had ever seen it, this was a matter of speculation. It is most certain that on one occasion the old ladies had allowed him to exhibit roses at the cottage-garden show, and that the old man had carried everything before him, to the aggravation of every other gardener in the parish. When presented with two sovereigns, he asked, "What be this for?" And after the Rector had bellowed out an explanation at the risk of apoplexy, he spat upon the money, pocketed it, and seized his roses. When informed that they were bought by Lady Bowyer for five shillings, he replied, "She be darned; she beant agoing to have none of *my* buds, and so I tell her." And it appeared also that the two old ladies themselves were so terrified by their success that they never allowed him to exhibit again. Of other incidents regarding the Miss Digbys few remain, except that of their having set their main chimney on fire just before church-time, and having strenuously refused external aid, leaving it to burn out. It was thought that the end of it would be that they would be comfortably burned in their beds.

Conceive the astonishment of our town, when the roadway in front of their house was choked up for one whole day with furniture-vans from Brighton, and when, at the close of a Summer's day, the whole of their furniture was carted away to that place in four monstrous wagons. The Miss Digbys themselves were the last pieces of furniture removed; they were taken away in a handsome mysterious carriage, having previously told the doctor, for whom they had sent—that they had come into a large fortune, and were going to live in one of their own houses, and see a little more society.

To at once invade the mysterious house and garden was the first idea of every one. Immediately after breakfast Miss Lopus was on the door-step, where she found Sir Silas already installed knocking. They were mutually confused, but his gallantry came to her aid, and they were soon confidential. He resumed the hammering, and soon old Jabez Crouch, the hero of the roses, opened the door, keeping the chain up.

"I want to see the house," said Sir Silas.

"Then you just can't," said Jabez.

"Do you know who I am, Sir?" said Sir Silas wrathfully.

"Yes. I know ye. Ye are the man as made the policeman pound yer own pigs, thinking they was mine. He! he!"

"Is the house to let, you old fool?" said Sir Silas, furious.

"No, it beant, you old fool," said Jabez, slamming the door in his face.

To have received this rebuff before Miss Lopus, who would carry it to every house in the village before noon, was too much. Sir Silas turned on his heels and left her, thereby giving her to understand that she might do her worst, which she did.

For three months that house remained empty. Arthur Vickers never came near the place, and what his intentions were about the house was an exasperating mystery. At length sudden signs of movement were apparent. Fresh furniture was moved in, which, from such glimpses as could be got of it by a caucus of the neighbors, who relieved one another, seemed very good and abundant. The arrival of a semi-grand piano from Broadwood's, in one of that firms own vans, was somewhat an event. Agents were set to examine the men who brought the furniture, but all they knew about the matter was that it came from the Pantechnicon. Some one (trust me it was Miss Lopus) heard the piano being tuned, and the tuner of it was waylaid at the Bowyer Arms while having his lunch, previously to returning to town. He was a sharp young man, and, finding that he was being pumped, grew mysterious, until the pumping party begged him to put a name to anything he liked to drink. He promptly put a name to a bottle of champagne, Rœderer's preferred, if obtainable. As it was obtainable, the other party had to order it, and pay for it, which was by no means what he anticipated. However, at the price of ten-and-sixpence, he gained the information that the piano had been bought and paid for by Monsieur Mallebranche.

On Saturday evening it was perfectly well known that M. Mallebranche branche had arrived with his valet, and intense excitement prevailed. Several extra people went to church for the sake of gathering all they could about this mysterious foreigner from their neighbors in the churchyard after morning service. The church was full as usual—that is, very full; the Vicar had but just begun, "When the wicked man—" when in he came; I don't mean the wicked man, but M. Mallebranche, one of the best fellows in Europe.

He was a tall and handsome Frenchman, aged about thirty-five, and he carried a large prayer-book. He advanced up the aisle, smiling right and left, until he came to the chancel. There he paused, bowed politely to the Vicar, (who was getting through "Dearly beloved brethren" mechanically, for his eye was fixed on this astounding foreigner,) folded his arms upon his breast, and looked modestly down as though he would say, "*Messieurs et mesdames, voilà Mallebranche!*"

Lady Bowyer, as wife of the lay rector, sat inside the chancel. She was a woman who not only thought it her duty to go to church, but as an example to others, to go with a vengeance; she was not only the best but the most expensively dressed woman there, and Mallebranche saw it. She had her pocket-handkerchief in one hand, and her prayer-book in the other; she beckoned to the distinguished foreigner with the first, and pointed to the seat beside her with the second. Mallebranche kissed his right hand (which held his prayer-book) to her, waved it aloft, and then, with his left hand on his breast and with bowed head, came and took his place beside her.

With the exception of waving his hand about during the singing, and audibly exclaiming, "*Diable!*" when they all fell down stairs together in the middle of a new hymn not sufficiently rehearsed, he behaved with singular goodness through the service. When the sermon came he seemed to regard it as a secular performance, during which he thought it was allowable to express applause or disapprobation, though, considering the sacredness of the edifice, in a modified form. He frequently disturbed Lady Bowyer by exclaiming, "*Mais oui;*" and once horrified her by letting off the monosyllable "*non*" several times in rather loud *staccato*. But all things have an end; and at the immediate conclusion of the sermon, before any one else had gone out, M. Mallebranche arose, bowed deeply to Lady Bowyer, and passed down the aisle with his hat on, holding his prayer-book aloft in one hand between his finger and thumb, and waving adieu to the congregation with the other.

He was a peculiar man undoubtedly, but he was a foreigner, and obviously a man of distinction. The Vicar determined to call on him the next day. "A church-goer," said the Vicar, "ought to be backed up. The man set an example in his way, no doubt, to a great many others. I go and call on him."

The door was opened by a smart young footman in undress. "Is M. Mallebranche at home?" said the Vicar, giving his card. M. Mallebranche was certainly at home, for he was promptly shown into a little front sitting-room, where that distinguished foreigner was sitting in a white blouse, cleaning a pair of kid gloves with a piece of India rubber. He rose at once to welcome the Vicar, not in the least degree disconcerted. "These foreigners," thought the Vicar, "never are."

"You do me high honor, Monsieur the Vicar," he said, in good English, with a foreign accent. "I was profoundly touched with your sermon of yesterday—" Here he ran to the door and whispered something to the footman.

"I am glad you were pleased, Sir," said the Vicar. "Have you taken this house for long? You will find this a charming neighborhood."

"It must be so, when I receive such condescension from a gentleman in your position," said M. Mallebranche.

"Not at all, Sir. The pleasure is mutual."

M. Mallebranche could only bow and spread his hands on each side of his head. "Will you excuse me for one moment?" he said; and, without waiting for a reply, left the room, and returned one of the most perfectly-dressed and *distingué* men that the Vicar had ever seen.

He made himself so extremely agreeable during the next half hour that the Vicar determined that he must be introduced to society. He had a dinner-party for that evening, and young Johnny Jeffcott could not come. There was a place vacant. "This man," he said, "is a perfect gentleman, though his ways are singular and fantastic. I will have him;" and there and then he asked M. Mallebranche to dinner that evening, apologizing for short notice.

M. Mallebranche was overjoyed; this, he said, was the real English hospitality of which he had heard so much; he would come. Would the Vicar add his kindness by showing him the Post Office; the Vicar would be only too happy, and M. Mallebranche dashed up stairs to arrange his *costume de promenade*, naturally supposing that the Vicar would remain in the same place.

But the moment the coast was clear the artful Vicar, an enthusiastic horticulturist, determined to have a look at that famous back garden from which the wondrous roses had come. Ten steps brought him to the large door which opened on it. He stood utterly amazed; there was certainly no garden in the county comparable to the one which the two old women with their deaf gardener had made.

It was a mass of trellised and standard roses, mixed with hollyhocks, Spanish irises, tuberous irises, and, in short, almost every flower which his practiced eye could call up to his memory, backed in by espalier apple-trees. He had never seen anything like it in his life, but in an instant he did not see it at all. The moon looks pale when the sun is shining.

From a side walk there came into the centre walk the most beautiful blonde woman that the eye of man ever rested upon; her hair was loose, and one perfect golden curl had fallen over her forehead. She was dressed in a white morning wrapper, and, with the shell-like perfection of her face, looked very much like the rose which she was pausing to examine—the jaune d'Espray. She carried upon her rounded arm a child as beautiful as herself, with bare feet, neck, and head, dressed only in a sky-blue tunic. She put the child down while she gathered a rose, and the boy bathed his bare feet among the low-growing flowers beside him.

When M. Mallebranche came back equipped for the promenade he found the Vicar reading the *Times*, and apologized for having kept him waiting. The Vicar, however, said that he had been well amused, and they departed down the street.

To say that M. Mallebranche had a new idea every ten steps, and that it was necessary for him to get in front of the Vicar, stop him, and put his hands on his shoulders until he had explained it—to say that he smiled sweetly at every woman he met, and took off his hat to every man—would be only to say, in other words, that M. Mallebranche came from one of the departments of Dordogne, Lot, Aveyron, Lot et Garonne, or Gironde, even now better known as Gascony. The Vicar found time to ask him if he was a married man; he at once grew mysterious, drew the Vicar's arm close in his own, and whispered no; that there were mysteries in all families. He then threw the Vicar off with a sagacious look, and his finger on his lips; turning round to make that sign of secrecy once more, he backed against a lamp-post and knocked his hat off. For a moment he was desolated, but in his eagerness to relieve the Vicar's mind about his hat, he stood with it in one hand while he waved the other to the reverend gentleman until he was out of sight.

"It's very curious," said the Vicar; "a woman like that would never take up with a fantastic fool, though the fellow is handsome and a gentleman. Well, I know nothing about it officially, and the women must find it out for themselves. I'll be bound old Lopus will, if she don't invent it."

And so the Vicar did not consider it necessary to say anything at all about the flower-garden, and M. Mallebranche came to dinner.

He was a great success; his manners, though fantastic and *prononcé*, were extremely good; he had traveled greatly, and had an immense fund of anecdote, but he did not talk too much; and in all matters English he sat at Sir Silas Bowyer's feet and heard his words, which made Sir Silas declare that he was the most intelligent fellow for a foreigner he ever met, and he at once asked him to dinner the next day but one, an invitation which was received with effusion. Squire Jeffcott was not to be behind, and fixed him for the day after. When they told these facts to their ladies up stairs, they received the royal assent with the utmost graciousness.

Not only could Mallebranche play the piano, but he could sing, and did both with brilliancy and good taste. The Vicar's dinner hour was early, as befitted a clergyman, and also left time for a rubber of whist before the carriages were ordered. Mallebranche played to perfection. Sir Silas Bowyer trumped his best spade, and then, seeing what he had done, grew red in the face with consternation, thinking what would have happened to him had he been playing with Jeffcott for his partner; but Mallebranche was ravished, and proved triumphantly to Sir Silas at the end of the hand that he had saved the odd trick by this original stroke of genius. Sir Silas naturally thought that a man who would not only condone but excuse such a fearful *bêtise*, which would have made Jeffcott as savage as a bear for the rest of the evening, was a man to be cultivated.

The two other dinner parties passed with equal success, and it was unanimously agreed that that *mauvais sujet* Arthur Vickers had done some good to the place at last by finding such an admirable tenant. In the meantime Ortley remained an utter mystery, no one coming in or going out of it, M. Mallebranche transacting all his own business in the town, and paying royally. All Miss Lopus could discover was, that he (after the manner of his nation, doubtless) consumed a vast quantity of milk.

I now approach the most fearful catastrophe which had occurred in our place since the Reform bill. A week after the arrival of M. Mallebranche a carriage and a pair of horses were seen driving into the town. They were driven by a middle-aged man, with a young one sitting beside him; they wore wide-awake hats and were smoking. The horses had on knee-caps, and the body of the carriage, which was open, was filled with stable furniture of the lighter kind, done up in horse-rugs. It was a gentleman's carriage, with a coachman and groom traveling; it asked its way to Ortley, and to Ortley it drove; it was M. Mallebranche's carriage, and a very handsome equipage it was.

Late that evening a wiry-haired, square-faced man, about forty, looking every inch a gentleman's coachman, came into the parlor of the Bowyer Arms and sat down for a smoke and a glass of something. Sir Silas Bowyer's coachman at once came and fraternized with him as one of the craft, and they were soon deep in confabulation about where they had previously lived, "their" horses, and so forth. When the time came to go Sir Silas' coachman proposed to walk up the street with the new coachman, and they strolled away together.

"They seem a comfortable sort down here," said the new coachman.

"They are *that*," said Sir Silas' coachman.

"I should think so," said the new coachman; "but they carries it too far. Hang it all, I say, draw a line somewhere."

"What d'ye mean?" said Sir Silas' coachman.

"Why, I'm blessed if they haven't had *our valet* out to dinner three times. He has been telling me about it."

"Your valet!" said the other, aghast.

"Ah, Mallebranche!" said the new coachman, *he* is our valet—I should say master's."

"Then who *is* your master?" said the other.

"My master is Mr. Rich," said the new coachman, and whistled.

"But Sir Silas will blow his brains out," said his coachman.

"I can't help *that*," said the new coachman. "*I* sha'n't lose my place if he does. What were all you people about?"

"But why did not the man say who he was?"

"*He!* he took it all as a matter of course—he has never been in England before. He was with master years ago in his travels, and master sent for him again after an interval; that is all. Good night."

This was the end of the fearful exclusiveness of our leading people. This was the awful disaster which would be all over the county in a few days. People who pished and pshawed at a Whig nobleman, because his grandfather had been a lawyer, had taken to their bosoms a common foreign valet, and introduced him to their wives and daughters. And the cup of their misery was full when they reflected that the objectionable Whig nobleman, Lord Shaw, had been introduced to him by Sir Silas in his own wife's drawing-room as a distinguished and accomplished foreigner. How he would laugh at them all over the country! In the first interview between Mr. Jeffcott and Sir Silas the latter suggested that M. Mallebranche should be at once locked up as a rogue and vagabond; but cooler counsels prevailed.

Both of them were excellent and high-minded gentlemen, and confessed to one another that the man had never for an instant represented himself in any light whatever, and in all probability acted in ignorance of English customs. It was obvious that the blundering Vicar was solely to blame, and the first thing to do was to go at once to the vicarage and pour out the vials of their wrath on his devoted head.

They, however, were only met by the Vicar's wife, who told them that dear Ambrose had received such a violent nervous shock by this fearful discovery that Atkins (our doctor) had ordered him instantly off to Tunbridge Wells, and that he was probably half way there. Of course, they could say nothing to the man's wife in his absence—that would be cowardly—but they comforted themselves by the reflection that the Vicar *must* come back some time, and then— In the meantime they left the wretched woman to the tender mercies of Mrs. Jeffcott and Lady Bowyer, feeling assured that she was in skillful and experienced hands. But on those ladies waiting on Mrs. Vicar at two they were informed by the servant that missis had received a telegram from master saying that he was much worse, and had gone off to Tunbridge Wells after him by the one o'clock train. There was no one left for them to vent their wrath upon but the children, and even in the heat of their anger they were forced to confess that they at least were blameless of their misguided parents' guilt.

At four o'clock in the afternoon Miss Lopus arrived breathless at Lady Bowyer's door. Things were infinitely worse than they expected. At three o'clock a most elegant carriage, with coachman and footman in livery, had driven out of the yard at Ortley, had drawn up to the door, and into it had got a most beautifully-dressed woman, with a little boy, of whom nothing had ever been heard before. The atrocious wretch Mallebranche had packed her into the vehicle with every symptom of affection and *empressement;* and then the brazen creature had driven off, holding up her boy to kiss his hand to Mallebranche. Who *was* that woman? Miss Lopus required Lady Bowyer to tell her on the spot.

"Well, she is evidently not Madame Mallebranche," said Lady Bowyer, who was a really good creature. "I can tell her one thing, and that is, she doesn't darken *my* doors after the trick which has been played on us by that establishment. No more strangers for me, if you please. We have broken through our rules for once, and you see what has come of it."

It was universally agreed by every lady in the place that the woman calling herself Rich, and living at Ortley, was not known to exist; that she was not to be looked at or spoken to, or her doings to be considered in any way, save as being utterly below notice. And then, with a trifling inconsistency, dear Lopus (who lived opposite) was told off to watch the creature night and day, and report to the general caucus everything she did.

The next day was Sunday—the Sunday next after Mallebranche's début as the distinguished foreigner. The wretch was there, but not, I promise you, in Lady Bowyer's pew this time. He beamed serenely round on the congregation, and when they came to that part in the hymn where they broke down the Sunday before, he looked round with his hand raised to entreat silence from the non-performers and caution on the part of the singers. When they got through the passage successfully he said aloud, "*Très bien;*" and Lady Bowyer, having been prompted by her evil genius to look around, he bowed to her with a sweet smile and his hand on his heart. He completely paralyzed the poor Curate, who made so many mistakes in the service that he was humbly thankful that the Vicar was very ill at Tunbridge Wells, and not there to "give it" him in the vestry after service.

Just before the beginning of the communion service a grinding of wheels was heard outside the church. The door swung, and every one looked round. It was Mrs. Rich.

She walked coolly up the aisle, leading her little boy by the hand, looking right and left for a vacant seat. Having seen one, she took possession of it; and, having seated the child on the bench, knelt down herself. She had coolly taken two of Miss Lopus' seats, who held three in virtue of her two sisters, who were very much in London. Mrs. Rich, Miss Lopus remarked, must have known what a liberty she was taking, because cards were nailed on the desk of every seat, and Miss Lopus saw her read her two sister's names before she opened her book. She attended to the service, and seemed peculiarly familiar with the responses. During sermon-time the boy fell asleep, and she took him on her lap. But very few people attended to the sermon, for undoubtedly Mrs. Rich was the most singularly splendid woman who had been seen in that church for many a long day, and there were few who had caught a glimpse of her who did not think about her. Mallebranche gave no sign of vivacity after her arrival, but copied the style and position of Sir Silas Boyer with great success.

When the sermon was over she woke her boy; and when the congregation passed out she went also, almost last, leading him and looking about at the grand old church as if she liked it. Coming out nearly last, she was naturally mixed up with the very best of our people, who always, as in a procession, bring up the rear.

She was completely and utterly unconscious of their presence, as she sauntered out into the church-yard, where they were all standing about and talking to one another. They, however, were perfectly conscious of her presence, and left off talking. When she was in the middle of them she saw something which attracted her eye; it was a beautiful stone cross. Lady Bowyer and Miss Lopus were between her and it, and she advanced quietly toward them.

"I beg your pardon," she said, "but I should like to look at that grave-stone."

They made room for her with a vengeance, and she bowed.

She then went slowly up to the lych-gate, under which she took shelter from the sun. There were five carriages there, and hers was the last. She saw her footman waiting, and he came running up.

"Draw round, please," he said to Mrs. Jeffcott's coachman, who stopped the way, "for Mrs. Rich's carriage."

The man laughed in his face, and several of the footmen standing round joined.

Mrs. Rich smiled pleasantly.

"Tell James to draw up the carriage outside."

This was done, and the assembled ladies in the church-yard had the pleasure of seeing Mrs. Rich take up her boy and dextrously go under the frothing noses of old Mrs. Cruden's carriage-horses, receiving not a little of their foam on her incomparable gown. She was beaten, though from the peculiarly careless air with which she drove away she did not seem to know it.

"If," said Mrs. Jeffcott, "she had kept herself *to* herself, I should have said nothing; but to come to *church*, and that in the middle of the service, is too much. However, she has had her lesson, and I hope she will profit by it."

But there were a few words at the Bowyer Arms that night which were attended to. About half-past nine there appeared in that temple of harmony and concord the coachman, the groom, and the footman of Mrs. Rich, who sat down together. The footman opened the ball by addressing Mrs. Jeffcott's coachman, one of the most awful people in the place.

"I say, old man, why did you not draw around to-day when I told you?"

"What!" said the coachman.

"I say, why did you not draw round when my mistress' carriage was called? Because if you don't do it next time, you will find me on the box alongside of you in double-quick time."

"Indeed!" said Jeffcott's coachman.

"Yes, and indeed!" said Mrs. Rich's coachman. "You country boobies want licking into shape." (Here the groom laughed offensively.) "Why, your masters and mistresses ain't ladies and gentlemen; they took our valet for a gentleman, and had him out. Ha! ha! Not that he is not a better gentleman than half of them. Gentlemen and ladies don't stare at a strange young lady as your people did in the church-yard to-day, as Mallebranche watched and saw. And you may tell your old woman [the wretch meant Mrs. Jeffcott] that if she don't make you tool your old shandrydan out of my mistress' way, I'll pole her in the small of her back. We are not used to tag, rag, and bobtail."

Sir Silas' coachman did all he could to restore the harmony of the evening; but Mrs. Rich's three servants were peculiarly haughty and resolute, and as they had incomparably the finest equipage in the place they carried considerable weight. Besides, their masters had certainly made tools of themselves about M. Mallebranche. That versatile character, when he discovered his own exact position in the English social scale—that is to say, the parlor of the Bowyer Arms—was infinitely amused. His rôle in life, he said, was to fascinate and too harm; he set himself to work to do so. In addition to being a good musician, he was discovered to be a most admirable amateur actor, and he very soon utilized the experiences of high English country life which he had lately enjoyed. In the character of Sir Silas Bowyer this thankless wretch used to bring the groom down to dinner with such a perfect imitation of Sir Silas that his own coachman choked with laughter. He was very fine as Mr. Jeffcott, laying down the law after dinner; but perhaps he was best in Miss Lopus, when he, making the landlord act Lady Bowyer, burst swiftly and mysteriously into the room with some new detail of village gossip.

But of all this Edith Rich knew and cared nothing whatever. She had her boy and the flowers, and the country was beautiful and the Summer fine; and there was her music and her reading and her drawing, and when she liked she could go for a drive; and he was coming soon; and what could she want more, save that he should come?

As far as she had noticed the people, which was very little, they seemed to her singularly brusque and ill-mannered; but she never troubled herself about them, or dreamed that they troubled themselves about her. It was some little time before Mallebranche had the courage to tell her about his adventures among the territorial aristocracy of those parts, which he did with infinite humor. She was delighted and amused beyond measure, but added, "Edgar will be very angry." "Ma foi, Madame," said Mallebranche, "the anger of M. Edgar is not terrifying by any means to those who know him. If Madame laughs, he laughs also; should she were ever to frown, he would weep." Edith was obliged to allow that such was the case, with the exception of the weeping, of which she did not consider Edgar capable.

Now, the profound powers of mimicry possessed by our Mallebranche were too notorious not to find their way to the ears of the principal persons held up to ridicule by this rascal of a French valet. Smarting still and hotly under the disgrace of having been deceived by him, they were furious that he should betray their violated confidence (that was a sentence of Mr. Jeffcott's) by such a line of conduct. Mallebranche looked into petty sessions one morning; and the same night at the inn, when he, as Sir Silas on the bench, gave the footman six weeks, the imitation was so perfect that the laughter was heard at the end of the street. The villain was bringing justice itself into ridicule.

He was doing his mistress no good, or indeed no harm, again, because she knew and cared nothing about the matter. But she was most utterly tabooed, and was totally unconscious of the fact. Her only hope had been that no dreary people would come and call on her; and she had her wish.

The two younger servants were not quite so reticent as the older ones, and there was wormed out of them that they had neither of them seen their master, or knew anything about him, his profession, or his means, save that they had been hired by M. Mallebranche, and believed that the coachman had been a long time in the family; and this getting about, it became evident that there was no Mr. Rich at all.

She had been a month in her new home when Johnny Jeffcott and two other young men, standing in front of the Bowyer Arms, were aware of a remarkably fine-looking and well-dressed man, who approached them, reined up, and asked them the way to Ortley. They all answered at once, so that he could not hear what they said; but at a second attempt Johnny Jeffcott was allowed to speak. The stranger raised his hat and rode in the direction indicated, and then Johnny Jeffcott rushed home to tell his mother, but with only half the news; for immediately afterward a groom appeared, mounted on one good horse and leading another. Both horses were in traveling trim, and the man also asked his way to Ortley. James Bowyer and Willy Lorson at once separated to bear the news, and in an hour it was known all over the place that Mrs. Rich's protector had arrived, and had brought some splendid cattle with him.

Meanwhile the unconscious object of their solicitude dismounted and passed through the house. Edith was lying on a couch among her flowers when he stretched out his arms to her and she came to them. After a moment, she looked carefully in his face, and said, "Must we go hence?"

"Not yet," he replied.

"Thank God!" she said; "a little more peace and happiness. Edgar, I am so utterly happy now that I wish it would last forever!"

"False woman, do you mean that—mean that you have not missed me?"

"Not a bit," she said, laughing; "I knew that you were doing your duty. Nevertheless, my darling, I am glad to see you back again. Let us at once come and see boy."

That accomplished, Mallebranche considered that the time was come when his pent-up feelings should find vent, and he cast himself in his master's arms, too overcome to speak, amid the uproarious laughter of Edgar and Edith Rich.

"Mallebranche, you great Gascon fool," said Edgar, "will you leave me alone? You get worse every year. What fool's tricks has he been playing since he was down here, Edith?"

Had Edith known one-quarter and told it, I fear that even Edgar would have been angry. Edith told him all she knew—the history of the three dinner parties and their lamentable consequences, during which recital Mallebranche dried his tears and subsided into a broad grin. Edgar's laughter was uproarious again, but he ended by saying:

"You have ruined *me*, Mallebranche; but the idiots brought it on themselves. Have you explained, Edith, my love?"

"I have had no opportunity," she said; "not a human being has been near me, I am happy to say."

"What a shame!" said Edgar. "I wondered you never mentioned your neighbors to me. Well, my dear, we must contrive to do without them at present."

If Mrs. Rich looked well in her carriage, she looked still better on horseback beside her husband. They rode away alone very much, right into the heart of the forest sometimes, and they seemed a curious Darby-and-Joan pair, whom no one could make out at all. Some people would have called on them now, but they hardly could after neglecting her for so long. At the end of the Summer there was a flower-show and a fancy bazaar in Sir Silas' park, to which the admission was by payment. The Riches came and brought boy. They knew no one, and had peculiarly the look of by no means desiring to do so. They bought largely and paid whatever was asked of them, and then walked away, leaving a sense of inferiority on every one else—perhaps because they talked nothing but French to one another the whole time, which language it appeared boy understood as well as his own, as might possibly be expected from the son of the *Chargé d'Affaires* at Marseilles, in which town boy had been born, and in which his little brother lay buried.

The Riches having departed, Mallebranche, having paid his money like another, proclaimed the town *en fête;* which he explained to the coachman is exactly the same thing as a state of siege, but with a difference.

"When a town is *en fête*, my dearly beloved," he said, "the people do everything they like; when it is in a state of siege, the Army. We are of the people; therefore, let us amuse ourselves."

His way of amusing himself was this: He went up to Lady Bowyer's stall, and, bowing to that lady, bought and paid for a suit of baby clothes, knitted by her own imperial hand. He at once tied the hood over his head, fastening it securely under his chin, and put on the cloak hussar-fashion over his left arm. So, leaving the stockings on the counter with an air as though he could not even see such things in the presence of a lady, he departed to walk about the grounds in this astounding guise; as Lady Bowyer said, "spoiling the whole thing." Perhaps he meant to.

But no one could do anything. The whole county, or that part of it there assembled, knew that this was the valet whom our people had had out to dinner. Mallebranche ended by purchasing a rug, made by the Dowager Countess of Tilgate, pinning it round his throat, and walking up the street in it.

It was necessary that Sir Silas should do something about this scandalous bedlamite. He wrote a catalogue of the villain's crimes down, and sent it condescendingly, but almost pathetically, to Edgar Rich, urging him, for his own sake if for no one else's, to move in the matter. Edgar wrote coldly back, in the third person, to say that he would take care that his servant should cause no future annoyance to Sir Silas or his neighbors.

The feeling of suspicion almost, after a time, amounted to dislike, the Riches were so peculiarly independent and indifferent. Months passed on, and no human being ever came near them. In the hunting-field no one ever spoke to Edgar, nor did he trouble himself to speak to any one. He rode well and hard, and on one occasion had a heavy fall, which shook him severely. He managed to mount again, and the master rode up and asked if he was hurt; he returned a vague reply with thanks, and turned his horse's head homeward. This was the only conversation he ever had in the field.

And so they went near leaving our village, believing the inhabitants of it to be the most jealous, inhospitable, and conceited people on the face of the earth; fortunately, they left it with a very different impression. The reader will perceive that our people had two sides to their character, of which the writer has only shown the weaker.

The Riches did not appear for some days, and the doctor was seen there two or three times a day. Boy was ill, but what was the matter with him he avoided saying; but on the fourth day he told the truth to Lady Bowyer. The child had the scarlet fever; how contracted no one could say.

"And I am afraid, Lady Bowyer," he added, "that it will go hard with the little fellow. God help the poor mother! she has lost one before."

Lady Bowyer began to cry.

Poor boy! his little joyous life was changed to a continuous sense of burning misery and evil dreams, in the worst of which his soul seemed millions of miles away in a horrible unpeopled space with no way back. He would feebly wail to be taken back to his mother, while his restless head was actually upon her bosom and her voice was in his ears. The doctor had told the worst to the father; to the mother he had no need. The case was a very bad one, with very little hope.

Edgar was called out of the sick room and asked to come into the dining-room by the footman, who had reasons of his own, in the shape of coin, for this course of action. What was Edgar's astonishment to find Sir Silas Bowyer there with a large basket!

"My dear Sir," that true gentleman began, not giving Edgar time to open his mouth, "I am so desperately sorry; so is Lady Bowyer; we have been through it all with two. Grapes, my dear Sir, grapes for the poor little man; nothing like them cooling; and nutritious at the same time. Night and day, Sir, servants (lazy fellows) at your disposal—horses eating their heads off—everything at your disposal. Not a word, my good Sir, not a word—happier times—better understanding. Good-bye."

And so Sir Silas sped away, seeing the answer in Edgar's tearless eyes which his tongue could not give.

The next day the prayers of the congregation were asked for Algernon Rich, now lying at the point of death, and they were given by every one in the church. Now the poor remembered, what the rich that day heard of in the church-yard for the first time, the silent, unostentatious charity which this young couple had been practicing among the distressed for miles round. And our people thought of their innocent, blameless lives, and of the wrong they had done them. It seemed so utterly sad that death should have selected *that* house for a visit, that the beautiful child should be taken while so many older were left.

The tide turned, and everything was done which could have been done for a royal prince. Mr. Jeffcott's men came and laid the street down deep in straw, for fear the child should be disturbed. Alas! boy was beyond disturbing. Miss Lopus managed to see the mother, and prayed so earnestly and so humbly to be allowed to help her in nursing that poor Mrs. Rich complied; and, indeed she might have done worse, for Jenny Lopus was the most experienced and tender sick nurse for many miles round, among rich and poor alike, though she was a preposterous old gossip. Presents, inquiries, and offers of assistance came from all quarters, and our people came out in their true colors.

Sir Silas Bowyer sat up nearly all one night, because he said he had a presentiment that the pretty little fellow would die, and he would like to say a prayer for him as the passing bell tolled. But it never was rung; Asrael, the angel of death, fled from the darkened chamber, and Miss Lopus, who all night had expected that she would have had, after the custom of the country, to open the window to let the little soul fly away, had to open it indeed, but only to let a little air into the room where the child lay peacefully sleeping.

Now it was discovered, when it was too late, that the Riches were the nicest people who had ever come among us. He was so witty and gentlemanly, she so charming and grateful. But they must go the moment boy could be moved, and Arthur Vickers must find a new tenant. Mrs. Rich had taken a dread of the place since her danger. So they went away, regretted by every one; the old house was shut up again, a blank upon the street.

Now who were our suspicious and interesting neighbors? We never found out for months, and then only by the merest accident—if you call death an accident.

Two months after the Riches had gone Lord Rothercourt, the nobleman who had so basely deserted us when we got into schedule A, forty years before, died at Florence at the age of eighty-six. The agent to the Hall estate formally communicated the fact to Sir Silas Bowyer and Mr. Jeffcott at an appointed meeting. He knew better than to tell one of them before the other; the untold one would never have spoken to him again.

"Gentlemen," he said, "my Lord is dead!"

"Pooh, pooh! Stuff and nonsense, my dear Sir," said Sir Silas. "Consider how very much at random you are talking. Why, I had a letter from him only last year."

"All flesh is grass," said the agent solemnly. "We are here to-day and gone to-morrow. My Lord is dead, and, what is more, is coming home to be buried."

Mr. Jeffcott, a slow, though in the end a very shrewd man, had for an instant a vision of Lord Rothercourt driving the four-in-hand of pre-Reform times into the town in his grave-clothes, with his coffin for luggage; but he recovered himself and said:

"Of course, we shall have a fine funeral. Bowyer, I am sure you will join me in doing honor?"

"Certainly, certainly," said Sir Silas." "I suppose it is true. And so the Bartons inherit at last. Why, goodness me, Barton himself must be getting on. Where is he, I wonder?"

"He is at Florence with his Lordship. My Lord accompanies his late Lordship's body to England."

"Dear me! Were they reconciled?"

"At last, I understand, most fully. My present Lord was with my late Lord when he died."

The late Lord Rothercourt had had no children, except one daughter, who died. His heir had been a cousin, with whom he had quarreled—some said on political grounds—and whom, it was reported, he hated. Some people said that the old man would will away all the unentailed property and such accumulations as there were to his late wife's family, but Sir Silas and Mr. Jeffcott never would hear of that. "As likely to do it as I am to my boy," Sir Silas would say; "He thinks too much about the honor of his family to do it," said Jeffcott. And it appeared from the agent that these two gentlemen were right. James Barton had come in for everything, with scarcely a deduction for a few old servants.

The funeral was extremely grand; and was kept as a general holiday. With the exception of fairs (of which there are five accessible during the year) our people have no public amusements except weddings, cricket-matches, and funerals; the latter are most popular with the middle-aged and old, while the former are favorites with the more thoughtless. Lord Rothercourt's funeral, however, was a pleasurable success to all ages and classes; there had not been such a thing for years—that is to say, for fifty years—when the late lord's father died. Every one was deeply interested as the cortège came down the street, with the exception of the deaf old gardener at Ortley, who never was interested in anything.

"Who be they going to bury now?" he asked of a bystander.

"The old lord," roared the man addressed.

"They buried he fifty year agone," said the old gardener. "*I* seen it."

"This is his son," was explained to him.

"Poor young man," said the gardener; "and so *he's* dead! Only sixteen years older than I be; and I beant but seventy come March. Young James Barton comes in for it all, then."

Young James Barton, Earl of Rothercourt, was gray-headed now; he attended to the last obsequies, bowed round to those who surrounded the vault, and went back in his carriage to the Hall. It was understood that he was going to make the Hall his home for the future, and that it would once more take its place among the great county houses. It had been kept in good repair, and few or no changes were to be made except in the gardens. They were, so it was said, to become once more one of the wonders of England.

A fortnight was passed by Lord Rothercourt in decent seclusion; after this time it was considered by the allied powers that it was time to call. The Bowyers and the Jeffcotts must go first, of course, and they arranged that they should accidentally go together. Miss Lopus, who in our place occupies the position of an informal and unofficial commissioner on all subjects, occupied a seat in Lady Bowyer's carriage next Lady Bowyer. Sir Silas would have died sooner than sit with his face to the horses, and let a woman sit with her back to them.

"I wonder if he will cut into the timber?" said Lady Bowyer.

"I shouldn't think so, my dear. There is plenty of money and no heir. I shall lose the shooting, I suppose."

They met the Jeffcotts at the hall-door, and all passed in together. The old place was brightened up wonderfully already, and Lord Rothercourt was on the hearth-rug before the hall fire to welcome them; they had never seen him save for an instant in his heavy mourning, and looked on him with great curiosity.

A man about sixty, very handsome, with snow-white hair, and an intensely amiable expression of face. He was the first to speak after the ordinary salutations and introductions.

"This is very kind," he said. "As I shall spend the rest of my life here, I am naturally glad to make the early acquaintance of my neighbors. I intend making no changes here, save in the matter of hospitality. I hope there are plenty of young people here, for my house, as soon as the season of mourning is past, will be a very gay one. I do not exactly know to what I am committed as yet, but I fancy a great deal."

"We want a little enlivening here, Lord Rothercourt," said Lady Bowyer.

"You will undoubtedly have it, madam," said Lord Rothercourt, "if you will give us your assistance and countenance. For my part, I suppose that you all know about me. I was not on good terms with my deceased relative until the last. He attempted to dictate to me on a subject on which no man allows dictation, and we parted—I to trade, he to follow the bent of his own inclinations. As a merchant I did well, as I suppose you know. I was not rich, but I was independent. I was able to place my son well in the world, and I now only live for his happiness."

"I was not aware—" began Sir Silas.

"That I was married?" said Lord Rothercourt. "Why, no. The fact is that that was the cause of quarrel between me and my late relative. I am obliged to clear all this up with you to avoid mistakes. My late wife was a poor clergyman's daughter, and the match was strongly disapproved of by my relative. It was not necessary that it should be talked about. I thought it better for my son's prospects that it should not be; my relative might have injured him in his career and in his future prospects if I had thwarted him in any way. I have done as he desired; and to you, Sir Silas and Mr. Jeffcott, I offer these few explanations, as to my future neighbors."

"Then," said Sir Silas, "there is a Lord Descard?" for he remembered the second title once borne by the late Lord.

"Assuredly," said Lord Rothercourt; "and you shall see him at once." And, rising, he went to the door and called, "Descard!"

Three people at once entered the room from the conservatory rather tumultuously. They had not seen the carriages arrive, and were in the act of gardening. They were utterly taken aback by seeing visitors, but not half so much as the visitors were by seeing them.

Boy first, who, after glance round, ran to Miss Lopus, and clambering on her, covered her face with kisses. Next Mr. and Mrs. Rich—now Lord and Lady Descard—looking handsomer and jollier than ever.

How they all laughed.

"To think of its being you!" said Sir Silas. "How badly we did treat you, to be sure! What a parcel of stuck-up fools you must have thought us!"

"Look here," said Lady Descard, "I always had a dread and horror of changing my rank, for I was so happy as I was; but I do not regret now that we came here disguised, and with a false name, to look at the estate which our father says that we are to take possession of; because we have become acquainted with the kindest and most loving of neighbors. You English are proud; so are we Magyars. You English are hospitable and kind; so are we. You did not dream that I was a Hungarian; you would have been more suspicious of me than you were, perhaps. But I am an English-woman now, and you *shall* be fond of me."

"Well," said Lord Rothercourt, "you know your future host and hostess, my dear neighbors. They will give you a good welcome to the old hall as long as I live, and I hope many a year afterward."

At this moment Mallebranche entered the room swiftly, bore straight down on Sir Silas Bowyer, and clasped him to his bosom.

"My little Silas," he said, "do I meet you again in circumstances so happy! Go, little Silas; for the future our hearts are as one. No clouds shall for the future obscure our mutual affection. My little rabbit, my little dormouse, my little marmot!" An so, with another and closer embrace he disengaged himself from Sir Silas, and sped out of the room as fast as he had come into it.

And I think that few parishes are much happier than ours now. Mallebranche says that follows of necessity. Gascony, he says, being the centre of ideas, it is only necessary to introduce one Gascon into every English parish to make it as happy as ours. But, on the other hand, Sir Silas Bowyer declares that Mallebranche is an uncertified lunatic.—*Belgravia.*

A HOAX OF THEODORE HOOK'S.—His outrageous hoax of the poor London citizen from whom he extorted an agonized invitation to dinner by making him believe that he and Charles Mathews were public surveyors, sent to make observations for a new road, which, was to go straight through the poor shopkeeper's lawn, flower-garden, and bed-room, he has, I believe, introduced into his novel of *Gilbert Gurney*. But not, of course, with the audacious extemporaneous song with which he wound up the joke, when, having eaten and drank the poor citizen's dinner, prepared for a small party of citizen friends, (all the time assuring him that he and his friend would use their very best endeavors to avert the threatened invasion of his property by the new line of road,) he proposed singing a song, to the great delight of the unsophisticated society, the concluding verse of which was:

"And now I am bound to declare
That your wine is as good as your cook,
And that this is Charles Mathews, the player,
And I, Sir, am Theodore Hook."

—*From "Old Woman's Gossip," May Atlantic.*

THE KHEDIVE OF EGYPT'S RECEPTIONS.—The reception is a gay scene. It begins at an early hour in the morning. The Khédive is probably not living in the citadel at the time, but proceeds thither under a brilliant escort not long after sunrise. He receives at different hours, besides the members of the consular body at their appointed time, his Ministers, the religious bodies, the officers of the Army and Navy, the members of the Assembly (if it is in session, which is sometimes the case,) the Magistrates, some other organizations, and finally *le commerce*, or the merchants, which last is very like a reception of "citizens generally." All of these persons are passing in carriages, in a constant stream, up the rugged road which leads into the citadel, while another stream of carriages is bringing away those who have already paid their respects to his Highness, and are hastening to make other visits. In the court-yard of the citadel are stationed one or more regiments of troops ready to present arms to the most distinguished personages, and bands of music starting at each principal arrival a fresh peal which drowns the lingering notes of the last. The thunders of artillery add to the excitement of the scene outside. Meanwhile, in the interior of the palace each reception is conducted with becoming order. The various classes of personages who attend are marshaled in appropriate ante-chambers. The consuls-general are received, as they arrive, by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. When all are assembled, they march in the order of official seniority, under the lead of their doyen, to the hall where the Khédive receives them, standing, while the doyen makes a brief address, to which his Highness replies. All then take seats upon the divans. Long pipes with mouth-pieces of amber, and coffee in tiny cups of porcelain upon little stands encrusted with jewels, are brought by an army of attendants, decorously clad in sable garments. However numerous the attendance, (and it is sometimes large, as some of the consuls-general are accompanied by a numerous retinue,) the supply of jeweled pipes and coffee cups, and the strength of the army of attendants seems never to fail. All are served at the same time.—*The Atlantic Monthly.*

NORMAN MACLEOD'S POPULARITY IN SCOTLAND.—His place in Scotland was unlike that of any other man among its three millions and a half. His Christian name was a household word. Nobody in Scotland talked of Dr. Macleod. It was always Norman. On Feb. 8, 1876, a letter appeared in the Glasgow *Herald*, written evidently by a clever working man, upon the vexed question of piece-work. Something must be done, the writer says, toward drawing masters and men together and making them understand each other; and he ends his letter with the vain wish, "O for Norman back again!" Norman in his youth habitually called Wordsworth by the affectionate though irreverent name of *Billy:* but that was peculiar to himself and his friends. His own Christian name, like that of Robert Burns, was current like that of a king or queen. A clergyman entering a sick-room found an old woman reading a tract. She said "One of Norman's." A St. Andrew's Professor, traveling from Edinburgh

to London, was waiting on the platform at Carstairs, when the Glasgow part of the train came in. "Is Norman in the train?" was his inquiry of the guard. "Yes," was the reply: "here he is." Arriving in a steamer at the Broomielaw, the traveler has entered a cab with the instruction, "Drive me to Norman's," and has been brought in due time to the much-beaten threshold. This was in a city with a population of over six hundred thousand. It have just read a published letter from a domestic servant. In it are the words "the late Norman Macleod: a man whom I never saw, but when I read the account of his death I felt a blank in my life." There is no exaggeration in these things. To a Scotchman they are more matters of course.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

SPRING IS COMING.

By the bursting of the leaves,
By the lengthening of the eves,
Spring is coming.
By the flowers that scent the air,
By the skies more blue and fair,
By the singing everywhere,
Spring is coming.

All the woods and field rejoice,
Spring is coming.
Only here and there a voice,
Here of buds the worm has worn,
Here of birds whose nest is torn;
There of those whose life is pent
Far from pleasant sight and scent
Waits, as if their life's distress
Won a new, wild bitterness;
Spring is coming.

—*Spectator.* F. W. B.

A DINNER WITH ROSSI.—Once seated at table, the conversation naturally turned upon the dramatic art and upon Shakespeare. Every person present except the king of the feast was an American, and a Shakespeare fanatic as well. Rather to the surprise of even his most ardent admirers, the great tragedian proved to be a keen and intelligent Shakespearean scholar, not only of the rôles that he has made his own, but also of the whole of the works of the world's greatest dramatist. "I date my love for Shakespeare," said Rossi, "from the time that I was a little child. My grandfather possessed a set of his plays translated into Italian, and whenever I was restless and unable to go to sleep he would take me into his arms and lull me to rest with tales from these treasured volumes. It was I who first introduced Shakespeare in his veritable form on the Italian stage. Up to that time the classic form had been alone considered admissible for tragedy. The first play that I produced was 'Othello.' When in the first scene *Brabantio* came to the window, the audience began to laugh. 'Is this a tragedy?' they cried—'a man talking out of a window!' They laughed all through the first acts. But," continued Rossi, looking round with a sudden flash from his expressive eyes, "when the scene with *Iago* came they ceased to laugh; and henceforward they laughed no more. At the present time Shakespeare is thoroughly appreciated in Italy. Our audiences would not endure the altered and garbled versions of the French stage. Rouvière once undertook to play in Italy the version of 'Hamlet' constructed by the elder Dumas and M. V——. When, in the last act, the *Ghost* appeared to tell *Hamlet* '*Tu vivras,*' the audience rose *en masse* and fairly shouted and jeered the performers off the stage. It is in Germany, however, that Shakespeare is best known and understood. The very bootblacks in the street know all about him and his greatest works." The fact now came out that Rossi is an accomplished linguist. He reads and understands both English and German, though he speaks neither language. French he speaks as fluently as he does Italian, and he is also versed in Spanish. He spoke rapturously of the German *Shakespeare* (Schlegel's translation,) declaring that he considered it nearly equal to the original. "Next to Shakespeare, but at a great distance below him, I would rank Molière," said Rossi, in answer to a query from one of the guests. "Molière has given us real types of character and real humor. But he was the man of his epoch—not for all time. He has painted for us the men and manners of his day and generation; he did not take all humanity for a study. Therefore his works appear old-fashioned on the modern stage, while those of Shakespeare will never seem faded or out of date. What a wonder, what a marvel was Shakespeare! He was an Englishman born and bred, yet he turns to Italy and paints for us a picture of Italian life and love such as no Italian hand has ever drawn. His heart throbs, his imagination glows, with all the fire and fervor of the South. He depicts for us a Moor, an African, and the sun of Africa scorches his brain and inflames his passions." "And *Hamlet,*" I remarked, "is thoroughly of the North—a German even, rather than Englishman." "To me," answered Rossi, "*Hamlet* represents no nationality and no one type of character. He is the image of humanity. *Hamlet* is to me not a man, but Man. The sufferings, the doubts, the vague mysteries of life are incarnate in his person. He is ever checked by the Unknown. He is tortured by the phantasm of Doubt. Is the spectre indeed his father's shade? has it spoken truth? is it well to live? is it best to die?—such are the problems that perplex his brain. 'To be or not to be—that is the question;' but it is only one of the questions that haunt his soul. A distinguished English actor who had come to Paris to see me act once asked me why, in the first scene with the *Ghost,* I betray no terror, while in the scene with the *Queen* I crouch in affright behind a chair, wild with alarm, the moment the phantom appears. I answered that in the first scene the *Ghost* comes before *Hamlet* as the image of a beloved and lamented parent, while in the second-named instance he appears as an embodiment of conscience. For *Hamlet* has disobeyed the mandate of the spectre; he has dared to threaten and upbraid his mother. The reason why the *Ghost* is visible to *Marcellus, Bernardo,* and *Horatio* in the first act, and not to the *Queen* in the third, has always appeared to me very simple. The phantom appears only to those who loved and mourned the dead king. Not to his false wife, not to her who, if not cognizant of his murder, is yet wedded to his murderer, will the pale shape appear. 'Hamlet,' above all tragedies, is independent of the accessories of scenery and costume. With a slight change of surroundings the character might be performed in modern dress without injury to its marvelous individuality." Rossi was much surprised when he learned that most of the stage business in "Hamlet" which he had studied out for himself formed part and parcel of the traditions of the play on the American and English boards. Among the points that he specified as having been thus thought out was the reference to the two miniatures in the scene with the *Queen:*

"Look here, upon this picture, and on this;"

and he strongly deprecated the idea of two life-sized portraits hanging against the wall, as is sometimes the usage. Mention was made of Bulwer's "Richelieu" by one of the guests as a part peculiarly fitted to the powers of the great tragedian, and he was asked if he knew the play. "No," answered Rossi, "and I should scarcely care to add it to my répertoire, which is already rather an extensive one. I have personated in my time over four hundred characters, including all the prominent personages of Alfieri, Molière, and Goldoni." "Then you play comedy as well as tragedy? Have you ever appeared as Shakespeare's *Benedick?*" "Never, but I may perhaps study the character for my approaching tour in the United States. My other Shakespearean characters, besides those in which I have already appeared in Paris, are *Coriolanus, Shylock,* and *Timon of Athens.* Once I began to study *Richard III.,* but chancing to see Bogumil Dawison in that character, I was so delighted with his personation that I gave up all thoughts of performing the part myself." At this juncture our host attempted to fill Rossi's glass with some peculiarly choice wine, but the tragedian stopped him with a smile. "I am very temperate in my habits," he said, "and drink nothing but light claret. I am not one of those who think that an actor can never play with proper fire unless he is half drunk, like Kean in '*Désordre et Genie.*' I may have very little genius—" But here a universal outcry interrupted the speaker. That proposition was evidently wholly untenable, in that company at least. "Well, then," added Rossi, laughing, "whatever genius I may possess, I do not believe in disorder."

This little incident turned the conversation on the modern French drama, whereof Rossi spoke rather slightingly, stigmatizing it as mechanical, being composed of plays written to be performed and not to live. "In Victor Hugo's dramas," he remarked, "there are some fine lines and noble passages, but the characters are always Victor Hugo in a mask: they are never real personages. It is always the author who speaks—never a new individuality. As to the classic dramatists of France, they are intolerable. Corneille is perhaps a shade better than Racine, but both are stiff, pompous, and unnatural: their characters are a set of wooden puppets that are pulled by wires and work in a certain fixed manner, from which they never deviate.

It was Voltaire that taught the French to despise Shakespeare. He called him a barbarian, and the French believe that saying true to the present time. Yet he did not hesitate to steal *Othello* when he wanted to write *Zaïre,* or, rather, he went out on the boulevards, picked out the first good-looking barber he could find, dressed him up in Eastern garments, and then fancied that he had created a French *Othello.*"

"I saw Mounet-Sully at one of the performances of your *Othello,*" I remarked. "I wonder what he thought of his own personation of *Orosmane* when he witnessed the real tragedy?"

"Had Mounet-Sully been able to appreciate *Othello,*" answered Rossi, "he never could have brought himself to personate *Orosmane.*"

Some one then asked Rossi what he thought of the Comédie Française.

"The Comédie Française," said Rossi, "like every school of acting that is founded on art, and not on nature, is falling into decadence. It is ruled by tradition, not by the realities of life and passion. One incident that I beheld at a rehearsal at that theatre in 1855 revealed the usual process by which their great performers study their art. I was then fulfilling an engagement in Paris with Ristori, and, though only twenty-two years of age, I was her leading man and stage manager as well. The Italian troupe was requested to perform at the Comédie Française on the occasion of the benefit of which I have spoken, and we were to give one act of "Maria Stuart." When we arrived at the theatre to commence our rehearsal the company was in the act of rehearsing a scene from "Tartuffe," which was to form part of the programme on the same occasion. M. Bressant was the *Tartuffe* and Madeleine Brohan was to personate *Elmire.* They came to the point where *Tartuffe* lays his hand on the knee of *Elmire.* Thereupon Mademoiselle Brohan turned to the stage manager and asked, "What am I to do now?" "Well," said that functionary, "Madame X—— used to bite her lips and look sideways at the offending hand; Madame Z—— used to blush and frown, &c." But neither of them said, What would a woman like *Elmire*—a virtuous woman—do if so insulted by a sneaking hypocrite? They took counsel of tradition, not of Nature. In fact, the French stage is given over to sensation dramas and the opéra bouffe, and such theatres as the Comédie Française and the Odéon have but a forced and artificial existence." "Not a word against the opéra bouffe!" remarked one of the lady guests, laughing. "Did I not see you enjoying yourself immensely at the second representation of "La Boulangère a des Ecus?" Whereupon Rossi assumed an air of conscious guilt most comical to see. Some one then asked him at what age and in what character he had made his début. His reply was: "I was just fourteen, and I played the soubrette characters in an amateur company—a line that I could hardly assume with any degree of *vraisemblance* now." And he put his head on one side, thrust his hands into a pair of imaginary apron-pockets, and looked around with a pert, chamber-maid-like air, so absurdly unsuited to his noble features and intellectual brow—to say nothing of his stalwart physique—that all present shrieked with laughter. The evening was now drawing to a close, and the guests began to take their departure. When Rossi came to say farewell, his hostess asked him if he would do her the favor of writing his autograph in her copy of Shakespeare. He assented at once, and taking up the pen, he wrote in Italian these lines: "O master! would that I could comprehend thee even as I love thee!" and then appended his name.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

REFINING EFFECTS OF INSANITY.—The influence of insanity is usually sympathetic. It has been said that genius is a disease of the nerves, and one of the compensations that Providence makes for the sufferings that arise from exquisite sensitiveness. Be that as it may with the intellect, insanity seems to refine the affections, to enlarge one's charity, and to endow one with clearer perceptions of the sorrows and anxieties that rob life of its common comforts and privileges. It gives one a responsive nature; it untunes the harp, but it tunes it again. It is a curious fact that the best-read authors during the reign of George III. seem to have derived their enlarged sympathies with mankind from this extraordinary discipline. Old Burton was long dead, but his *Anatomy of Melancholy,* which was written to lift the vapors from his own mind, still retained its popularity. The "Odes" of Collins, which were just rising into appreciation, were written in the lucid intervals of madness. Dr. Johnson, whose voluntary testimonies to the King's private virtues and goodness of heart have been named by Thackeray as one of the props of the throne, was a most unhappy victim of the English malady, and wrote *Rasselas* and *The Vanity of Human Wishes* under a cloud which for a full half century threatened the destruction of his intellect. Gay and jolly Oliver Goldsmith, pedantic Boswell, and even Garrick had their moods. The poetry of Cowper embodied the most sorrowful of all experiences. Haley wrote with the shadow of insanity upon his hearthstone, and Beattie with the recollection of his insane wife ever in his mind. The discipline of insanity has refined many rough natures and quickened many cold hearts that otherwise might have passed as misanthropes in the world. Among these may fairly be classed George III. "Few princes," says Lord Brougham, "have been more exemplary in their domestic habits or in the offices of private friendship. But the instant his prerogative was concerned, or his bigotry interfered with, or his will thwarted, the most bitter animosity, the most calculating coldness of heart, took possession of his breast and swayed it by turns." This disposition made him unpopular at times, and, but for a correcting providence, the chastisement of his constantly threatening affliction, might have lost him his throne. His frequent mental distresses made him humble, and kept his heart open to the unfortunate and the poor. Like *Lear,* he could look upon the meanest of his subjects and say,—

"Expese thyself to feel what wretches feel."
—*The Atlantic Monthly.*

MAJOR ANDRE.—Captain André was the son of a Swiss merchant in London, where he was probably born, and was about twenty-four years old when he was made a prisoner. At an early age he had mastered several of the modern languages of Europe, and had become an expert musician, a promising painter and draughtsman, and a graceful dancer. His reading was extensive, and his general knowledge of *belles-lettres* literature was remarkable for one so young. From his pen flowed graceful rhymes, and from his lips a sweet voice, affluent of words that bewitched all who came in contact with his handsome face, as delicate and tender in expression as that of a woman. Young André entered his father's counting-room as a clerk when he was nearly seventeen years old, but the death of that parent soon changed the current of the young man's life. With his mother, a younger brother, and three sisters he spent the ensuing Summer in the interior of England, and at Lichfield he made or renewed an acquaintance with the family of Thomas Seward, Canon of the cathedral there, and living in the Bishop's palace. His house was the centre of a literary circle in that neighborhood, composed of such young men as Thomas Darwin, author of *The Botanic Garden;* William Hayley, who wrote about *The Tears of Penelope;* Sir Brooke Boothby, author of *Triumphs of Temper;* Richard Lovell Edgeworth, father of Maria Edgeworth, the novelist; and Thomas Day, whose delightful story of *Sandford and Merton* charmed young England almost a hundred years ago as much as did *Robinson Crusoe*—"a book," wrote Leigh Hunt, "which I shall always remember and always be grateful for." These were then only young aspirants for literary fame, an almost nebulous galaxy, of which Anna, a daughter of Canon Seward, was the "bright particular star." She was the planet around which the others revolved as satellites, paying homage to her genius and praising her poetry, "most of which," Walter Scott, her biographer, said, "is absolutely execrable." The grace and beauty of her person and her rare conversational powers made her very attractive. It was in this circle, and especially in the company of Anna Seward, that young André spent a delightful Summer. Canon Seward had in his family, as his ward, a young lady named Honora Sneyd, a daughter of a dear departed friend. Her blue eyes, golden hair, graceful person, a slight hectic flush on her cheek that heightened the brilliancy of her charming features, her sweetness of temper, and her vivacity of manner, won the heart of young André. The maiden was equally impressed by André's mind and person. It was a clear case of "love at first sight," and not many days had passed by when they were solemnly affianced. André's love for Honora inspired his first effort to delineate the human face. He painted two miniature likenesses of her, one of which he gave to Miss Seward, and the other he kept for his own consolation during absence from her. This he carried in his bosom until the latest hour of his life. Miss Seward was delighted, and tried to speedily light the torch of Hymen, but wiser counsels interposed. The extreme youth of the lovers made their nuptials then undesirable. They might "marry in haste and repent at leisure," and so time was given them by the parent and guardian for repentance before marriage by a long separation. It has been observed that in all love affairs there are two parties—the one that loves and the one that is loved. Miss Sneyd seems to have been in the latter category. She soon repented, and in 1773, four years after her engagement to André, she became the second wife of young Richard Lovell Edgworth, but not the mother of Maria. André's love remained unquenched. His letters to Anna Seward were filled with affectionate sentiments toward the object of his love. He disliked the business of a merchant, but for her sake he resolved to pursue it. "All my mercantile calculations," he wrote, "go to the tune of *dear Honora.* When an impertinent consciousness whispers in my ear that I am not of the right stuff for a merchant, I draw my Honora's picture from my bosom, and the sight of that dear talisman so inspirits my industry that no toil appears oppressive." Anna Seward summed up the matter in rhyme, saying:

"Now Prudence, in her cold and thrifty care,
Frowned on the maid and bade the youth despair;
For power parental sternly saw, and strove
To tear the lily bands of plighted love;
Nor strove in vain; but while the fair one's sighs
Disperse like April storms in sunny skies,
The firmer lover, with unswerving truth,
To his first passion consecrates his youth."

André had always expressed a preference for the life of a soldier to that of a merchant, and failing to reawaken the tender passion for him in the bosom of Honora Sneyd, he obtained the commission of lieutenant in the most ancient regiment in the British service, the Seventh Foot, or Royal Fusileers, organized in 1685. That was in the Spring of 1771. He afterward spent a considerable time in Germany. Just before he sailed for Philadelphia in 1774, (to observe the movements of the Continental Congress?) to join his regiment in Canada, he made a farewell visit to Miss Seward, who proposed to introduce him to two of her literary friends, Cunningham, the curate, and Newton, her "minstrel," as she called him. On the night before the introduction Cunningham had an extraordinary dream in two acts. He saw in his vision a great forest, in which he was alone. Presently a horseman approached at great speed. As he drew near the dreamer, three men suddenly sprang from some bushes, seized the rider, and bore him away. Mr. Cunningham awoke, and falling asleep again, he saw in a vision a great multitude of people near a large city, and while he was looking at them, a young man, whom he recognized as the horseman who had been seized, was brought out and hanged upon a gibbet. Mr. Cunningham repeated these dreams to his friend Newton the next morning, and when, the same day, Miss Seward introduced André, who was then a captain, he recognized in his face that of the unfortunate rider of his dream.—*Harper's Magazine.*

BELLINI'S IL PIRATA.—The Scala impresario had not the dread of bankruptcy before his eyes as the probable result of patronizing youthful talent; and so, hearing rather good reports of the graceful if immature compositions of Bellini, he did not hesitate to engage him to write an opera for Milan. The young musician (the son and grandson of musicians, by the way,) hastened to that city, bringing with him letters of introduction which opened to him the houses of several distinguished families, as well as the special commendation of his venerable master Zingarelli, who was still gratefully remembered by the Milanese, for whom he had written his best opera, "Romeo e Giulietta"—a work which contains the celebrated "Ombra adorata," which it is said the great Napoleon could not listen to without tears in his eyes. Bellini's winning manner, added to his rising genius, soon caused him to become a general favorite, but the most lasting, as well as the most important, friendship formed by him at this period was that of the poet Romani, who was afterward the writer of nearly all his *libretti.* By him he was furnished with the book of *Il Pirata,* and in something less than a year the opera was ready. Then, of course, followed the rehearsals; a trying time to every composer, and especially so to young Bellini, who, if he had the good fortune to command Rubini, Tamburini, and Mme. Meric Lalande for interpreters of what was to all intents and purposes his maiden work, at the same time suffered not a little from the self-will which these famous artists naturally enough displayed in their dealings with the youthful composer. Rubini seemed obstinately incapable of throwing the needful fire into one piece; Mme. Lalande was woefully offended at not having an *aria bravura* in the most inappropriate situation. But Vincenzo could be firm as well as modest when it was a question of art, and he was equally inflexible in requiring more passion of the primo tenore and in denying more scale passages to the prima donna. At last everything went to his highest satisfaction, and on Oct. 27, 1827, he took his place at the piano to conduct the first performance. We may be sure his heart beat loudly upon that occasion; it was, in fact, the turning-point of his reputation. Hitherto he had received rather the encouragement of compatriots than the eulogies of critics. Could he count upon the kindly verdict of his Neapolitan friends being confirmed by the strange and fastidious audience before which he now presented himself? Slight in form, with soft, golden hair clustering about his white forehead, a faint color coming and going on his cheek, and the clear blue eyes more than half inclined to fill with tears of emotion—such was the appearance of the young *maestro* who stood at the bar of Milanese criticism. A *susurro,* that curious low murmur of approbation peculiar to Italy, went through the crowded house, not less excited by the candid, unassuming bearing of Vincenzo, than by the rumor that had been afloat for several days to the effect that "something really good" might be expected on the production of the new opera. But when the first note of the music struck up, the critics of Milan—and every Milanese is a critic—remembered they were there as judges. The introduction did not go very smoothly; hardly one bravo followed. Vincenzo's friends held their breath in suspense. But during the tenor aria the faces of the sternest relaxed, the general public warmed, and Rubini had hardly time to finish the last note before a storm of applause burst forth. The *maestro* was compelled to rise ten times in acknowledgment. The success of the opera was assured; the sensitive modesty of Vincenzo's nature made the triumph almost too much for him; he could scarcely conceal the sobs which made it difficult for him to proceed with his task as conductor. In the rest of the performance one or two pieces failed in their effect, but at the conclusion such a stentorian chorus of bravos greeted Bellini's ears that "his joy knew no bounds."—*Temple Bar.*

IN THE POPE'S AUDIENCE-ROOM.—The monotonous hum of conversation ceased abruptly, the two sections of the wide door I have mentioned were thrown open, and the Pope, surrounded by his Cardinals and a number of foreign princes, entered. The occupants of the two long settees rose, and then, as if they were automata, worked by the same tyrannical wire, sunk simultaneously into an attitude of devotion. For an instant I was seized with a desperate desire not to kneel. There is something in an American knee, when it is rightly constructed, that makes it an awkward thing to kneel with before any man born of woman. Perhaps, if the choice were left one, either to prostrate one's self before a certain person or be shot, one might make a point of it—and be shot. But that was not the alternative in the present case. If I had failed to follow the immemorial custom I would not have had the honor of a fusillade, but would have been ignominiously led away by one of these highly-colored Swiss guards, and, in my dress suit, would have presented to the general stare the appearance of a pretentious ace of spades being wiped out by a gay right-bower. Such a humiliation was not to be thought of! So, wishing myself safely back amid the cruder civilization of the New World, and with a mental protest accompanied by a lofty compassion for the weakness and cowardice of human kind, I slid softly down with the rest of the miserable sinners. I was in the very act, when I was chilled to the marrow by catching a sidelong glimpse of my benign old gentleman placidly leaning back in his seat, with his hands folded over his well-filled waistcoat and that same benevolent smile petrified on his countenance. He was fast asleep. Immediately a tall, cadaverous person in a scant funereal garment emerged from somewhere, and touched the sleeper on the shoulder. The old gentleman unclosed his eyes slowly and with difficulty, and was so far from taking in the situation that he made a gesture as if to shake hands with the tall, cadaverous person. Then it all flashed upon the dear old boy, and he dropped to his knees with so comical and despairing an air of contrition that the presence of forty thousand Popes would not have prevented me from laughing. Another discomposing incident occurred at this juncture. Two removes below me was a smooth-faced German of gigantic stature; he must have been six or seven inches over six feet in height, but so absurdly short between the knee-cap and ankle that as he knelt he towered head and shoulders above us all, resembling a great, overgrown schoolboy, standing up as straight as he could. It was so he impressed one of the ghostly attendants, who advanced quickly toward him with the evident purpose of requesting him to kneel. Discovering his error just in time, the reverend father retreated much abashed. All eyes were now turned toward the Pope and his suite, and this trifling episode passed unnoticed save by two or three individuals in the immediate neighborhood, who succeeded in swallowing their smiles, but did not dare glance at each other afterward. The Pope advanced to the centre of the upper end of the room, leaning heavily on his ivory-handled cane, the Princes in black and the Cardinals in scarlet standing behind him in picturesque groups, like the chorus in an opera. Indeed, it was all like a scene on the stage.—*The Atlantic Monthly.*

SH-K-SP-R-'S NAME.—The incontestable autographs of the poet are: 1. His signature to the deed of purchase of a house in Blackfriars, London. This autograph was purchased for the City of London in 1843 for £145, and is now at Guildhall. A fac-simile of the signature is given in Richard Grant White's edition of the poet's works, vol. i. p. 92. Sir Francis Madden and Mr. Furnival, than whom there are no abler decipherers of antique and crabbed handwriting, make the signature to be *Shakspere.* 2. His signature to a mortgage of the same property. This was purchased in 1858 for the British Museum for £315. If the only fac-simile of it that we have ever seen does it justice, the British Government paid quite a high price for an autograph which is well-nigh illegible. Madden and Furnival, however, after a careful and independent study of the original, agree in reading it *Shakspere.* 3, 4, 5. Three signatures appended to the will of the great dramatist. This will, which may be inspected by any one for a shilling at Doctors Commons, London, is drawn up on three sheets of paper, each of which bears the poet's name. It has been suggested that the two first signatures were appended by the clerk who drew the will, and that only the last is that of the poet himself. This theory has been shown, however, to be untenable, and all the signatures are now regarded as genuine autographs. They are given in fac-simile by Richard Grant White, in his edition of the poet's works, (vol. i., pp. 96–99.) The first and second would seem to be Shakspere (so, Madden and Furnival;) while the third looks decidedly like *Shakspeare.* So Madden makes it out, and so it was made out by Steevens and Malone, who, in 1776, before the signature was defaced by frequent handling, made the first tracing of it for a fac-simile. Furnival, however, insists that this, like the other autographs, reads *Shakspere.* These five autographs, feebly and almost illegibly traced, are all that certainly remains to us of the handwriting of one of the most voluminous, as well as incomparably the greatest of English poets. One other autograph is commonly added on the authority of Sir Francis Madden, who has said that "it challenges and defies suspicion." It *is* suspected, however, by both Mr. Halliwell and Mr. Furnival, who have good right to an opinion in such matters. The signature in question is written on the fly-leaf of a copy of Florio's translation of Montaigne's "Essays," which is the property of the British Museum. The name, whoever wrote it, is, unmistakably, "*Will'm Shakspere.*" In the *Shakspeareana Genealogica,*" pp. 533–534, an account is given of four other alleged autographs, which are commonly regarded as spurious. From an inspection of these autographs it is evident that, however Sh-k-sp-r- may have varied in spelling the last syllable of his name, *he never inserts an e after the k.* So says Mr. Furnival, and so must any one say who takes the pains to examine the fac-similes. On this point the spurious and the genuine autographs are all agreed. Following out the principle, then, that a man has an unquestionable right to spell his name as he pleases, we ought not to force upon imperial Shaksp-r-, dead and turned to clay, an *e* which he persistently and systematically rejected. Still further, from an inspection of the poet's autographs, the weight of evidence is very decidedly against the insertion of an *a* in the last syllable of the name; or, in favor of writing Shakspere, *not* Shakspeare.—*Scribner for May.*

TRUFFLES.—There are truffles and truffles. Our native species is what the French call the Summer truffle, light inside, and with far fainter smell than the black truffle. Naturalists sum up almost a score of different kinds, some of them merely flavorless lumps of leather; but the king of all is the black truffle—skin as dark as jet and covered with big warts; inside reddish or violet-black, marbled with light veins. Its smell is indescribable; there is something of lily-of-the-valley, something of decayed leaves, the slightest soupçon of musk, and a very great deal of truffle itself. Taste it in a Perigord pie; or, better still, if you are wintering in the South of France, get a turkey stuffed with fresh truffles, and you will know more than pages of writing could teach you. The truffle, then, is an underground fungus, remotely connected, therefore, with that strange freak of nature the earth-star (geaster hygrometricus) which is sometimes found in England, and which used to be sold at a seedsman's in Cornhill as "the Persian everlasting rose." I remember, when a schoolboy, often flattening my nose against the pane and reading how this marvelous rose, when put into water, would expand, and then shrivel up again when dry. I only lately found out that the said rose is nothing but this subterranean fungus, whose outer coating splits into a number of rays which, when damp, lie back like the petals of a flower, but, when dried, close tightly round the central lump. The object of this strange power of expansion and contraction is, that the fungus may work itself up to the surface. The truffle has no such power of coming to the front; if not found out and dug up, it ripens and rots away. The French generally use a pig in truffle-hunting. Such lean, long-legged swine! No wonder your French friends jokingly call them porcs de course (racing pigs) and cochons-levriers (grayhound pigs.) The ancients, using the terfez which grows in sandy soil, and is therefore easily discoverable, needed neither pigs nor dogs; but the pig was in use, both in France and Italy, quite early in the Middle Ages. An old writer says that people noticed that both the wild boars and also the pigs that were turned in to eat the acorns now and then went truffle-hunting on their own account, and so they got the idea of making their instinct useful. In the old times they used to put a strap round the pig's neck—as the Chinese do round the necks of their fishing cormorants—to prevent him from swallowing the precious tuber; but now the animals are so well trained that, when they have rooted out the truffle, they never touch it, but hold up their intelligent snouts for a bit of bread or a handful of acorns. It is the oddest sight in the world to see a Provençal peasant plodding about in an oak copse, a lean sow following him like a dog, and "making a point" wherever her nose tells her that what her master wants is underneath. Dogs are used in some parts of France, chiefly in the Burgundy truffle country, where they mostly hunt the Summer truffle. A well-trained dog costs four pounds. They train him by putting a truffle into a box full of holes, burying it, and making the dog dig it out, always rewarding him for his "find" with a tid-bit of some kind. The breed is Italian, and, during the truffle mania about the middle of the last century, it was introduced into England, Poland, and several parts of Germany. Many of the small German high-mightinesses and grand serenities fancied truffle-hunting would be great fun, and paid heavily for the dogs, whom the dutiful chroniclers of their little greatness call, in their ponderous Latin, "canes tuberario-venatici." Sussex shepherd's dogs have often been very sagacious truffle-hunters. But, where you have got to get your bread by truffles, the pig seems the most useful ally. He can dig much better than the dog in hard, stony ground. The dog gets sooner tired; his feet grow sore; and he's sure to stray after game, if there be any. In Provence—the special home of the truffle—the only people who use dogs are the truffle-poachers, of whom there are a great many. I once heard of a man who used to take both pig and dog; the pig began the digging, and then the dog finished it; and, taking the truffle in his mouth, laid it at his master's feet. Human noses are seldom sharp enough to scent out the buried treasure; though there is a story of a sickly boy who kept himself and his mother by marking truffles for his neighbors. Of course, some truffles grow so near the surface that they make a little crack in the ground, which catches the eye of the "hunter." This is called in Provençal, hunting à l'escarto (by the mark.) Another plan is carefully to poke down a thin iron rod where you fancy that the dying away of the grass may be caused by the truffle underneath having stolen all the nourishment. Your rod meets something hard; it may be a truffle, or it may be only a pebble. The last method is to watch where the truffle-fly settles or keeps fluttering about; you are pretty sure to find what you want, if you mark that spot and dig down.—*All the Year Round.*

WILD BEASTS AND THEIR PREY.—To be devoured by a wild beast is to each of us an odious thought; but it does not follow that to be killed by a tiger or by a lion is peculiarly painful. On this topic Dr. Livingstone has given us his own valuable experience. A lion leaped on him, seized him by the shoulder, and tossed him in the air, as a dog tosses a rat. The tossing caused a delicious delirium, which precluded any sense of pain; had he then died, it would have been a merciful death, but we should not have known that so it was. However, his companions shot the lion, who thereupon dropped his intended victim, and took to flight. Dr. Livingstone's life was saved, and he endured much pain in the healing of his wounds, though he had none while in the lion's jaws. The skill with which all rapacious animals kill their quarry, has often been noted. Evidently this is no accident; it pervades nature. The tossing of a rat, or of a man, in the air, might have seemed sportive caprice in the victorious beast, whom we cannot suppose to do it from any design; but when we learn that it causes the captive to swoon, and benumbs pain, we seem to read a divine mercy beneath the animal instinct. Young lions are said to bungle in their first attempt to seize large game, and to need instruction from their parents; but to judge by young hounds, there would be no bungling, if they did not assail game disproportioned to them. With great accuracy a young dog bites asunder the fatal artery of rabbit or leveret; and it is not without reason that we ascribe to all the carnivora an effective skill in killing, which man with much training rarely equals. "Yes," says one class of reasoners, "we admit that they kill cleverly, and with little suffering to their prey; but consider what misery, what terror the unhappy hare or deer or partridge endures while chased by its adversary." Is there not here an entire mistake? Tie up horses and bullocks in a stable, where they can hear outside a lion or tiger roar, and, no doubt they endure agonies of terror. Sweat runs down them, they shiver and are exhausted by their own emotion. But this is not their position in wild nature; they are brought into it only by the artifice of man. The wild cattle take to flight from the fierce beast, unless strong enough to turn and face him. In either case the exertion, or the preparation to fight, absorbs terror. While the sailor has something to do against the storm, activity subdues fear; but when nothing can be done, and he sits helpless, then it is that fear may unman him. According to Idomeneus in Homer, the greatest trial of man's bravery is, to sit in ambush with foemen near outside the thicket. When it is his duty to sit still and do nothing, then it is that "the coward's hue changes and his teeth chatter." Inaction being the state which brings terror to its maximum, we may justly doubt whether an animal which is straining all its nervous and muscular energy to escape, really suffers agony from fear. Fatigue may at length induce distress, with symptoms similar to those of fear, but violent exertion is part of the life of such creatures and does not impair their happiness. Rapacious animals must kill, day by day, in order to live; it is a part of the natural system by which the balance of species is maintained. But no inference, that the birds and beasts which are the objects of prey, have unhappy lives, can at all be sustained. They evidently enjoy life, as do human communities, though exposed to many dangers and alarms. To say that life is precious is to avow that the good largely predominates.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

MME. DE MAINTENON AND MME. DE MONTESPAN.—She met the tempting offer to take charge of the King's natural children with refined diplomacy. With Mme. De Montespan's children she said she could have no concern, but if the children in question were indeed the King's, and his Majesty were pleased to lay his commands upon her, she was ready to obey. A widow in narrow circumstances might have been excused if she had shown less self-control and insight in the presence of an offer which promised emolument and a secure future. But Mme. Scarron saw to the bottom of the situation at once, and how different would be her position if she were employed by the King, or only by his mistress. The King did lay his commands upon her, and at once, with prompt energy, she took the whole burden of her new office. This burden was no light one. The most complete secrecy was one of the stipulations, and she conformed to it with an exactness which would have done credit to a Commissary of Police. She was lodged with her young charges in a roomy house in the then remote quarter of the Rue de Vaugirard, but concealed, with an innate genius for dissimulation which could dispense with teaching, her new occupation even from her most intimate friends. With unconscious *naïveté* she boasted in after life of her successful duplicity, and confided to the virgin innocents of St. Cyr the story of her adroit management in hiding the results of sin. "Often," she said, "I passed the whole night watching by the bedside of one of those children when unwell. I returned home by a back door in the morning, and, after dressing, I went out in a carriage from the front door to the Hotel d'Albret or Richelieu, in order that my usual circle might not suspect that I had any secret to keep." She frequently went on foot to escape notice, and carefully disguised, carrying under her arm clothes, and even food, doing any household work that presented itself, in preference to admitting indiscreet strangers. Not only Christian saintliness but a strong sense of human dignity might have shrunk from such offices. We must remember that after all such behavior was fairly in accordance with the views of the courtly world at the time. Vice was not vice when practiced by a King. Madame Colbert had taken charge in a similar way of Mademoiselle De la Vallière's children, and nobody was shocked. Neither is Madame De Maintenon shocked. But her new position brought out prominently, perhaps fully revealed, to herself for the first time the two master motives which guided her through life, worldly advancement and salvation in the next world. No one knew better than she that the licentious court of Louis XIV. was about the last place in which a sensitive piety could feel safe or happy. On the other hand, no courtier at St. Germain or Versailles was more determined to push his fortunes by pleasing the King. Hence an inward conflict which required to be quelled. Hence the need of a sophistry to deceive self and others as regarded the impulse which retained her in a position so inconsistent with her principles of religious severity. She knew well that she was envied rather than blamed for the post she had secured, but she insists on being pitied for it, strives to make herself and others believe that she does violence to her feelings by remaining in it, and that her one anxiety is to get away. She was much helped in this rather difficult task by a judicious choice of a confessor, an intelligent toady, the Abbé Gobelin, who was careful to advise her to do precisely what he saw she wished. We may well believe that he at an early period assured her it was her duty to remain at court however painful it might be. Churchmen in Louis XIV.'s time knew the value of court favor, and a person so near the King as the governess of his children was too valuable a friend to be allowed to indulge in weak scruples about the spiritual healthiness of the place. In the first instance the rather slow-witted Louis had felt a dread of Madame Scarron, her reputation as a *bel esprit* was a little alarming to his dignity. It was only through Madame De Montespan's influence that his repugnance was overcome. But, when he knew her better and saw her closer, a great change took place in his impressions. He discovered that the demure and humble head nurse of his children possessed an intellect which by its culture, delicacy, and penetration eclipsed the boisterous vigor of his mistress. He found his way with increased frequency to her apartment, and seemed to take more pleasure in his visits the oftener they were made. What did these things mean? Though verging on forty, Madame Scarron still retained much of her early beauty, the severity of her morals had long been celebrated, her reprobation of unchastity was notorious. The court, as a microcosm of France, contained a devout party, as well as parties who were by no means devout. These good men, of whom the Duc de Montausier and Bossuet were the recognized chiefs, while reverencing their King to the verge of idolatry, were yet pained beyond expression by his licentious life; his frailty in the presence of female beauty tarnished in their eyes all the surpassing glories of his reign. If he could only be converted to virtuous habits nothing would remain to be desired; but his inclination to appropriate to himself the wives of other men was a menacing evil which threatened to bring the country to ruin. His wars and reckless expenditure, and the widespread misery they caused, were visitations in which piety saw an Almighty hand. These were calamities from which one should pray to be delivered. But the King's incontinency was a misfortune far more urgent and dangerous than any of these. And yet it was a difficult subject to approach. Mascaron, by a sermon of indiscreet zeal on the observance of the seventh commandment, had drawn upon himself rebuke and disgrace. Perhaps the same sentiments from the mouth of a pretty woman might be better received. With whom the thought originated does not appear. But it is certain that the devout party were not long in coming to the conclusion that Madame Scarron might be successfully used as a sort of female missionary to bring about the conversion of the King. Herewith a prospect opened before her beyond the dreams of hope or ambition. All contradictions were reconciled. Piety and patriotism, charity for her neighbor, just pride in her King, all converged to command her to stay at court to save his soul and make her own fortune. But although the theory was clear, its application was beset with difficulties. The elements of the problem were complex and not easily coördinated. Firstly, there was the large debt of gratitude to Madame De Montespan for her introduction to court. Secondly, there was the King's passion for his mistress still at a high temperature. Thirdly, there were the children to be reared in dutiful reverence to the King, but in a strange ambiguous attitude toward their mother. Fourthly, there were the interests of religion which commanded the expulsion of the benefactress, and a thorough reformation of the King's habits. The skill with which Madame Scarron rode these four horses abreast proves her to have been endowed with very extraordinary qualities. She commenced by putting herself in a safe position against any reproaches of the mistress, by exhorting her to a godly life. Loyal friendship, Christian charity, could not do less than warn an erring sister of the danger of her ways. But after this frankness she was free to speak to the King, when opportunity offered, and the ample mantle of religious zeal was more than sufficient to shelter her from all insinuations of ingratitude or self-seeking. As regards the children, the obstacles were trifling, Madame Scarron's pure and perfect love of children is one of the most attractive traits in her character. It cost her nothing to win their love from their harsh and imperious mother. Remained the fourth impediment, the King's attachment to his mistress. No sacred bard, or, what would have been much better, no prying, eavesdropping Boswell has painted for us the "terrible scenes" which soon ensued. When it at last became clear to Montespan that her creature, her underling, her drudge, was threatening to become her rival, the explosion of choler, as we may well conceive, was very grand indeed. Pent up together in a narrow space at Versailles or St. Germain, the two ladies were brought into daily, almost hourly, contact. It was a situation to bring out the fighting qualities of tame women, and neither of these was tame, though they differed much in their style of courage. It says a good deal for their self command that they never came to blows. Once apparently they nearly did, when they suffered themselves to be surprised by the King in a crisis so violent that he found them quite hot with the ardour of battle. With a simplicity which must have been feigned, he asked what was the matter. Madame Scarron recovered her calm on the instant, and made answer, "If your Majesty will pass into the adjoining apartment, I shall have the honor of telling you." Montespan let them go, choked, we may presume, with floods of rage, bewilderment, and despair. Her soft, feline enemy then unbosomed herself to the King, told of the harshness, the injustice, the cruelty of Madame De Montespan, and struck an attitude, we may depend, in which piety, beauty, and Christian resignation struggled to produce a complete effect. "Have you not remarked," said the King, rather ungallantly, "how her fine eyes fill with tears whenever she hears of a touching and generous action?" It was a churlish question, and must have been a heavy blow, showing that fine eyes might still be a match for religious lovemaking, and a menacing hint not to proceed too fast, or attempt to carry matters with a high hand. But Madame de Maintenon's endurance and tenacity of patience were more than equal to the emergency. "I spoke yesterday," she writes to the toady confessor, "to Madame de Montespan, and begged her and the King not to consider any ill-humor I showed as a proof of sulkiness toward them. She and I are again to have a conference this morning. I intend to be very soft in all I say; still I remain firm in the intention to leave them at the end of the year, and I shall employ my time till then in praying God to lead me where it will be best for my salvation." It would no doubt be difficult to draw, with perfect equity, the line here which separated subtle self-deception from half-conscious hypocrisy. That both were present we may charitably believe—cant and sincerity; or, as Mr. Carlyle says, "sincere cant." However, men and women must fight the battle of life with such weapons as they can command, and neither cant nor sincerity could be dispensed with in this crisis. With a devout party anxiously looking on and watching this singular duel between two strange champions, with an immoral party equally anxious and supporting the cause of "fine eyes," one could not afford to give points. All the more reason for making one's own side feel the value of the services rendered. "I know," she writes to the useful confessor, "that I can save myself here, but I think I could do it better elsewhere. I cannot believe it is God's wish that I should suffer from Madame De Montespan. I have a thousand times desired to take the vows, and the fear of repenting such a step has made me pass over impulses which many would have considered proofs of vocation." The confessor, for once, proved himself a dunce as well as a toady, and began to take her at her word, and hinted belief in her wish to adopt a religious life. She lost no time in undeceiving him. "I have expressed myself badly," she writes, "if you understood that I was thinking of becoming a nun. I am too old to change my position now, and according to the fortune I receive from the King" (she was justly expecting a fitting reward for the trouble she had taken with his children,) "I shall set about establishing myself in perfect quietude." Before her brother, less diplomacy was required, and to him she says, "It was thought that I had been got rid of here," (at Versailles,) "but you who know me will also know that I am not so easily got rid of." These extracts, taken from her letters written at the moment, which might be indefinitely multiplied, give a very different impression from that of the simpering legend which, long years after, she propagated for the edification of her novices of St. Cyr, in which she appears as the meek and miraculous instrument of a higher power, and touching victim sacrificed to the needs of state.—*Fortnightly Review.*

HAWTHORNE AT BOWDOIN COLLEGE.—Hathorne (as the name was spelled in college, and by himself till later in life) was a shy, morbidly-sensitive young man, who often "took a dead" in his recitations, but stood first in the class as a writer. In the preface to "The Snow Image," (a book dedicated to his classmate, Horatio Bridge,) Hawthorne recalls the days at a "country college," when the "two idle lads" fished in the "shadowy little stream wandering riverward through the forest," "shot gray squirrels," "picked blueberries in study hours," or "watched the logs tumbling in the Androscoggin." The author's college life was prophetic of the after years, when no so dwelt apart from the mass of men, and yet stirred so deeply the world's sensibilities and delighted its fancy. His themes were written in the sustained, finished style that gives to his mature productions an inimitable charm. The late Prof. Newman, his instructor in rhetoric, was so impressed with Hawthorne's powers as a writer that he not infrequently summoned the family circle to share in the enjoyment of reading his compositions. The recollection is very distinct of Hawthorne's reluctant step and averted look when he presented himself at the Professor's study, and, with girlish diffidence, submitted a composition which no man in his class could equal. He had few intimates among the students. One of his special friends was Franklin Pierce, in the class above him, and this fellowship lasted till that early morning among the New-Hampshire hills when the ex-President saw the fading moonlight tenderly resting on Hawthorne's dead face. When the class was graduated Hawthorne could not be persuaded to join them in having their profiles cut in paper, the only class picture of the time; nor did he take part in the Commencement exercises. His classmates understood that he intended to be a writer of romance, but none anticipated his remarkable development and enduring fame. It seems strange that among his admirers no one has offered him a fitting tribute by founding the Hawthorne Professorship of English Literature in the college, where, under the tutelage of the accomplished and appreciative Prof. Newman, he was stimulated to cultivate his native gift.—*Scribner's Magazine.*

"WHY DON'T THE WORKING MAN GO TO CHURCH?"

I doant go to Church, 'cause I cannot see the good,
And yet I'm none so sartin I should go there if I could;
For I does what I likes, and jest when I likes, d'yer see?
And I've none so great a liking for them seats called "Free."

I doant go to Church, 'cause my coat is getting old,
And the big folks look and mutter, "Beggars, sure, is getting bold."
Maybe, some day up in heaven, if they get there, they will larn
Them above don't stop to ask yer if your coat has got a darn.

I doant go to Church, 'cause the place it be so grand,
Fit for them wi' coach and 'osses, wi' great housen, and wi' land;
And then Parson he's so larned, what a' means I cannot tell;
Folk speaks plainer down at Chappel. How they do go on at Hell!

I doant go to Church, 'cause, wi' Squoire a' sitting there,
I keep thinking what he called me, when he cotched me wi' a snare;
It were jest outside my garden, yet the names that he did call!
Thief and poacher! lawkamussy! but a rabbat arter all!

Parson, he's a kind old gem'man, and his wife is kinder still,
Wi' her tracs, and wi' her pudden, and her bottles when ye're ill;
But it's not what I wants, to be tinkered when I'm down;
It's to get up, and to keep up, and 'ave summat o' my own.

That's the thing. And if the Boible (as them farmers du agree)
Be agen poor folk a'rising, then I'll let the Boible be.
Parson says, I'm but a haythen. Well, a toad 'ull love his hole.
If he cared more for my body, praps I'd care more for my soul.

So I doant go to Church, 'cause I dunnot see the good;
But I takes a walk instead o't in the holler by the wood;
And my dawg he goes behind me, and I smokes all the way;
He's a rare 'un still at rabbats, is my old dawg Tray.

—*Spectator.*

A REMINISCENCE OF MACAULAY.—My place at the table was just opposite to Macaulay, and I need not say with what keen interest I looked at him and watched his countenance as he became animated in conversation. His face was round, and his complexion was colorless, one might almost say pallid; his hair, which appeared to have been of a brownish hue, had become almost white. He was no doubt then beginning to break in health, and perhaps this, which could only be called a premature decay, was the penalty he was at length paying for the years he had spent in India. His neck was short, and his figure was short and ungainly. His eye had a quick flash, and his change of expression was rapid; his head, too, had a quick movement; and altogether there was a look of vivacity which showed that his intellect was as keen as ever. He was always ready to speak, whatever the subject, but he showed no disposition to take all the talk. There was no moment of pause in the flowing after-dinner discussions, for our host, as well as several of his guests, was abundantly able to hold his own with this marvelous and every way delightful talker—this prince in the domain of London social life. There was some conversation about Nollekens, the sculptor, whose inordinate love of money was such a curious blemish in his character. Macaulay told one or two stories illustrating his parsimony. Then he came to speak of art in general, and said he did not think the faculty for it a high gift of mind. This opinion was strongly combated by Mr. Blore, the architect, and others, but I remember Macaulay gave, as in some sort an illustration of his theory, a story of Grant, the portrait painter, then of chief eminence in London. Cornewall Lewis was to sit to him, and Grant, knowing he had written books, desired to get at least a smattering of them before the sittings began. But some one, perhaps mischievously, told him Lewis was the author of *The Monk,* and this book he accordingly read. He took an early opportunity to refer to it to his sitter, who to his no small discomfiture disclaimed it. As conclusive proof of the truth of this denial, Lewis stated further that the book was written before he was born. Everybody was amused that Cornewall Lewis, so famous for abtruse learning, should have deemed it necessary to appeal thus to dates to show he was not the author of a novel. Macaulay persisted in his theory that artistic power was not an intellectual faculty, but I could not quite determine whether he was not putting it forth as mere paradox. One could fancy the paroxysm of rage into which Haydon would have been thrown had such a theory been advanced in his presence; or Fuseli, who, as Haydon reports, exclaimed, on first seeing the Elgin Marbles, with his strange accent, "Those Greeks, they were *godes!*" But the thought of Michel Angelo and of Lionardo was a sufficient answer to the theory. Macaulay, in further support of his general proposition, maintained that a man might be a great musical composer and yet not in the true sense a man of genius. He instanced Mozart, who, he said, was not claimed to have been of high intellectual ability. Mr. Herbert Coleridge said he thought this a mistake, but he urged that full details were wanting in regard to his mental capacity as shown in other ways than in music. Macaulay replied that Mozart was the Raphael of music, and was both a composer and a wonderful performer at the age of six. "Now," said he, "we cannot conceive of any one being a great poet at the age of six; we hear nothing of Shakespeare or Milton at the age of six." The conversation turned to Homer and the question whether the Homeric poems were the product of one mind. Macaulay maintained they were. It was inconceivable, he said, that there could have been at the Homeric period five or six poets equal to the production of the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey." Great poets appeared at long intervals. As he reckoned them, there had been but six given to the world—Homer, Shakespeare, Dante, Milton, Sophocles and Æschylus. With the exception of the last two, there had been great spaces of time between these. Could it be supposed that at the very dawn of history there was a group, as it were, of men each in the highest degree gifted with "the vision and the faculty divine?" Then as to the "Iliad" and "Odyssey" being both the production of Homer: if we admitted one to be, that the other was would follow as a matter of course. It was the old test of Paley over again—the finding the watch, and the presumption from it of a maker; and in this case there was the watch-maker's shop close by. He urged, too, that Homer was the only great poet who did not in narrating past events use the present tense—speak of them as if happening at the moment. He quoted long passages from "Paradise Lost" to show how Milton would fall into the present tense, though he might have begun in the past. The fact that throughout the many thousand lines of Homer no instance of the sort could be found seemed to make it clear that but one mind produced them. It was very interesting to hear Macaulay recite Milton, for whom he had such passionate admiration. He made quotations also from Burns and from old ballads in illustration of some theory which I do not recall, but showing his wonderful memory. He had, indeed, an altogether marvelous facility in producing passages as he might need them for whatever subject he was discussing.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

ROMANCE IN THE KITCHEN.

The Napanee (Canada) *Standard* has this story: "Miss Jennie Marshall, the fortunate heiress of $1,000,000, married the object of her affection, A. M. Brown, and started for England on Good Friday to claim the bequest. The cause of her leaving England was to avoid a hateful marriage, and having come out here was content to live as a servant, rather than live in affluence by bartering away her better nature. Mr. Brown was not aware of the possibility awaiting his inamorata, but that need not cause all the young men of Napanee to 'pile on the agony' in the back kitchens on Sunday evenings, unless they are willing to take the chances, which are about one in ten thousand. Better 'marry for love and work for money,' as the ancient adage has it. By her marriage Mrs. Brown forfeits a part of her fortune."

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—April 22.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP.

Mr. FAULKNER, of West Virginia, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill in regard to citizenship and to define certain rights of United States citizens in foreign countries, and certain duties of diplomatic and consular officers, and proceeded to address the House in explanation and advocacy of it. The bill, he said, did not in the slightest degree conflict with the doctrine of expatriation; on the contrary, if it was open to any criticism at all, it was for the facility with which it would allow American citizens abroad to change their nationality. Neither did the bill make the slightest distinction between native-born and naturalized citizens. Their rights under it were exactly the same. The purpose of the bill was to prescribe the law by which the personal rights of American citizens might be ascertained and determined in foreign countries, and to furnish to American Ministers and Consuls abroad the rule by which they should be governed in determining the personal status and personal rights of American citizens.

Mr. COX, of New-York, offered a substitute for the bill, in which he said he had endeavored to gather all the virtues that were in the bill. He did not care to make a speech to-day, but he would have his argument printed in the *Record*. And the House, after reading the bill and the substitute and the arguments, would be able to vote intelligently upon them.

Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, objected to that section of the bill which permitted aliens to hold real estate in this country; that was contrary to the policy of all governments, and should not be overturned without some strong and controlling reason for it. It rested on political philosophy, and was sustained by historical facts. He also objected to the fifth section of the bill, which provides how marriages in a foreign country between a United States citizen and an alien may be contracted and solemnized. He thought that the control of that subject was not one of the functions of the Federal Government. The further consideration of the bill was postponed till Wednesday next.

THE FREEDMEN'S BANK.

The House then took up the bill reported by Mr. Douglas, of Virginia, Chairman of the Committee on the Freedmen's Bank, to amend the charter of that institution.

Mr. BRADFORD offered a substitute for the first three sections. The substitute requires the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint a good and competent man to take charge of and wind up the affairs of the bank. The Secretary is to retain a general supervision of this Commissioner. It differs from the bill of the committee in this respect, that the latter only provides for the appointment of a single Commissioner in case of the death or resignation of each of the present three Commissioners. Mr. Bradford addressed the House, insisting that action on the subject was due to the sixty odd thousand depositors of the Freedmen's Bank, who were principally colored people living in the Southern States. He traced the downfall of the bank to that amendment of its charter which permitted the bank to make loans on real estate security, instead of (as before) on United States bonds. He asserted that no such stupendous fraud as this Freedmen's Bank had ever existed under the protection of the Government. He quoted extensively from the testimony of Anson M. Sperry, the Bank Examiner, and other witnesses as to frauds and irregularities in the management of the bank. He quoted from the testimony of a colored physician, of Washington, Dr. Purvis, (one of the Trustees of the bank,) to the affect that "the Cashiers at almost all the branches were scoundrels and thieves, and made no bones of it," and that almost all of them were ministers with large Sunday-schools. He declared that the administration of the Freedmen's Bank had been on a parallel with the administration of the Government in the Southern States ever since the so-called rehabilitation of those States. He did not believe there was any purpose on the part of any considerable portion of the Republican Party to perpetuate the rule that had existed in the South since 1868. It would be a calamity to the whole country, and especially to the South, if another administration of the same sort were to control the Government for four years to come.

Without action on the bill the House, at 4:15, adjourned, after Mr. Stevenson, of Illinois, had introduced a bill to abolish the Board of Health of the District of Columbia.

PIPER'S STORY.

THE BELFRY TRAGEDY IN BOSTON—THE CONDEMNED MAN SAYS IT WAS AN ACCIDENT.

The Boston papers do not seem to give much credit to Piper's story of the way in which little Mabel Young met her death. The *Journal* thus summarizes it:

"Thomas W. Piper, who lies in the Suffolk County Jail condemned to death for the murder of Mabel H. Young in the belfry of the Warren Avenue Baptist Church, has yielded at last so far as to confess that it was he who first knew of the death of the child. Hitherto he has denied positively that he had any knowledge of the occurrence until told of it by others; but now, in contradiction of his oft-repeated assertions made under oath at both his trials, and repeated in the most solemn manner at the very moment of his sentence, he comes forward with a strange story of the little girl's accidental death, in which he claims for himself entire innocence. The outline of the statement given below was first intimated by him to his counsel a fortnight ago last Sunday. On that day, at the solicitation of his friends and himself, Messrs. Edward Avery and E. P. Brown, who defended him when he was on trial, visited him in jail, and spent several hours with him. He talked about the possibility of his escape from the gallows, but was assured by his counsel that, although a petition was in circulation for the commutation of his sentence, there was little or no hope of saving his life. Since that time his friends have called on his counsel frequently, and spoken of the story which Piper desired to tell concerning his part in the terrible tragedy. The result of all this was that yesterday forenoon Piper made a full statement at the jail, in the presence of Mr. Brown, Rev. Dr. E. C. Eddy, of the Tabernacle Baptist Church; an officer of the jail, and a young man who was employed to take notes of what the condemned man might say. The statement is given in substance below. His story of how he occupied the time on that fatal Sunday afternoon is the same as that told by him when testifying in his own behalf up to the time when he went up stairs to prevent the boys who were in the vestibule from entering the audience-room. From that point it differs from every other statement which he has made hitherto. He said that some complaint had been made of the lack of fresh air in the audience-room, and that to remedy the trouble he went up to the belfry to open the trap-door, and thus secure a through draft, as he had done more than once before. He took with him the batstick, which played so important a part at the trials, and, having raised the trap-door, placed the stick under it perpendicularly as a support. Returning down stairs, he reached the gallery floor and there met little Mabel Young, who was coming out of the organ gallery. Noticing the direction whence he had come, she asked, 'What's up there?' He answered that that was the belfry, and something was said about the pigeons. In a moment she asked permission to go up, and he told her that she might do so if she wished. She started up the stairs and he remained where he was. Soon, however, he remembered the way in which he had left the trap, and fearing that in getting into the belfry she might injure herself, he hurried up after her. When he reached the top of the stairs his worst fears were confirmed. The batstick had been knocked out, the door had fallen, and there lay the little girl caught between the heavy door and the edge of the floor. Piper was horrified, but he raised the door, took the child out and endeavored to place her on her feet. She moaned piteously but was unconscious. He laid her on the floor, and after a moment's pause to collect his faculties started down stairs with the intention of making a full statement of the occurrence. On the way down he met the Misses Knight, Alice and Jennie, who testified at the trials, entered into conversation with them, and while standing with them conceived the idea of keeping the whole occurrence a secret. Acting on this resolution he went about his usual occupations."

The *Post* has the following: "It is stated on excellent authority that Piper never mentioned to either of his counsel this story of his connection with the case, but simply insisted throughout that he was innocent. It is a little remarkable, therefore, that Mr. Avery, in the first trial, should have argued that the girl's death was caused by the fall of the door. In the *Post* of Dec. 8, 1875, the following appears as a portion of Mr. Avery's presentation of the case:

'The child, he argued, could have been killed by the falling of the fifty-pound trap-door upon her. He argued also to show that perhaps Glover went up there to get the young pigeons, and that the child, straying up there, might have been pushed aside by him, without any evil intent, as she was detecting him, and perhaps the door fell upon her then, and he retreated.'

Since his statement was written, Piper seems more cheerful and easy in his mind, and those who have visited him say that since his arrest he has never appeared to feel so well before. He evidently has no hope for a commutation of sentence, but is seeking to prepare himself for the great change now seemingly so near at hand. Sheriff Clark expresses decided doubts as to the truth of Piper's present story."

ASTRONOMICAL.

The Detroit *Post* of Friday last says: "Prof. Watson, of the Michigan University, and Prof. Peters, of Hamilton College, have not yet finished their great planet shooting match, in which they are engaged for the belt (Orion's) and the championship of the globe. They challenge the world to compete. We do not know exactly how the score stands at present, but, as a matter of State pride, we are bound to say that it has ceased to be an affair of skill with Prof. Watson. His reputation is now so wide-spread that, when any skulking planet sees his telescope pointed toward it, it knocks under at once, like Capt. Scott's coon, and remarks, 'Don't look; I'll come down.' His latest success was achieved when he was out hunting on Monday night. He had treed the 'varmint' the night previous, but partly because it sneaked in behind some clouds, and partly on account of the Professor's respect for the Sabbath, he did not capture it. The next night, however, was favorable, and he discovered the 'critter' in the constellation Virgo, and came up with it at right ascension 13 hours and 29 minutes, and declination 11° and 47' south. When he fairly covered it, its motion was one minute daily in right ascension, and north two minutes daily in declination. It proved to be a pretty fair specimen—one of the eleventh magnitude, from muzzle to tip of the tail."

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THESE LARGE AND SMALL DWELLINGS, with and without extensions, and stables, for sale at greatly reduced prices: 5th av., Nos. 31, 59, 291, 299, 566, 603, 614, 622, 623, 675, 784; Madison av., Nos. 93, 178, 238, 254, 539; Park av., Nos. 39, 58, 63; Nos. 43 West 18th st.; 3 West 21st st.; 11 East 36th st.; 18 East, 16 West, 40th st.; 11 West 42d st.; 12 East 45th st.; 13 West 47th st.; 11 West 48th st.; 1 East 53d st., and 9 East 54th st. $25,000 and upward. Permits at No. 4 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st., from V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

NO. 25 WEST 20TH ST.

A handsome full-size brick house, built by present owner for his own use; in perfect order.
Also,
NO. 20 WEST 21ST ST.
An extra deep full-width four-story brown-stone house, well arranged, lot half the block.
Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to
THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

TO LEASE—TEN VERY DESIRABLE LOTS ON West 23d st. and 11th av.; six do. on West 24th st. and 11th av., making the entire avenue front, between 23d and 24th sts.; side lots on the streets; are fitted up with racks and offices, well suited for the lumber business; would be let together or divided.
Apply at
No. 420 West 23d st.

FOR SALE—AT VERY LOW PRICE, FOUR LOTS, 100x100, with hotel, north-west corner 122d st. and New or Fifth av., fronting centre Mount Morris Park, west side; splendid location for church of private residence; $5,000 cash required. Particulars of Executor, No. 216 West 50th st.

57TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A BEAUTIFUL house, (price extremely low,) exchange in part; also, 19 W. 58th, 9 and 24 W. 56th, 24 and 31 E. 55th, 11 W. 53d, 20 W. 52d, 32 W. 46th, 17 E. 48th, 16 W. 40th, and 10 W. 39th st.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

$33,000—IF BOUGHT AT ONCE, FOR a splendid four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, frescoed and in perfect order, on 56th st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

FOR SALE.—THE FULL-SIZE FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 16 East 37th st.; the lot in the rear, on 36th st., can also be had.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE NO 32 West 46th st., four-story stone; in good order; easy terms at market price, or will be let. Apply to W. H. GUNTHER, Jr., No. 184 5th av., or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT HOUSE, NO. 614 5TH AV., near 49th st.; cabinet finish; eleven mirrors; frescoed; only $33,000. Inquire at the house, or of DUGGIN & CROSSMAN, architects, No. 63 East 41st st.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—For sale.—Handsome, medium size, four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house; 75 per cent. can remain on mortgage. Apply to owner, 229 Broadway, Room 30.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED HOUSE ON 46th st., between 5th and 6th avs., for sale at a bargain. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

FOR SALE IN 49TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—An elegant full-size brown-stone house and lot, with portecochere to stable on the rear; less than $40,000. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR LEASE—NO. 44 Wooster st.; suitable for work-shops, stable, &c.; has twenty stalls, gas, and water, and in good order. Address A. BLEAKLEY, 11th av. and 101st st.

A—FIRST-CLASS COTTAGE ON EASY terms, below cost. Address JAMES L. PARSHALL, Morrisania, New-York.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—CHEAPEST HOUSES IN BROOKLYN.—Two three-story and basement brick houses, brown-stone trimmings; all improvements; new and in excellent order; thirty minutes from ferry, via Broadway cars; rent $30 to one family; price $5,500. Apply to WM. M. HAWKINS, lime and brick, foot of Wilson st., Brooklyn, E. D.

TO LET, FURNISHED.—PRETTY DETACHED villa residence, with garden, fruit trees, vines front and rear, and stable, fully furnished, including piano; location and neighborhood desirable, and close to cars; terms, $75 per month; references required. Apply on premises, No. 328 Stuyvesant av., Brooklyn. Take Putnam avenue cars at Fulton Ferry.

TO LET—OR FOR SALE, A BARGAIN—NO. 659 Quincy st., Brooklyn; two-story and basement frame house, (filled in;) 20x40 feet; large yard, ten rooms, all improvements; within one block of cars to both Brooklyn and Williamsburg ferries; rent $360. Apply to M. C. EARL & CO., 794 Gates av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—Improved and unimproved Brooklyn property; various lots and locations. Apply to WM. JEREMIAH, No. 96 Hamilton av., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET ON REASONABLE TERMS—At Great Neck, Long Island, the residence of the late William P. Miller, on Manhassett Bay; about fifty acres of excellent land, situated on high ground, commanding an extensive view of Long Island Sound and the surrounding country; the buildings consist of a stone mansion, two cottages, large stable, carriage-house, hennery, &c.; perfectly healthy locality, with both railroad and steam-boat communication. Apply to TEUNIS W. QUICK, No. 32 Broad st., Room No. 7, or CHARLES W. ROGERS, Great Neck.

TO LET—A CHARMING RESIDENCE ON HIGH Bridge av., near High Bridge, within a few minutes' walk of steam-car depot and boat landing. The house is a handsome villa, finished last season, and never occupied; fitted with every convenience; grounds laid out with lawn and gardens. To any one wishing a delightfully healthy place combining all the advantages of a City and country home, the above is worthy of attention. Inquire of HUME BROS., 127 Clinton place.

FOR SALE—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON River, just above the City of Yonkers, probably one of the most elegant and substantial residences in the State, with about fifty acres of land laid out in park and garden; house is luxuriously furnished, and, altogether, a most desirable residence for a family of wealth; grounds are high and perfectly healthy. Photographs of the building can be seen at the office of
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT AT DANBURY, CONN.—A fine house in a commanding and healthy location, supplied with water and gas, a first-class barn, three acres of ground, with choicest fruit trees, vines, &c., all in the highest state of cultivation; fifteen minutes from depot.
CHAS. H. MERRITT,
Danbury, Conn.

FOR SALE—AT BAKERVILLE, CONN., OWNER resident abroad, at an enormous sacrifice, to a ready purchaser, farm, about 250 acres, brick mansion, farm-house, orchards, outhouses, &c., with saw, shingle and cider mill of large water-power; extraordinary advantages generally; easy terms; no exchange. Apply to W. GORSUCH, between 11 and 1, No. 110 Wall st., third floor, front.

THE MOST DESIRABLE AND EXTENSIVE residence, situated in the very heart of New-Haven, for sale or exchange on exceedingly favorable terms and price; one and one-half acres of ground, fine barn, hennery, gardener's house, graperies, &c. Address P. R. C., owner, Astor House, New-York.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., NEAR DEPOT—A twelve-roomed house, furnished or unfurnished, with the modern improvements, fine garden, (over an acre,) rustic Summer-house, barn, &c.; beautiful view of the mountain. Apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st.

A LARGE, FINE RESIDENCE AND OUTBUILDINGS, 85 acres, valuable fruit orchards, beautiful lawns, shade, &c., 1½ mile frontage on the Hudson, for sale very cheap, or exchange for City house. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WILSON H. BLACKWELL, Auctioneer.

Valuable Leasehold Property, by

order of the Administrator of Robert Russell, deceased,

Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins

Will sell at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock M., FRIDAY, April 28, 1876,
Nos. 76, 76½, and 78 King st.
Nos. 49 and 51 Watts st.
BRICK TENEMENT HOUSES, TRINITY CHURCH LEASES.
Also,
No. 137 3d av., three-story and attic BRICK STORE and DWELLING, STUYVESANT lease. Maps and further particulars of auctioneers, No. 4 Pine st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF NO. 65 EAST 9TH ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, April 25, 1876, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, sale by order of Benjamin L. Swan, Jr., Executor.

EAST 9TH ST.—The lease of the lot, with the four-story, high-stoop, brick dwelling, known as No. 65 East 9th st., north side, 125 feet west of Broadway; lot leased twenty-one years from May 1, 1871; ground rent, $1,000 per annum; size, 26x92 feet. Lease can be seen, and maps obtained, at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine street, New-York.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY,

By order of the Supreme Court, under direction of S. H. Hurd, Esq., Receiver of the Third Avenue Savings Bank.

TARRYTOWN—80 70-100 acres of land situate about one mile back from the river on the County House road, and known as Union Heights.

Property commands fine river views. Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE FARM AT NEW-HAMBURG,
On the Hudson River,
Owned and formerly occupied by G. W. McLanahan, to be sold at auction on
WEDNESDAY, April 26,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

The farm is located one and one-half miles north of railroad station, and consists of 160 acres of land in a high state of improvement, having been used by the owner as a dairy farm, principally for butter produced from a herd of Alderney cows. The improvements consist of extensive barns, sheds, yards, and all outbuildings suitable for such an establishment, engine-room, engine for working the churns, &c., good dwelling for farmer, dairy-room, with spring water, fine garden, grape, green, and forcing houses. The dwelling used by the owner is 82x30 feet, has furnace, range, water, bath, and water closets; large stable and coach-house, lawn, &c. This property is located near the country-seats of Mr. James Donaldson, Mr. Banks, Messrs. Sheafe, Grinnell, Dr. Banta, and other fine places, and has an extensive view of the River and Valley of the Hudson from the Catskill to the West Point Mountains.

Maps and particulars at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.
No. 7 Pine st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—

NORTH-WEST CORNER OF 5TH AV. AND 13TH ST., KNOWN AS THE LENOX HOUSE.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
will sell at public auction,
on THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1876, at 12 o'clock,
at the Exchange sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,
sale by order of John Sherman, Trustee,
THE EXTRA LARGE DOUBLE BUILDING,

No. 72 5th av., corner 13th st., known as the LENOX HOUSE. The building is four stories, basement, and sub-cellar, (brown-stone front on both streets,) is 52x65 feet, contains forty-two rooms, has recently been put in first-class order, and is well adapted for a hotel, club-house, or other public building. Plot 52x100 feet; $65,000 can remain on bond and mortgage for five years. The furniture in the hotel is also for sale. Maps and full particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st., New-York.

M. A. J. LYNCH, Auctioneer.

BY M. A. J. LYNCH & SON,

No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine st.

Will sell at auction on

MONDAY, 24th April,

at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon, the handsome four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house, No. 7 East 46th st., 20x55x100, very eligibly situated, close to the Windsor Hotel.

Will be sold on easy terms, with possession.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY, SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF IMLAY AND SUMMIT STS., SOUTH BROOKLYN.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 28, 1876, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

SOUTH-EAST CORNER SUMMIT AND IMLAY STREETS.—Valuable plot of ground, 75x90 feet, with two-story brick factory, 40x55 feet, one-story brick factory, 50x65 feet, and one-story smith shop, 20x40 feet, the first floor now being occupied as a boiler works, under rental of $2,000 per annum until Nov. 1, 1876. Second story is a large and well-lighted room. These buildings contain staircase and hoistways. Steam power can be obtained from adjoining premises, and being within 100 feet of Hamilton Ferry are very desirable for investment.

VAN BRUNT STREET.—Two lots, west side, 200 feet from Summit st., each 25x105 feet.

Maps, &c., can be obtained at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSE NO. 59 5TH AV., BY order of William H. Gebhard, Esq.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, April 27, 1876, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room,

The very desirable three-story, attic, and basement brown-stone dwelling known as No. 59 5th av., adjoining south-east corner 13th st.; house is 24.10x55 feet, with three-story extension, 18x35 feet; is in perfect order, $7,000 having been recently expended; has fine butler's pantry and back stairs to third floor; lot 100 feet.

Ninety per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—A CHARMING RESIDENCE, WITH ONE acre of land, situated on the corner of Prince and State sts., Flushing, Long Island. The mansion contains fourteen rooms, and is replete with all modern improvements. Location very desirable and perfectly healthy, and is in every respect one of the most desirable places in the vicinity of New-York. The grounds are handsomely laid out, and contain many rare and beautiful trees, (being formerly a part of the Winter nursery.) Trains on the Flushing Railroad nearly every hour, day and night, and only two minutes' walk from Bridge Station. Rent to a good tenant, $800, which will include the use of parlor carpets, oil-cloths in halls, and Spring shades throughout. Apply to JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine st., or address ROBERT MORRELL, Manhasset, Long Island.

CHEAPEST RENTS IN NEW-YORK.—123D st., between 6th and 7th avs., five new elegant four-story brown-stone-front houses; every improvement; gas fixtures of the latest patterns; will be rented to desirable parties at $800 per year, and two years lease if desired; only five minutes' walk from depot, and ten minutes from 42d st. Can be seen at all hours of the day.
Particulars at office,
PORTER & CO.,
No. 2,308 3d av., New-York.

FOR RENT—$2,500; FIVE ELEGANT FOUR-story brown-stone residences; portico fronts; cabinet trim on three stories; 71 feet deep; five superb mirrors on parlor floor; butler's pantry and dining-room on same.
$1,200—Three four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, ash and black-walnut trim on two floors.
KINGMAN F. PAGE,
No. 21 East 60th st., and Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.

WEST 45TH ST., 300 FEET FROM 5TH AV.—First-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 20x55, and bay window; lot 100 feet; to let, unfurnished or furnished, low, or for sale.
Offices No. 4 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT NORWALK, CONN., a handsome house, fourteen rooms, gas and water, barns, &c., near depot, with fine lawns and large garden; rent $400; also good house, eight rooms, large lot, gas and water, stables, &c., rent $300, in centre of village; also machine shop, with water and steam power, machinery complete; rent cheap
S. E. OLMSTEAD.

ORANGE VALLEY, N. J.—TO LET, FURNISHED or unfurnished, the former residence of Mr. J. S. Kendall, corner of Tremont av. and Scotland st.; the house is large, and has all the modern improvements; large stable, fine lawn, good garden, four acres of land; five minutes' walk from station. Apply to H. A. PAGE, No. 66 Leonard st., New-York.

TO LET—IN HOBOKEN, N. J., THE TWO THREE-story brick houses Nos. 259 and 261 Garden st., a few minutes' walk from the ferry; a desirable situation; gas, water, and modern improvements; rent low to a good tenant. Inquire of P. ANDERSON, No. 123 Clymer st., Brooklyn, E. D., or at No. 263 Garden st., Hoboken.

TO LET—THE MANSION ON BARRETTO'S POINT, Twenty-fourth Ward, cheap for a term of years to a good tenant; contains twenty-one rooms; suitable for a Summer boarding-house or private dwelling; high ground and perfectly healthy; very fine water views and the best facilities for bathing and boating. Apply to A. C. STEWART, No. 87 Franklin st.

TO LET—AN EXCEEDINGLY COMFORTABLE, pleasant unfurnished (or furnished) house, in good order, at Flushing, L. I., 13 rooms, bath, laundry, and furnace, with 10 acres of land; shade and fruit trees and pasturage; excellent water; location high and airy; twenty trains a day; unfurnished, $1,000 a year. F. B. ELLIOTT, No. 4 Hanover st., New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE EXTRA-SIZED brown-stone house No. 31 West 23d st.; this house is furnished throughout, with pier and mantel mirrors and chandeliers, and is in first-rate order; will be let with or without a four-stall stable in rear; terms reasonable to a good tenant. Apply to T. E. LYON, Arnold, Constable & Co., Broadway and 19th st.

AT KING'S BRIDGE, ON HARLEM RIVER, FULLY FURNISHED.—Gentleman's residence, containing gas, bath, laundry, &c.; nine acres of land, carriage, ice, and green houses; within 900 feet of depot; rent low to desirable tenant; also, house and stable adjoining; unfurnished.
H. W. COATES, No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET—HALF OF PRIVATE HOUSE, CONSISTing of three parlors, two bed-rooms, kitchen, and use of servant's room, closets, dumb-waiter, range, stationary tubs, &c.; only man and wife in house; rent, $50; immediate possession. Apply at No. 348 West 30th st. between 8th and 9th avs.

STAMFORD.—A GENTLEMAN'S PLACE; LARGE house; stables, gardens, lawns; high ground; rent for Summer, $1,300; price $28,000.
P. G. HUBERT, No. 149 Broadway.

ONE MORE TWO-AND-A-HALF-STORY high-stoop brick house, with all modern improvements, to let, cheap; 126th st. and 8th av. Inquire on premises, or of ADOLPH LEVY, No. 66 West 52d st.

A FLOOR TO LET AT NO. 248 WEST 40TH ST.—Has seven light rooms, including kitchen and bath-room. Apply to AMOS WOODRUFF, No. 70 West 46th st.

TO LET—ROOM AND BED-ROOM.—THE PARTY who has occupied same for the past six years wishes to recommend them to those looking for desirable quarters. No. 260 West 22d st.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE TO RENT.—All improvements, in good order, near 8th av. and Central Park; $1,200. Apply at No. 897 8th av. JOHN BRANIGAN.

A PARLOR AND BASEMENT TO RENT.—Eight rooms; all improvements, in fine condition, near this office; possession. Apply at No. 897 8th av.
JOHN BRANIGAN.

AT $950.—FOUR-STORY STONE AND BRICK house, near 42d st. and Broadway; others between 5th and 6th avs, $1,200, $1,400, $2,000, $2,750.
JOHN W. DERING, No. 949 6th av., corner 53d st.

FIFTH AV. AND 57TH ST.—ELEGANT FOUR-story marble residence to let low; in fine order throughout; a rare chance. RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

ORANGE, N.J.—HOUSE, EIGHT ROOMS; STABLE; $50 per month; unfurnished. Address OWNER, No. 53 East 20th st., New-York.

A VERY BEAUTIFUL FLAT, NO. 315 West 14th st., first floor; rent, $1,200. For permit apply to T. W. STRONG, No. 599 Broadway.

$20—THREE ROOMS ON SECOND AND ONE ON third floor. No. 15 Horatio st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED.

The four-story, brown-stone, English-basement house, with carpets and mirrors, No. 332 West 32d st.; rent, $1,500. For permits apply to
S. F. JAYNE,
No. 266 West 23d st.

$500.
TO LET, AT FAIRVIEW, N. J.,

seven miles from City by Northern Railroad, a beautiful country residence and four acres, situated on high ground; fine lawn, plenty fruit, and good stable; six miles' drive from Hoboken and two miles from Forty-second Street Ferries; good hunting and fishing in immediate vicinity; house in thorough order. Apply to GEO. P. ANDROUS, No. 20 Exchange place.

TO LET—AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL, A LARGE, PLEASANT house, most desirably situated; water plenty and convenient; laundry in detached building; good stable and carriage-house and ice-house, and about four acres of land; the house has a good furnace, and is otherwise comfortably arranged for Winter occupation; will be leased at a low rent to a good tenant for a term of years. Apply to P. NAYLOR, No. 63 Centre st., New-York.

ON MOUNT HOPE—FIVE MINUTES FROM TREMONT Depot on Harlem Railroad, twenty minutes by express from 42d st. depot, furnished, for the season or year; house, twelve rooms; pleasantly located; gas, water, fruit, &c.; also, stable, hennery, &c.; price, $75 per month, in advance, for the year, or $100 per month for season. C. C. DUSENBURY, No. 20 Warren st., New-York.

A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY HOME—FIFTY minutes from City, five minutes from station; surrounded by fine old trees, shrubbery, &c.; in complete order; three acres land, stable, carriage-house, &c.; excellent garden; rent $600, worth $1,200. Photograph. Houses from $150 to $600.
J. R. HAY, No. 997 6th av.

ONLY $500 PER ANNUM FOR FURNISHED cottage at Cos Cob, (Greenwich, Conn.;) eight rooms, heater, bay windows, &c.; one acre; carriage-house; whole fronting on the Sound; absolutely healthy; near churches and schools; five minutes from depot. Photographs, &c., at BLACKWELL, RIKER & WILKINS', No. 4 Pine st.

YONKERS.—TO LET, FURNISHED, TO A PRIvate family, a large brick mansion; gas, water, stable, &c.; five acres in lawn; garden made; abundance of fruit; extensive views; convenient to churches, schools, shops, depot, &c.; suitable for Summer and Winter. Photographs at E. H. LUDLOW & CO.'S, No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING-house, No. 125 Waverley place; has all improvements; Call from 12 to 5 P. M. Also, the entire dwelling part of No. 76 6th av., corner Waverley place, with the photograph gallery. Keys at McMANUS'S, fashionable tailor, No. 129 Waverley place.

BETWEEN RIVERDALE AND YONKERS, on the banks of the Hudson, one of the most desirable residences, handsomely furnished, with ten acres, will be leased for two or three years at low rent to good tenant. Apply to WILLIAM N. CLARK, No. 170 William st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE IN Lexington av., between 62d and 63d sts.; three stories, basement, and sub-cellar; built for the owner; 20x50x85; will be sold, or rented to a careful, small, private family for $200 per month. Apply to Mr. STERLING, No. 4 Great Jones st.

TO LET—IN NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND—ONE house on Clarmont terrace; also two small houses, with furnaces and water conveniences, all within three minutes of railroad depot; for health, location, and accessibility to New-York unsurpassed. Apply to T. WARRIN, Newtown, Long Island.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE, near Maspeth, Long Island, within five minutes' walk of horse and steam cars, two-story house, twelve rooms, stable and carriage-house, one acre of land, with large and small fruit; rent reasonable. Apply to C. M. CHAMBERLAIN, Mount Olivet Cemetery.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER—YEAR OR term of years.—An elegant country residence; fully and completely furnished, with stables, ice-house filled, &c.; on the east banks of the Hudson, two hours ride from New-York. For full particulars apply to No. 11 Wall st., room No. 17.

TO RENT—AT PATERSON, ELEGANT RESIDENCE, partly furnished; every city improvement; five acres, beautiful lawn; large garden; fruits of all kinds; good stable and hennery; property worth $40,000; rent, $1,200. F. E. BURROWS, No. 287 Broadway, or GEORGE BROWN, Paterson.

TO LET—THOROUGHLY FURNISHED; POSSESsion June 1; four-story brown-stone house, next to 5th av., near Dr. Hall's church, 22x80x100.5; private family only; dining-room extension; billiard-room; side windows overlooking avenue, &c. Apply to GEO. P. KINGSBURY & CO., No. 135 Pearl st.

APARTMENTS.—EXTRA NICE CORNER FLAT, nine rooms, in perfect order; halls newly carpeted, painted, and heated by steam; also, smaller flat adjoining. J. R. HAY, No. 997 6th av., or C. T. BARNEY, No. 82 Broadway.

ASTORIA.—TO LET—THREE HOUSES, TEN TO twelve rooms; convenient to cars, boats, and ferry, with gardens, fruit, and shade trees; rents, $550, $600, and $700. Apply to
JACOB F. WRIGHT, Astoria.

AT VERY LOW RENTS.—THE ELEGANT four-story brown-stone houses corner Avenue A (Eastern Boulevard) and 120th st. All Harlem boats land within two minutes' walk. BLACKWELL & RIKER, No. 4 Pine st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—AT RIDGEFIELD, Conn., about two hours by rail from City, fine brick mansion, with every convenience; stable, embellished grounds, garden, pure mountain air; rent nominal for season or year. RUFUS K. McHARG, 135 Broadway.

A FULLY FURNISHED, FULL SIZE, HIGH-stoop, brown-stone dwelling, convenient to Union square; rent only $2,200; 18th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
No. 33 East 17th st., or No. 4 Pine st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A VERY DESIRABLE country residence, fifteen rooms, all conveniences; stables and ample grounds; high and healthy location, fine views; near depot, one and a half hours from Wall st. Apply at No. 139 Greenwich st.

TO LET—BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—MODERN HOUSE, eleven rooms, desirably located near public common and churches; five minutes' walk of depot; shady lawn, garden, fruit; rent low to good family.
EDWARD G. WARD, No. 86 Nassau st.

$25 PER MONTH.—A COMFORTABLE MODern house, brick stable and five acres, near railroad station at North Haverstraw, with fine river and mountain view. Partially furnished for $35. Address OWNER, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

GREENWICH, CONN.—TO RENT FOR THE Summer, fully furnished, cottage with nine rooms and bath-room, convenient to churches, &c.; housekeeper if desired. Address A. M. B., Box No. 82, Greenwich, Conn.

HOUSE WITH ABOUT TWELVE ACRES of land to let; situated on the Hudson River, opposite Yonkers, and with a fine river front; rent, $150 a year. Apply to WILLIAM W. TOMPKINS, No. 49 Exchange place, New-York City.

NINTH WARD.—TO LET, LOWER PARTS OF houses No. 163 Charles st. and No. 774 Greenwich st.; in excellent order; modern improvements; good yards; moderate rent. RUFUS KING, owner, No. 67 7th av.

WESTCHESTER HOUSE, (TWENTY-THREE rooms,) furnished; fifty minutes from down town; high, healthy location, salt water, stabling, garden; well adapted for ladies' school or boarders. EWEN, No. 39 Nassau st., room No. 17.

TO LET—WEST FLUSHING, (CORONA,) LARGE twelve-room house, with garden, fruit trees, grapes, hennery; one minute from the depot, twelve from New-York; rent, $500. Apply to JOHN H. ALLEN, corner 1st av. and 18th st.

TO AN AMERICAN FAMILY, IN HOUSE No. 352 2d av., a desirable second story, consisting of three beautiful rooms; two nice rooms on third story; all improvements; separate stationary tubs; only one other small family in house. Apply as above.

A FURNISHED HOUSE IN WEST 56TH st., between 5th and 6th avs., to let low for Summer, to family without children; best of reference as to responsibility required. Address OWNER, Box No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A FULL-SIZED, WELL-FURNISHED house, good order, butler's pantry, &c., Madison av., near 34th st., will be rented to strictly private family at $3,600. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner of 17th st.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone English basement house on 34th st., elegantly frescoed, with marble halls, &c., in first-class order, to let, at reduced rent. For permit apply at No. 216 West 34th st.

WHITESTONE, LONG ISLAND.—TO RENT, four cottages on the shore, furnished and unfurnished; flagged walks to depot; one hour to Wall st. by train or boat; rent $250 to $750. C. B. WILLIAMS, Whitestone.

A FURNISHED HOUSE AT PASSAIC, N. J., pleasantly situated on the river, within half a mile of depot; good stabling, large grounds, and easy facilities for marketing, &c.; rent suited to the times. Address M. ROSE, Passaic Bridge Depot, New-Jersey.

TO LET, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.—Large mansion, fourteen rooms; stable, &c.; five acres of old fruit and shade trees; on Southern Railroad of Long Island, within thirty-five minutes of New-York City Hall. A. RAPELYE, 113 William st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK DWELLING-house No. 1½ Charlton street; has been occupied for the last thirteen years as a boarding-house; to a respectable and responsible tenant it will be let low; no other need apply. SEAMAN LOWERRE.

THREE AND FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE houses, from $600 to $2,000. Apartments in the Newport and Irvington. Also several furnished houses.
J. W. STEVENS, Broadway and 52d st.

NO. 38 EAST 74TH ST.—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone dwelling, 20x50x100 feet; rent, $1,300 per annum. For permits apply to B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

TO LET.—FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 11 GARDEN place, Brooklyn Heights, for six months; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, No. 367 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

ROOMS TO LET.—A VERY FINE FLOOR IN A first-class private house near 30th st., on Lexington av.; all the modern improvements. Apply to Mr. HAFFERNER, No. 69 East 10th st., opposite Stewart's.

TARRYTOWN AND BELLEVILLE.—TO rent or sell, price moderate, nice houses, furnished or unfurnished; high, commanding view; stable, fruit, &c. PARTRIDGE, No. 129 Broad st.

RENT—$1,800—NO. 314 WEST 58TH ST.; THREE and one-half story, high-stoop, brown-stone; faces the boulevard. Apply to C. C. FOWLER, No. 26 Union square.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FLAT, eight rooms; will let or sell furniture very low. Also houses to let. A. DAILEY, No. 666 6th av.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED country houses; rent from $40 to $100. A. DAILEY, No. 666 6th av.

NO. 8 WEST 28TH ST.—FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone English basement. Apply to OWNER, No. 101 Waverley place.

FIFTH AV., NO. 164.—THREE FLOORS, EIGHTY feet, furnished or unfurnished.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

THE APARTMENT HOUSE,

NOS. 126, 128, 130 EAST 24TH ST.

Just completed, a few desirable suites unrented; can now be viewed; every room light; ventilation, steam heat, &c.; moderate prices. Apply at the premises, or to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—THE FOUR-STORY English basement house No. 417 West 22d st., near 9th av., and one block from Elevated Railway station; sixteen rooms in good order; excellent neighborhood. Apply to S. F. JAYNE,
No. 266 West 23d st.,
second door east of 8th av.

NO. 9 WASHINGTON PLACE, NEAR BROADway—Three-story brick, basement and attic, 25x55, besides laundry. Apply on the premises.

TO LET.—FIRST FLOOR NO. 190 WEST HOUSton st.; inquire in the corner.

THE PARLORS AND BASEMENT OF THE house No. 324 2d av. to let; rent, $60.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES
TO LET
IN THE
DREXEL BUILDING,
Broad and Wall sts.
RENTS MODERATE.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET OR LEASE—IN THE FOUR-STORY brick stores No. 16 Cliff and No. 241 Pearl sts.; the first floor and cellar of No. 16 Cliff st. and first and second floors of No. 241 Pearl st., equal to two floors each 28 by 198 feet. Apply to GEORGE G. SAMPSON, No. 67 William st.

A FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT TO let for business or light manufacturing purposes; first floor has a front of 94 feet on Crosby, basement 115 feet, depth 30 feet; entrance twenty feet of Prince st.; well lighted on both sides. Inquire of W. T. A. HART, No. 50 Prince st.

TO LET—THE TWO LARGE WELL-LIGHTED floors, (third and fourth,) with steam power, in buildings Nos. 543 and 545 West 21st st., 50x60 feet. Possession May 1. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th st.

TO LET—WHOLE OR PARTS OF SIX-STORY stores No. 78 Bowery and No. 46 Elizabeth st., connecting if desired; suitable for furniture, tobacco, clothing, &c. Apply to W. F. NISBET, No. 64 Broadway, Room No. 35.

STORES TO RENT.—NOS. 67 AND 69 PARK place, with first loft and cellar, 45x90; would be divided into two stores; also, No. 68 Warren st.; rent very low; both new.
GEO. W. WELSH,
No. 253 Greenwich st.

HOTEL TO LET OR LEASE.—THE ELEGANT newly-erected building, Nos. 32, 34, and 36 West 11th st., with all modern improvements, elevator, &c., FOR HOTEL PURPOSES.
For terms inquire at No. 121 Maiden lane.

A BROADWAY THREE-STORY BUILDING, suitable for any kind of business, to let low to a responsible party. H. B. BLAUVELT,
No. 294 Broadway, Room No. 5.

A PROMINENT CORNER STORE TO LET—No. 30 Vesey st., corner Church st., 25x75; reasonable rent to a good tenant. Apply at No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

FIFTH AV., NO. 164.—BASEMENT STORE, 80 feet, with cellar, front basement, hall-room, space for showcase; suitable for light business.

TO LET—A WINDOW ON 6TH AV., BETWEEN 33d and 34th sts., for gentlemen's furnishing goods. Apply at No. 559 6th av.

NO. 71 NEW ST.—TO LET OR FOR SALE, three-story brick building. Inquire on premises.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

ATTENTION!—IF YOU WANT YOUR HOUSES sold or rented, do not delay in sending full particulars to MORRIS B. BAER & CO., No. 72 West 34th st.

AUCTION SALES.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—MASTER COMMISSIONER'S SALE.—THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK and others, plaintiffs, against THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY and others, defendants.—Concurrent decrees having been rendered in an action entitled as above in each of the following courts, to wit; the Court of Common Pleas of Lucas County, Ohio, the Circuit Court of Cass County, Indiana, and the Circuit Court of Vermillion County, Illinois, and concurrent orders of sale having been issued in each of said actions and directed to me as Special Master Commissioner; in pursuance of said decrees, and also by virtue of the powers of sale contained in a certain deed of trust filed as an exhibit in each of said actions; I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-house in Toledo, Ohio, on SATURDAY, June tenth, 1876, at ten o'clock A. M. the real and personal property and franchises of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, comprising the railway of said company, extending from Toledo, Ohio, southwesterly to and through the State of Indiana and to East St. Louis, and to Hamilton on the Mississippi River, and to Naples and Camp Point in the State of Illinois, an aggregate length of six hundred and one miles, together with all sidings, connections and equipment of said railway, all lands and buildings pertaining thereto and all other real and personal property of said company, all equities, debts and demands belonging to the same, and also the right and franchise to be a corporation, as in said decree more fully set forth. Said property will be sold as an unit, and in its entirety, for account of the holders of bonds of said company secured by mortgage dated February first 1873, and subject to all encumbrances prior to said mortgage, and all other liabilities in said decree enumerated. The minimum price at which said property may be sold is one million dollars, payable in cash or in bonds of said issue, ratably, by credit endorsed thereon as in said decrees provided. Said sale will be without redemption, but will be made subject to confirmation by each of the courts above mentioned. Copies of said decrees may be had on application.—Dated at Toledo, Ohio, this 1st day of April, 1876.
J. D. COX, Special Master Commissioner.

SALE OF LAFAYETTE, BLOOMINGTON AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY—Without redemption.—In the Circuit Court of the United States of America, Southern District of Illinois, January Term, A. D. 1876.—ABRAM P. BAYLIS, Trustee, &c., vs. THE LAFAYETTE, BLOOMINGTON AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, and JACOB D. COX, Receiver, &c.—In Chancery.—Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the decree rendered in said court in the above-entitled cause at the Term aforesaid, the undersigned, Master in Chancery, will sell at public sale, without redemption, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, in satisfaction of the decree rendered in said cause, at the north door of the United States Court Building, in Springfield, Illinois, on the sixteenth day of May, 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following described property, to wit: The Lafayette, Bloomington and Mississippi Railway, extending from Center street, in the City of Bloomington, Illinois, to the Indiana State line, together with all its real, personal, and mixed property, of whatsoever nature, including the right and franchise to be a corporation. Upon the payment of the amount bid, the undersigned will execute and deliver a deed conveying said property in fee simple. By the terms of said decree persons having proven bonds of said company before the said Master, are entitled to bid on said property, and in case they become the purchasers for a sum equal to or more than the amount of said decree, the amount of their bonds will be deducted from their bid; in case their bid shall be less than the amount of the decree, they will be entitled to retain a sum equivalent to their pro rata share of the money on final distribution.—Dated at Springfield, Illinois, this twenty-first day of April, A. D. 1876.
JOHN A. JONES,
Master in Chancery, Circuit Court of United States, Southern District of Illinois.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ENTIRE FURNITURE AND APPURTENANCES OF THE NEW-YORK HOTEL AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, commencing on TUESDAY, MAY 2, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and continuing daily until all is sold, the entire furniture and appurtenances of the above well-known hotel, consisting in part of rosewood, black walnut, and other parlor, dining-room, and bedroom furniture of great variety. Also, piano-fortes, fine mirrors, curtains, cornices, silver-plated ware, china, crockery, and glassware, fire and burglar proof safes, office desks, and fixtures, with other furniture and appurtenances usually found in a first-class hotel. This sale will furnish an opportunity seldom offered to those contemplating furnishing private houses or smaller hotels and boarding-houses.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE.
RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
MONDAY, April 24, at 10:30 o'clock, at
No. 70 Park av., near 38th st., all the furniture, consisting of billiard-table, parlor suits, cabinets, fancy tables, pictures, parlor carpets, dining-room furniture, bed-room suits, &c., &c.; this residence was furnished by the well-known house of Pottier & Stymus in the most perfect taste throughout.

Catalogues of sale at Auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

AUCTION. ATTENTION. AUCTION.
CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE,
CARRIAGE, COUPE, ROAD, AND BUSINESS HORSES
AT THE UNION AUCTION MART,
NO. 20 EAST 13TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY,
MONDAY, APRIL 24, AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M.
CATALOGUES WITH FULL DESCRIPTION NOW READY.

BANKRUPT SALE.—RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 5, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 155 Duane st., large Marvin safe, desks, office furniture, &c.
JOHN S. JENNESS, Assignee.

By W. R. MITCHELL, Auctioneer.

CLOSING DAYS' SALES—MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, of T. B. Bynner's stock of watches, diamonds, and jewelry, 527 Broad'y.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED by first-class workmen. GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FIRST PREMIUM cow; one of the finest raised in New-Jersey, her weight being 1,400, and only four years of age; very fine breed of Ayrshire and Alderney; elegant pair of matched horns; will come in fresh 1st of May with second calf; her body is also very handsomely marked. For further particulars apply to or address S. G. WELDON, Irvington, Essex County, N. J.

FOR SALE—ONE VERY SUPERIOR COUPE, built by Brewster, nearly new; also one extension-top Victoria, nearly new, built by Wood Brothers; both in perfect order; one set single harness, brass mounted; one set single harness, plain. To be seen at private stable, No. 10 West 24th st. The stable is to let.

TO LET—BY THE MONTH, ON VERY REASONAble terms, a handsome open carriage, horses, and harness to correspond, and man in livery, with the privilege of a close carriage when required. Address No. 128 West 31st st.

TO LET—PRIVATE STABLES AT NO. 131 WEST 17th st. and No. 144 West 50th st., two and four stalls; in good order; immediate possession.
JAMES STIKEMAN, No. 76 Wall st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COACH HARNESS; silver mounted; made in the best manner; will be sold less than cost; also coupe harness. Call at No. 100 West 31st st., for two days.

TO LET—TWO OR THREE STALLS AND PLENTY of carriage room in a first-class private stable. Inquire on premises, No. 157 East 25th st.

STABLE TO LET—NO. 128 WEST 18TH ST., two-story brick, 21 by 93. Apply to VALENTINE G. HALL, No. 398 5th av., at 10 A. M. or 8 P. M.

FINE ARTS.

THE
BLODGETT PAINTINGS.

Executors' Sale of the collection of Paintings owned by the late

WILLIAM T. BLODGETT,

Comprising choice examples by the most eminent Masters of the American and European schools.

AMERICAN.

F. E. Church, William Hunt, A. B. Durand, William T. Richards, Sanford R. Gifford, George H. Boughton, the late John F. Kensett, and Thomas Hicks.

FOREIGN.

Rosa Bonheur, A. Schreyer, Eugene Fromentin, Th. Rousseau, John Constable, Villegas, Gerome, Meissonier, A. J. Decamps, B. Vautier, Constant Troyon, Thomas Couture, N. Diaz, Jules Dupre, Bougurreau, and others.

Now on exhibition at the

KURTZ ART GALLERY.

To be sold at CHICKERING HALL on THURSDAY EVENING, April 27, at 8 o'clock.

R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.—Office and Art Galleries, No. 845 Broadway.

NOW ON EXHIBITION, FREE,
AT MINER'S ART GALLERIES, NO. 845 BROADWAY,
the private collection of original modern
OIL PAINTINGS
OF MR. A. F. MORRISON, OF THIS CITY,
embracing fine examples of the following distinguished artists, viz.:

AMERICAN.

A. Bierstadt,	David Johnson,	J. F. Kensett,
Louis Lang,	A. H. Wyant,	J. C. Thom,
J. B. Bristol,	E. Greatorex,	J. G. Brown,
W. M. Brown,	S. Colman,	George Inness,
J. C. Lambdin,	A. T. Oakes,	W. L. Sontag,
W. S. Haseltine,	J. Blauvelt,	M. F. H. De Haas,
Eugene Meeks,	F. A. Silva,	W. H. Hilliard,
	and others.	

FOREIGN.

C. A. Pabst,	A. Van Hamme,	A. de Pinelli,
W. Lulnig,	Mari Tenkate,	T. Cerrier,
B. Howard,	L. De Beul,	E. Cobbett,
F. Le Bret,	V. Janssens,	J. E. Morel,
J. Von Baer,	H. Diddaerdt,	J. Rosiere,
J. H. Melcher-Tilmes,	A. Eversen,	E. Andre,
	P. Veron,	H. Picon,
C. Cabbliot Lasalle,	Tony de Bergue,	and others of excellency.
J. Lewis Brown,	I. Sani,	
G. Henss,	D. Col,	

The above will be sold at auction FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, April 28 and 29, at 7:30 o'clock.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer. Office and Art Galleries No. 845 Broadway.

IMPORTANT SALE OF
CERAMICS,

comprising the entire collection formed by the late Gov. Caleb Lyon.

FRENCH—Sevres and Limoges.
ENGLISH—Of all choice manufactories.
GERMAN, HOLLAND, ITALIAN, and SPANISH.
ORIENTAL—Including rare specimens of Chinese and Japanese Pottery and Porcelains.

The above collection, belonging to Mrs. H. D. Lyon, was formed by the late Gov. Caleb Lyon, during many years of patient study and research throughout both hemispheres, and is the most complete epitome of the potter's art ever offered for sale in this country. The above will be sold at auction at MINER'S ART GALLERY, No. 845 Broadway, commencing MONDAY, April 24, at 11 o'clock, and continue TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY at same hour, under direction of Mr. J. S. Fountain.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until TUESDAY, May 2, 1876, and until 3:30 o'clock, P. M., on said day, for the desks, seats, and other furniture required for Grammar School No. 36, on Ninth street, near Avenue C.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for the steam-heating apparatus for said school.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, and the Engineer, No. 146 Grand street, third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

GEO. B. RHOADES,
JOSEPH WANGLER,
SAMUEL CREGAR, M. D.,
EDWARD MIEHLING,
JOHN C. LINEBECK,
Board of School Trustees, Eleventh Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, April 18, 1876.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, May 2, 1876, and until 4:30 o'clock P. M., on said day, for the desks, seats, and other furniture required for the new school-house on West 54th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for the steam-heating apparatus for said school.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings and the Engineer, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

JAMES R. CUMING,
ADNA H. UNDERHILL,
WALTER CARTER,
JOHN MORGAN,
JOEL W. MASON,
Board of School Trustees, Twenty-second Ward.
Dated New-York, April 18, 1876.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-third Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 1st day of May, 1876, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for enlarging Grammar School House No. 61, on 3d av., near 169th st.

Plans and specifications may be seen, and blanks for proposals obtained at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating," "Proposal for Furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

NATHAN S. KING,
WILLIAM HOGG,
ALONZO CARR,
JOHN L. BURNETT,
GEORGE C. MANNER,
Board of School Trustees, Twenty-third Ward.
Dated, NEW-YORK, April 12, 1876.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK,

(ESTABLISHED 1853,)

BROADWAY AND ASTOR PLACE.

INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE MAY 3, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM THE 1ST, FOR THE NEXT THREE MONTHS.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

☞ FIVE CENTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED.

MARBLE MANTELS.

GRATES AND FENDERS.—THE LARGEST ASsortment of grates and fenders ever offered in this market, finished in every style, low and half low down; grates with dumping attachment a specialty; a large variety of gas-logs, fancy nickel-plated andirons, &c.; liberal discount to the trade. CONOVER, WOOLLEY & CO., No. 368 Canal st., New-York.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—New designs, from $12 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices; marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

JAMES T. BATES & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 11 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.
MEMBERS OF THE STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

We draw on—
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK,
PALL MALL BRANCH, (69,) LONDON.
SOCIETE GENERALE,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BRANCH
No. 4 PLACE DE L'OPERA, PARIS.

JAMES T. BATES & CO.
BANKERS,
PLACE BEL AIR, GENEVA.

Travelers will find our correspondents centrally located, and can obtain from them drafts on all other Cities and Countries.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., New York, draw Bills on England, France and Germany; issue Letters of Credit available throughout the United States and Europe, and make transfers of money by telegraph and cable. Investment orders executed in the Exchanges of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and San Francisco. Approved Securities for sale.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 6, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Managers and for other business will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, the 9th of May next.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of April 25 until the morning of May 10.

By order of the board.
GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Bondholders.

For plan of reorganization apply, stating class of bonds held, (whether Main Line, Milwaukee, Muscatine, or Pacific Division, to FRED. TAYLOR, Chairman Bondholders' Committee, No. 476 Broome st., New-York. Immediate action is advisable.

HOTCHKISS & BURNHAM, COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS, NO. 36 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK.—Stocks, bonds, and gold bought and sold on margin or for cash; branch offices in Fifth Avenue and Windsor Hotels connected by our private telegraph lines; accounts solicited.

SIX PER CENT. MORTGAGE LOANS.—Money to lend on bond and mortgage at six per cent. for five years; large sums preferred; also, on vacant lots south of Park. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 2,464 General Post Office.

$165,000 TO LOAN FOR THREE OR five years, at six per cent. interest, on City improved property. HALL J. HOW, No. 3 Pine st.

AT REASONABLE RATES.—MONEY ON LIFE and endowment insurance policies, mortgages, and other securities; insurance of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. HABRICH & CO., 117 Broadway.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

Atlantic, Commercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific, Union, bought and sold by WILLIAM C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine st.

$100,000 TO LOAN—ON CITY PROPerty, sums to suit, at six per cent. MORRIS B. BAER & CO., No. 72 West 34th st.

ELECTIONS.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 20, 1876.

FOR THE PURPOSE OF THE ANNUAL election of this company, to be held in Chicago on the 1st of June next, the transfer-books will close on Friday, April 28, and be reopened on Monday, June 5 next, at 10 A. M.
M. L. SYKES, JR., Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the banking-house on MONDAY, the first (1st) day of May next. The poll will open at 1 o'clock and close at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will remain closed from the morning of April 22 until the morning of May 2, 1876.
ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHRISTMAN, TUESDAY, April 25, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

RAPIDAN, Capt. MANKIN, THURSDAY, April 27, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 29, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, TUESDAY, May 2, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CLEOPATRA..........WEDNESDAY......APRIL 26
CHAMPION..........SATURDAY......APRIL 29
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.

FOR HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)
ETNA..........April 28.
ANDES..........May 9.
FOR KINGSTON (JAMAICA) HAYTI:
CLARIBEL..........May 11.
ATLAS..........June 1.
Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, May 2
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, May 4
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, May 2
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans May 7 and May 28 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
COLUMBUS..........THURSDAY, April 27
WILMINGTON..........TUESDAY, May 9
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

CARPETS, &C.

BOSTON AND UNION
STEAM CARPET-BEATING COMPANY,
No. 9 East 19th st., New-York,
and corner 3d and Bond sts., Brooklyn.
Now is the time to have your carpets cleaned, before the rush of work in May.
PRICES FOR CLEANING.
Ingrain and 3-ply..........5c. per yard.
Brussels..........6c. per yard.
Velvet..........7c. per yard.
Axminster, Wilton, and Aubusson's..........8c. per yard.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FORMERLY WELL-KNOWN PRACTITIONer, but for many years retired, would like desk-room or office with some undoubted member of the profession; might bring considerable business. Address, with name and location, LEX, Box No. 871 Post Office.

NEW-YORK, April, 1876.

DR. KELYEA—DEAR SIR: YOUR IMPROVEment for fastening artificial teeth is a great blessing to dentists and their patients. J. SMITH DODGE.

FORTY PER CENT. DISCOUNT.—GREAT sale of English books; elegantly bound editions; Dickens, Thackeray, Scott, &c. W. L. ALLISON, Receiver and Assignee, No. 750 Broadway.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 23, 1876.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

Democrats of an investigating turn of mind have probably had enough of Mr. DAVENPORT. Mr. CAULFIELD and his Democratic associates evidently thought that they could make very short work of this troublesome person, and that they would effect such an exemplary exposure of his illegal proceedings as to prevent him from ever again becoming a terror to the Tammany repeater and ballot-stuffer. Mr. DAVENPORT has been cross-examined with somewhat scant courtesy during the last two days, and the committee have only succeeded in exposing their own ignorance. By the time the committee is through with Mr. DAVENPORT they will probably know something about the United States Election and Registry law, or will at least be ready to admit that what the witness does not know about this subject is hardly worth trying to find out.

Gen. SCHENCK seems absolutely unable to comprehend the moral aspects of his connection with the Emma Mine speculation, or the grounds upon which his conduct in the matter has been criticised. His original testimony was in its way a revelation—a strange exhibit of the failure of a man who had occupied an eminently honorable position to realize some of its most obvious requirements. The final statement which he submitted to the House committee on Friday, still further exemplifies the same feature of his character. It was a debtor and creditor statement of the financial results of his Emma operations, and Gen. SCHENCK parades the adverse balance as his vindication. Really, however, the figures he adduces in no degree affect the case to be decided. The question of profit or loss has nothing whatever to do with it. His conduct would have been neither more nor less blamable had he made instead of losing money. The gold-gamblers whom Black Friday ruined were not thereby justified, and Mr. SCHENCK having, as he says, gone into the Emma business with his eyes open, must not look for pity or praise because the GRANTS and PARKS and STEWARTS of the concern came out of it richer than he. The verdict against him is, that in his eagerness to make money by speculation he forgot what was due to his position as a diplomatic representative of the United States.

The action of Canada in extraditing WORMS under the treaty, without reference to the inadmissible demand preferred by the British Government in the cases of WINSLOW and GRAY, shows how anomalous the colonial relation has become. Canada is governed by the treaty in whose making it had no voice, and which it is powerless to amend except through the instrumentality of the imperial power; and it now administers the treaty according to the original intent, in spite of the desire of the imperial authorities to impose a condition at variance with the treaty itself. Of course, Canada, in its quasi independent state, is not bound by British acts of Parliament; but here is a case in which the confederated colonies interpret treaty obligations in a manner at variance with the interpretation insisted upon by the superior treaty-making power to which they are subject. We have, therefore, a spectacle of a treaty operative in one part of the Empire and inoperative in another, though terminable in all parts, if our Government gives the notice of abrogation which the non-surrender of WINSLOW will render inevitable. The present Premier of the Dominion has hinted that in future reciprocity negotiations its interests must be considered apart from those of Great Britain, and the same remark should apply to extradition. Carry out the principle, and what will "British connection" amount to?

The old question of proportionate railroad charges for short and long distances is again brought to the attention of Congress, by a petition from merchants of New-York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and other cities. The petitioners ask that the through roads shall be compelled to fix uniform rates of freight, and to place competing and non-competing points of shipment on the same footing. The question is by no means a simple one, and it is not likely that the present Congress, whose proceedings are a marvel of "how-not-to-do-it," will take it up seriously. Indeed we have yet to see the evidence that Congress is likely to regulate the railways, if it should assume the task, any better than the gentlemen who now control them. The latter are a selfish set, no doubt; but the benevolence of Congress usually turns out only a meaner sort of selfishness. The railroad managers give more advantages to the competing than to the non-competing points of shipment; but we very much fear that Congress would practically adopt the same principle, and that the railroads which showed the keenest appreciation of influential Congressmen's personal needs and desires would come out best under governmental "regulation." Until Congress can reform the glaring evils in the civil service, which is directly and absolutely under its own control, it is hardly worth while to expect it to reform railway administration.

The burden of taxation in New-York is bad enough, and we can scarcely wonder that during the last few years it has driven into New-Jersey private citizens, who will, no doubt, come back again if ever Municipal Reform grow into a reality. But our fire insurance companies should think twice before making up their minds to run away, even though the bill subjecting them to additional and unfair taxation should become law. Flight of this sort may save an individual, but it cannot help corporations, which in one shape or another must be represented here, to keep together their business. Legislators, who are so unwise that they heap burdens upon thrift and providence, will find other methods of catching their victims if the latter transform themselves into "foreign corporations." The true policy for corporations is to remain here and fight out any battle that may be thrust upon them. Had they resisted from the start, instead of bribing "strikers" to keep hands off, their present position would have been better than it is. There is, however, still time to mend. But a wholesale migration to New-Jersey under any circumstances is so evidently inexpedient that shrewd men of business should not even talk of it.

Speaker KERR, Gov. TILDEN'S organ assures us, "is very much pleased with the action of the Indiana Democracy." He regards the adoption of the financial plank, the oracle solemnly adds, "as a great stride forward." All we have to say is, then, that Speaker KERR, like the *World*, is disposed, in his party's present strait, to be thankful for very small mercies. The Indiana Democracy, indeed, went through the form of reiterating the "ancient doctrine" that gold and silver are the "true basis" for the currency, but the declaration is more than neutralized by the subsequent reaffirmation of demands that are hostile to the Resumption act and the national banks, and favorable to the permanent issue of Government notes, without any adequate provision for their redemption. The "great stride forward" is simply a clumsy piece of verbal jugglery, which may tickle the ears of the groundlings, but practically helps none but the inflationists. Mr. HOLMAN could consistently have accepted a nomination on such a platform, and we expect to see Mr. LANDERS gracefully surrendering the independent honors that have been tendered him and engaging in its advocacy.

CONDITIONS OF SUCCESS.

The probability of Republican success in the approaching campaign should not blind us to the possibility of defeat or the conditions by which alone defeat can be averted. Great as are the advantages of the position, compared with that of the Democracy, there is danger in overrating them, and in presupposing that the Democrats will make no effort to regain the ground lost by their persistent blundering. Some of the opportunities they have thrown away cannot be recovered. Their pretended regard for sound money, for instance, vanishes before their failure to construct a financial policy on which even themselves can agree. They are accomplishing nothing in the way of fiscal reform. They withhold amnesty because they will not permit JEFFERSON DAVIS to be exempted from its provisions. They have identified themselves afresh with extreme Southern ideas, have wantonly provoked a reopening of some of the fierce issues of the war, and in their haste to reward Confederate allies they have so misused the patronage they control as to justify imputations which their war record suggests. They have neglected public business in order that they might carry on partisan investigations, and in the conduct of these they have employed methods and displayed a spirit which have impaired faith in the results of their work. At least one of their prominent candidates for the Presidency has committed "moral and political suicide," and of those that remain, not one appeals to the heart of the country or possesses qualities that can awaken popular enthusiasm. Their poverty in this respect impels many among them to look outside of their own ranks for a candidate, and the expediency of nominating Judge DAVIS is discussed by Western Democrats with an earnestness which shows how slender is the trust they repose in the chances of the Hendrickses, the Thurmans, and the Tildens of the party. All these are considerations that weigh heavily against them. And there is the further and supreme consideration, that the Democracy may be trusted to adhere to the policy which has hung round their necks like a millstone and doomed them to disaster when apparently on the high road to power. One advantage they retain, and that by no means a trifling one. They have nothing to fear from independent movements. Party discipline—the cohesive force which has kept the party together when destruction must otherwise have been inevitable—is still in full play. Those who cry for reform are Democrats first and reformers afterward, and the whole party will rally around any idol whom the St. Louis Convention may set up. We must prepare to encounter a united party—a party from which there are few desertions for the sake of principle, and the aggregate strength of which is sufficiently large to make it always formidable.

To enter upon the contest, then, with a reasonable assurance of success, the Republican Party must accept President GRANT'S advice, and "begin to unload." Vigorous as it is, and propitious as are the political signs of the times, it has no superfluous force. It must rid itself of incumbrances, free itself from suspicions, and assume no responsibility that needs apology or defense. There are no obligations that require it to hide defects, to deny errors, to explain away wrong-doing, or to make the worse appear the better reason for aught that its public men have done or failed to do. The "loyalty" that consists of saddling upon a party the sins of individual leaders, or that ignores mistakes committed by the party itself, will not stand the wear and tear of a canvass like that which is impending. Reproaches are neither useful nor in order. What is desirable, and what must be if the party is to win, is the frank recognition of mistakes that have been committed and mischief that has been done, and the dropping of persons, great or small, who are directly or indirectly accountable for either. More than enough has transpired to warrant a demand for reform in certain departments, and especially for the reform without which others will be futile—the reform of the civil service. Can anything be clearer than the duty of the party to divest itself of the load which must rest upon it if it submit to the direction of men who have in one way or another helped to perpetuate abuses, and to fasten upon the party the stigma inseparable from an improper or injudicious exercise of patronage? To begin the race well, we must consent to carry only what is needful and right, and there will be some quiet unloading before this point is reached.

Having achieved this preliminary task, the next requirement will be not less plain. The Republican Party must resolve to adopt a policy and to nominate candidates that shall not only retain all who have regularly acted with the party, but shall win over the important body of non-partisan voters who are governed by convictions of duty, and who, in the presence of certain contingencies, may wield the balance of power. So far as they have any bias, it is on the Republican side. Their affiliation with the Democracy is hardly possible, happen what may; but it is not difficult to conceive of circumstances which may lead them to keep away from the polls or to waste their votes upon some third candidate. Either course would be hurtful to the Republicans, who may, besides, alienate members of their own party and bring about difficulty by encouraging indifference. The construction of a platform is the easiest part of the business to be transacted at Cincinnati. No man will venture there to assail the demand for reform, or to resist resolutions expressive of the desire for eliminating sinister influences from the party management, and for restoring it to the level which first commended it to the country. The indispensable condition is a candidate whose antecedents, character, convictions, and surroundings shall harmonize with the declarations of the platform and embody the wisest and purest aspirations of the party. Who combines these qualifications is the question to be answered by the convention. Answered it must be, squarely, if the party, on leaving Cincinnati, is to commence its march toward victory. Happily, there are indications of careful preparatory work, which has been too often wanting in connection with Presidential elections. The activity that is apparent is not confined to the professional politicians. The cleverest of the self-nominated candidates have captured very few of the delegations, and have acquired a very feeble hold upon the respect of those who constitute the great voting power. Classes that in recent years have stood aloof, or have contented themselves with simply casting their ballots, are moving to good purpose in various directions, and their influence cannot be otherwise than beneficial, let the nominee of the party be whom he may.

"JOURNALISM."

Newspapers are believed to exercise a good deal of influence on the government of this country, and for the good of the public it is probably as well that they should do so. It is generally conceded that it is not precisely the highest talent, nor the most elevated moral tone of the country, which finds expression in State and National Legislatures. When the question arises who is to guard the guardians of the public weal, the ready answer is, the Press. To adequately fulfill this indefinite kind of responsibility, newspapers must have at command a good deal of varied and tolerably accurate information, must be guided by something like a judicial temper, and must, as a general rule, maintain a standard of intelligence and truthfulness rather higher than prevails among the public bodies which it is their duty to keep right.

No two papers in this City have made more extravagant pretensions on the score of journalistic propriety, of critical acumen, and of strict adherence to facts, than the *World* and the *Tribune*. As if the past history of these journals did not furnish examples enough to render such pretensions ridiculous, both have contrived during the last week to make themselves the public laughing-stock. The maudlin frenzy which seized the *World* when it was found that $32,000 had been spent by the Department of Justice in protecting the ballot-boxes of New-York against fraud, excelled in violence any symptoms which that remarkable sheet has exhibited since the period when its editor confessed to indulgence in "too abundant beefsteaks." While the *World* is slowly recovering from that seizure, and is reconsidering its opinion about the impeachability of the President, the *Tribune* has found occasion to perpetrate a complicated and idiotic series of blunders hardly less ridiculous than those of its Democratic rival.

The *Tribune's* performance is so instructive an example of the dangers of journalistic slovenliness, so good an illustration of how contemptible the press might become were it to be ruled by conceit instead of brains, that we shall devote a little space to its examination. As our readers are aware, Senator WOODIN introduced some time ago a bill containing several important amendments to the charter of this City. At the date of its introduction, the bill was criticised with some freedom in these columns; the impracticability of some of its provisions and the lack of necessity for others being briefly explained. When the bill was reported to the Senate, it was so thoroughly revised as not to be open to the objections made to it in the original form. In the course of its passage through the Senate, several new amendments of a suspicious character and tendency were tacked on to the bill, mainly at the instance of Senator GERARD, acting apparently on the prompting of some political jobbers of the Tammany stripe. In the Assembly Committee on Cities the bill was again purged of its objectionable clauses, several very salutary amendments were added to it, and it was reported in its present shape of a very admirable and seasonable installment of administrative reform.

The *Tribune* of yesterday contained what was intended to be a crushing criticism upon this measure. The writer frankly confessed that he found the bill very difficult to understand, and that close study and a knowledge of Municipal affairs were required for its comprehension. Undeterred by bringing neither requisite to the subject before him, he boldly announces that "it covers more jobbery and fraud than any other instrument ever devised for New-York except the famous charter of WILLIAM M. TWEED." Warming to his work, the critic proceeds: "Let us take two flagrant examples. Both are found in section 5. That section confirms all outstanding contracts for the execution of work payable in whole or in part from assessments * * * no matter what fraud may have been perpetrated in the contract or the execution of the work," &c. "That section" does nothing of the kind. There is neither word nor phrase to be found in it which will bear any such interpretation, and the fact that every word was stricken out which could bear any such reading is expressly stated by the Albany correspondent of the *Tribune* in another part of the same issue which contains this preposterous inversion of facts.

But this is not all. In the language of the veracious *Tribune*: "Still worse is the following extract from the same section." Not, however, for the reasons alleged by the *Tribune*, with a great display of rather muddle-headed indignation, but because there is no such passage in the bill. This extract is reproduced word for word in the Albany letter of the *Tribune* of yesterday, but there it is prefaced by the statement: "The following provision is also stricken out"—by the committee. Not to be behind in blundering, however, the Albany man introduces his account of the amendments made by the Assembly Committee with the statement that "several *seemingly valuable* features introduced by Senator GERARD have been stricken out from the bill." Yet it is on these "seemingly valuable features" that the *Tribune*, editorially, expends its choicest invective; it is Senator GERARD who is responsible for the authorship of a section which is condemned as "about as bad as it could be," and for provisions "which cover more jobbery and fraud" than any legislation since the days of the *Tribune's* quondam friend WILLIAM M. TWEED.

As the *Tribune* remarks, in a transport of virtuous though misapplied indignation, "it is not worth while to examine this scandalous instrument any further. It is so full of jobbery, so redolent of suspicion in almost every section, that it ought to be thrown out of the Assembly *en bloc*, without any further ceremony." If we may be permitted to paraphrase this truly elevated style, we should say that an article so full of reckless ignorance and stupidity, so redolent of priggish conceit in almost every line, would be difficult to match save in the files of the New-York *Tribune*. Its writer ought to be pitched, say into the Tammany Society *en bloc*-head, or in some other way relegated to his natural level. It is permitted to newspapers to sometimes despise legislators. For the honor of the press and the good of the people, we should hope that any further excuse for returning this feeling with interest will be taken away by a general understanding that the *Tribune* is not a newspaper. The person to whom JAY GOULD has delegated the task of editing the sheet which HORACE GREELEY founded alluded recently to the danger of his being "professionally overtaxed." It is tolerably clear that the dreaded mental paralysis has arrived even before the Centennial Exhibition or the excitement of the Presidential campaign.

SHAKESPEARE'S BIRTHDAY.

One of the most extraordinary circumstances in the extraordinary life of WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE is that the date of his birth should not be exactly known. But it is altogether probable—and in this both tradition and inference agree—that the greatest master of expression who has ever lived first saw the light on this day, April 23, three hundred and twelve years ago. It is very singular how little note is made of the anniversary of the birth of the foremost poet of all time, even by the English-speaking race, who, were their language lost, might look to his works for its glorious restoration.

SHAKESPEARE is, indeed, a name to remember, to revere, to conjure with. Of the countless names eminent in literature, his alone seems certain of immortality; for the more that is written, the more that is known, the more wonderful is SHAKESPEARE. He does not so much keep pace with our culture as our culture keeps pace with him; we can measure our minds by our appreciation of his genius. He is as superior to HOMER, DANTE, GOETHE as they are superior to men of ordinary talent. SHAKESPEARE is the eternal President of the Republic of Letters. In the history of literature there are authors and SHAKESPEARE. He is so much a part of, he is so identified with, human nature, that we go to him for its interpretation; through his writings we translate it to ourselves. While the one remains the other must be venerated.

Great as SHAKESPEARE is in his knowledge of, and fidelity to, human nature, in his exhaustless variety of character, in his dramatic power, he is equally great in his capacity of expression. This is a marvelous gift—not faultless by any means, not without glaring defects often, constantly lacking finish and simplicity, but always marvelous, nevertheless. As a writer merely, SHAKESPEARE, owing doubtless to his enormous wealth of other kinds, has not been sufficiently considered. He is the supreme magician of the pen. Whatever he touched with his inky wand he transmuted and made to live. Technically, he invented nothing; but his style was an invention, and nobody has been able to reproduce or even to imitate it. His art of saying has not been lost; it never was found; it was exclusively his own; it began and ended with him. Like the enchantment of his own *Prospero*, it passed with the fifth act of his life, and its wondrous secret is extinct forever. A ceaseless borrower, he borrowed so grandly as to leave his creditors in debt. He took their inanimate forms and endowed them with everlasting vitality. With him, to rewrite what had been written was less to re-create than to create; every stroke of his pen was a trace of originality.

All men, all callings, all conditions, are reflected in the pages of SHAKESPEARE. The lawyer is amazed at his legal learning; the physician at his medical knowledge; the philosopher at his insight. The mariner recognizes his familiarity with ships, though the poet, in all probability, never was at sea; the jockey is surprised at his acquaintance with the good points of a horse, and believes it would have been hard to cheat him in a trade. The writer, particularly the journalist, whose business it is to treat all subjects, to spend himself in expression, day after day, whatever his mind or mood, cannot help but envy SHAKESPEARE'S power of saying.

Journalism did not exist in his day. If he were alive now, he would find his place in it, and fill the place as it never has been filled. It is interesting to think what splendid work he would do on a great newspaper. What glorious leaders he would write! What clear sense, what cogent facts, what apt illustrations, what convincing arguments he would present! Politics, finance, political economy, municipal reform, foreign affairs, sociology, all would be the same to him; for he would conquer their mystery as he has conquered the mystery of kings and lords, peasants and princes, clowns and sages, love-lorn maidens and women of iron will. How pointed and telling his sub-editorials would be; how with each crisp sentence he would strike the white; how deftly and delightfully he would turn a paragraph! How eloquent and interesting his general articles would be! While full of facts, they would read like romances, and, however long, would leave the reader hungry for more. What superb city sketches he would furnish, containing the pathos of "Lear" or "Othello," the wit and sparkle of "Much Ado," or "As You Like It," the airiness and fancy of "The Tempest," or "Midsummer Night's Dream," the solemn suggestiveness of "Julius Cæsar," the impressiveness of "Hamlet," the verbal opulence of "Antony and Cleopatra."

And such divine reporting as he would do! He would translate the commonest facts into poetry, giving to the life of the street the grandeur and richness of the ancient epic, and to a thousand unnoticed nothings a perennial charm, a sweetness that would not fade. He would exorcise vulgarity from the vulgarest things; he would fill commercial, matter-of-fact New-York with the mirth and music of humanity. Nothing would be too humble for his pen, whose witchery would elevate mind and matter alike. Even in the Police Courts he would find the elements of tragedy and comedy, as he found them in PLUTARCH, BOCACCIO, and HOLINSHED, and would melt us to tears, and shake us with laughter over our unfortunate brothers and sisters whose kinship we hardly allow. The humanity which was not taken into account in the seventeenth century is an omnipresent factor in the nineteenth, and SHAKESPEARE to-day would have been infused with it. As a special correspondent what pictures would he not paint! He would make the worn fascinating, and the familiar new. Through his eyes we should see Saratoga and San Francisco as novel and fresh as Bagdad and Ispahan. He would show us London and Paris as they appear in dreams, and yet throbbingly real. He would introduce the oldest citizens to Manhattan Island, and they would confess they had not known it before.

SHAKESPEARE can never come again in his own, or in another, form. Let us rejoice that he has been; that he is of our race; that we were born to speak the language which he wrote as man has never written it before or since! And let us always honor in mind and spirit the day, the auspicious and momentous day, that gave him birth!

GARDENS AND GARDENERS.

Notwithstanding the cold and nipping blasts which now threaten the swelling buds, the making of gardens has not only begun in the neighborhood of New-York, but has so far advanced that a week of genial Spring weather would cause the sprouts of tender green to burst from the earth like stars out of the twilight sky. Of all the beauties of nature, there are none which move us to such cheerful tenderness as that which is awakened in us by the sight of the ever-recurring renewal of the youth and beauty of the earth. It is the sentiment of the time, the hope and the gentle joy which it awakens, quite as much as the balminess of the air, the brightness of the skies, and the promise of all the kindly fruits of the earth, which give Spring-time its charm. And it is not at all surprising that, with the exception of such persons as those who agree with Dr. JOHNSON and CHARLES LAMB in their preference of a prospect composed of bricks and pavingstones, all of us who can do so endeavor to provide ourselves with a garden, or with such a small semblance of one as is possible in a patch of ground behind a villa, or even within the fences of a City building lot. Happy those whose little Edens are so circumscribed that they can emulate our first parents, and till it themselves. Not that such occupation is very profitable. Quite the contrary. But as in fox-hunting, it is not the fox, but the chase that the hunter longs for; so in amateur gardening, it is not the flowers and the fruit which the amateur coaxes out of the reluctant mold, but the process of coaxing, the scraping, the digging, the planting, the weeding, the pruning, and the solicitous watching that reward him for his expenditure of time and of money.

To those, however, who have a "place" in the country, and who set up a flower-garden, a kitchen-garden, and perhaps a hot-house and a shrubbery, as parts of their establishment, Spring is a season of ever-recurring perplexity. For such unfortunate persons are in the hands of the new tyrants of the modern world—we mean the professional gardener. This personage has become one of the most absolute and oppressive of the ministers to the comfort and the pleasure of rural proprietors. Housekeepers who live in a certain style are at the mercy of their cooks, who feed them with such meat as is convenient for *them*, and gentlemen who have horses and carriages are permitted by grooms and coachmen to use them only at stated seasons, and then with becoming meekness and a sense that they are intruders in their own vehicles. But the arrogance of the modern gardener surpasses that even of the modern cook and the modern coachman. It might reasonably be supposed that the business of a gardener was so to lay out the ground in his charge that it would please the eye of his employer's family, and provide that family with flowers and fruit; that his function was discharged by bringing the ground under cultivation, and raising it to the highest productiveness; and that, this done, the family for whom the labor was performed might enjoy it and profit by it according to their own pleasure. Such a supposition, however natural, betrays a lamentable ignorance of the real position assumed by the modern gardener. It is he, not his employer, who decides what shall be planted and what shall be gathered. He determines the quantity and the succession of vegetables and small fruits which shall be provided for the family; he chooses the shrubs, and, above all, he fills the conservatory. In many a grand-looking country place it is hard for the master to get from his costly beds enough green peas and lettuce to supply his own table, if his family is large or he has many guests; and as to the cost of what he does get, he might more cheaply have it sent by express from the nearest city market. The gardener permits no interference with his own tastes and modes of culture, and his object is not to supply his employer's table and to decorate his grounds or his rooms, but to magnify his own office. He lays himself out, not to produce a succession of crops, but to produce something wonderfuly early or wonderfully fine. To have a pint of peas or a saucerful of strawberries to show twenty-four hours before the gardener of the next place is the object of his ambition. That attained, the family, for aught he cares, may go pea-less and strawberry-less the rest of the season. Nor will this mighty personage, after his first triumph, descend to the vulgarly useful work of gathering fruits and vegetables that he has raised. It is his business to grow them, not to pick them. And yet, if the maid-servants go into the strawberry-beds, he complains of the destructive effect of their trailing skirts, and asks how he is to keep a garden in order if women trample his plants under foot and draggle them with their petticoats. Your gardener of the period is even more chary of his flowers than of his fruits. He lays himself out not to have a profusion to give, but to have something very fine to show. The common beauties of the earth he despises, and he prefers to point at one rose of peculiar fullness in its "doubling," or some other rarity, than to adorn the grounds or the tables of his employer. He loves the artificial, and gives his days and nights to making things grow as nature intended they should not. If, as the Spanish nobleman wished, he could have given some hints at the creation, he would have suppressed wild flowers and primroses, and have ordered the growing of plants in architectural forms and in beds of geometrical shapes and proportions. And woe be to the master or the mistress who ventures to pluck a flower in the development of which he has condescended to take an interest. He at once intimates that he supposes he had better seek another engagement. It is related of a Duke who had enormous conservatories, that he said with a rueful smile that he dare not pluck one of his own flowers without permission of his gardener.

The reason of all this is that the employers, by their ignorance and their neglect, are at the mercy of their gardeners. They know nothing of gardening, and they know that their gardeners know their ignorance. Therefore, if they will have gardens on a large scale, and conservatories, they must submit to the dictation of those whom they employ to make them, or they must do without them. It would seem that a change in this respect might be easily and pleasantly effected. The study of plants and their habits, and the best methods of propagating them and bringing them to perfection is one that ladies might pursue with pleasure and with profit. It is peculiarly adapted to their tastes, and it would lead them into a gently active out-door life that most women in this country are much in need of. Surely the cultivation of flowers in a garden is quite as becoming to women as the painful selection of flowers for a bonnet. If they will leave everything in the hands of those whom they pay to serve them, they must expect in the end to be ruled by their servants—by their gardeners as well as by their cooks and their coachmen. The remedy in this matter, as in all other household affairs, lies in personal interest, and in direct personal and intelligent supervision. Let the gardeners once see that their employers know something about gardening and mean to have their orders obeyed, and their tyranny will cease.

ROWING FOR PLEASURE.

Everything promises well for a very interesting season in the sport of rowing. The colleges are in active training for their combined race at Saratoga, with the one exception of Yale, which withdrew from the association in consequence of a tacit understanding with Harvard, which had been discussed and agreed upon some years ago. Harvard, however, will be there, her graduate members interested in boating having made such strong representations that she did not dare follow the agreement with Yale in the face of so many races lost at Springfield and Saratoga.

She therefore proposes to send a six to Saratoga against the hitherto triumphant smaller colleges, and at the same time meet Yale according to agreement in an eight-oared race at Springfield. If both these plans are carried out, it will be a good example of pluck on the part of Harvard, whatever may be thought at Yale of her sudden determination not to withdraw from the general college races. For the training of an eight is much more difficult than that of a six, from the very obvious reason that the additional men increase by just so much the chances of unevenness in the swing of the bodies, the strength applied on the two sides of the boat, the sliding of the seats, the catch of the water at the first of the stroke, and so on through the infinite details going to the perfecting of a crew. It is the first time that any two of our colleges have gone into a race on the same terms as those usual with the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and the trainers or Captains will probably discover, before they meet, that if a satisfactory six is much harder to get together than a satisfactory four, an eight requires a miracle of luck, care, and competitive skill to make it worthy of its Alma Mater.

It is said that at the present day nine out of ten young men who go up to Cambridge or Oxford, would rather be stroke-oar of their college crew than Senior Wrangler. That being the general feeling, it is natural that places in the college crews in each University should be sought for with great eagerness. The boys who have done best at the oar at Eton and Harrow are marked men for such muscular preferment. The colleges race each other frequently, in addition to the set contests for championship of the university, and all take care to train their men on one system, so that in the anxious trial of aspirants to the university crew, there shall be no rejection on account of radical differences in style or stroke. After Harrow and Eton have selected their boys, and these boys have been winnowed out in the college races, there remains a choice pick of veteran oarsmen, among whom the University Captain moves with awful and discriminating eye. Many an undergraduate, whom his friends and relatives firmly believe to have nobly resisted an offer to pull in the university eight, has merely been asked to fill a seat for a spin on the river, and, having been found wanting, has waited in vain for another summons. With elaborate preparation such as this, it is not surprising that Oxford and Cambridge should send fine crews to London every year.

Of course, a like system cannot be looked for at Harvard or Yale. American colleges must work against odds and strive to make up by energy for the want of arrangements perfected through an old-established state of affairs such as exists in England. It is just possible that a college crew might be turned out equal or superior to the winning crew of that year at Putney, but it could not be expected that the average should be as good, since the preparatory steps in America are either very imperfect or entirely wanting. Hence Yale and Harvard have undertaken a hard and delicate task in attempting to put two eight-oared crews in the water, and the result cannot fail to interest every one who enjoys or delights to see boating for pleasure.

It appears as if eventually rowing for pleasure in the United States, or at least racing for pleasure, would disappear everywhere except at the colleges. Rowing and racing for profit is what seems to be the inevitable result of the excessive spirit of rivalry between boating clubs. Just as the base-ball clubs gradually turned into stock speculations, with a band of trained performers who practically made ball matches their profession, with a large membership of real amateurs who never touched a ball, with a regular ball season consisting of matches at various places in the genuine spirit of a traveling show, in the same manner the tendency in rowing is toward professionalism. It is absurd to suppose that, other things being equal, a man who is in active business can compete in athletics with one who is at leisure. There are examples of young men of particularly vigorous physique who can do double work, just as there are examples of men with nothing to do who lose power by having too much time on their hands. But the converse is the rule. This is plain enough to members of boat clubs, and when they can find a powerful oarsman who has little or nothing to occupy him, they feel that their champion has an advantage over members of other clubs who are compelled to spend most of the day in hard work. From such a man to one who will join the club for advantages of one kind or another not actually connected with the pleasure of rowing is only a step. Presently the managing officers have enlisted a powerful crew, whose time and services are repaid in various ways and under different pretexts, and who differ from actual professionals simply in the technical point of having never rowed for money as stakes. Like professionals, their time is occupied, wholly or in greater part, by their duties of training, and their means of livelihood proceeds from the business of watermen. They may not carry passengers across a ferry, but they work for a club just as much as a janitor or a professional oarsman hired to train a crew. They work for the object of winning races and supplying with prizes the very members of the clubs supporting them, whom their presence discountenances from any attempt at rowing themselves. This vicious system is certain to spread quickly, because one club is not desirous of putting half-trained business men against the boatmen who give their best hours to the oars of another club. It is needless to say that the further effect is betting in the same manner and degree as at prize-fights and horse-races. Already, the wide-awake public has taken the alarm and begins to regard boat-races with suspicion. Charges of treachery and "selling out" are freely made after a disastrous contest, and serve to disgust decent people on whom the future of boating depends. If the progress of this small moral gangrene is not stopped, the college races will be the only ones in which the public will take the slightest interest.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN THE UNITED STATES.

FIRST PAPER.

Rev. Dr. H. M. Dexter, of the *Congregationalist*, and, according to the Springfield *Republican*, "one of our best historical experts, especially in New-England matters," has published what the same authority styles "a monograph, at once exhaustive and brilliant," in defense of the scandalous treatment meted out by the Massachusetts colony to Roger Williams. Dr. Dexter was moved by a petition addressed to the Massachusetts Legislature praying for the revocation of the order of banishment passed some 240 years ago, "to deprive the name of Roger Williams of its potency as a controversial red rag and sectarian war cry." The monographist is credited with being "quite thankful to the few excellent—if not erudite"—signers of this curious petition for giving him an opportunity of showing how competent he is to wield the historical whitewash brush. He throws down the gauntlet before the Baptists and the rest of the world, challenging proof that, under all the circumstances, the treatment which Roger Williams received from the General Court of the Massachusetts Bay Colony was not about right. After what we should judge from the Springfield *Republican's* account to be an extremely one-sided statement of the views which the founder of Rhode Island defended so resolutely, Dr. Dexter closes his indictment with this remarkable statement: "Mr. Williams lived and died in humiliating ignorance of the fact which his biographers and eulogists have since discovered, that 'the head and front of his offending' consisted in his 'maintaining the great doctrine which has immortalized his name: that the civil power has no jurisdiction over the conscience.'" We imagine that the American Baptist denomination—with whose early history Roger Williams was for a short time identified—contains enough men of real erudition to make very short work of statements which are either the product of sham erudition or gross and invincible prejudice. We propose to attempt less a vindication of the fame and character of the father of religious liberty on this continent than to elucidate some facts connected with the earliest struggle for soul-freedom in the American colonies, which may be found both seasonable and instructive in this Centennial year of American independence. If these facts can be so grossly misrepresented by a reverend doctor and an "historical expert," what must be the state of mind of the lay and unlearned reader in regard to them?

The "religious freedom for which our fathers fought" has become a stock phrase with patriotic speakers and writers, and people have got into a loose habit of assuming that the struggle for political self-government on this continent was, throughout all its phases, a struggle for the rights of conscience also. This is true to the extent that perfect civil liberty can never be compatible with constraint on account of religious opinion, and that every advance made toward the one makes it less possible to as-

force the other. But in the history of the American colonies, as in the history of the mother country, the development of the principles of religious liberty lagged very far behind the growth of clear ideas about civil freedom. The declaration signed in the cabin of the Mayflower contained the germ of American Democracy, but it also took for granted a uniformity of religious opinion in presence of which impartial toleration was impossible. Edward Winslow and his fellow-pilgrims in 1620 were as clearly committed as were John Endicott and his Puritan colonists of 1629 to the enforced maintenance of certain sharply defined forms of church government as a necessary portion of the Constitution of the State. The non-conformists of New-England were as little disposed as the conformists of Virginia to waive their right to exclude from the protection of their charters all who refused to give an unqualified adhesion to the religious system which they had established.

The vast majority of "our fathers," therefore, held opinions directly opposed to the modern American ideal of religious freedom, and the long struggle of a resolute minority against the Old World prepossessions on this subject, from which neither Puritan nor cavalier colonists had emancipated themselves, is one of the most remarkable passages in our history. The heroes of that struggle have certainly failed to receive the full meed of honor due to their courage, their foresight, and their self-denial. How much it needed of all three to sustain the defenders of religious toleration 240 years ago, can only be appreciated by those who have studied the bitterness of controversy, the rigor of legislative enactment, and the hard, unbending social temper which characterized that age. And, further back than these, there must be taken into account the accumulated momentum of a "stream of tendency" which, for ages, had set in favor of the right of the State to enforce religious uniformity. The necessity and defensibility of persecution as a corrective of religious schism had been the unbroken tradition of the Church for nearly twelve centuries. When Constantine placed Christianity under the protection of the State, the means were provided for repressing differences of opinion within the Church by the arm of the flesh, as well as for compelling the submission of obstinate disbelievers or heretics outside of its pale. Two generations after the Church had ceased to furnish martyrs, it began to stamp out heresy by the aid of the public executioner. When the old imperial City of Trier witnessed, in the beheading of Priscillian and his adherents, the first blood shed at the demand of Christian bishops, there were not wanting Christian teachers able to discern the gross inconsistency of the act with the spirit of the teacher of Galilee. Two of the fathers of the fourth century—Martin of Tours and Ambrose of Milan—certainly did protest vehemently against it. But the spirit of intolerance grew so fast that it carried with it, a few years later, even the great and liberal-minded Augustine. This sentence, for example, about the Donatists carries with it the very essence of mediæval persecution: "They murder souls, and themselves are afflicted in body; they put men to everlasting death, and yet they complain when themselves are put to suffer temporal death."

It is true that the Church, even in the most cruel times, ostentatiously disclaimed all sympathy with the shedding of blood for cause of conscience. *Ecclesia abhorret a sanguine* is a maxim of the canon law, and from the days of the Albigenses to the time of Alva, the ecclesiastic who had judged and condemned an obstinate heretic never forgot, in handing over his victim to the torture or the stake, to give him the benefit of the hypocritical formula by which the Church prayed that he might be spared from all danger of death or mutilation. The theory was—as Boniface VIII. put it in his famous bull, *Unam Sanctam*—the Church can only wield the sword of the spirit, but then kings and rulers who wield the sword of the flesh are subject to her. The Church does not persecute; she simply exhausts all her powers of remonstrance with obstinate heretics, and, finding them unconvinced, hands them over for punishment to the secular powers. The ecclesiastical authorities held themselves to be as clearly bound to repress false doctrine by the aid of civil penalties as to check, by similar means, the practice of vice and immorality. In fact, the stamping out of heresy was regarded as a much more imperative duty than the preservation of good morals. The soul that believed not, in the orthodox sense of the term, was sure of eternal perdition, whereas there were sundry ecclesiastical remedies provided for purging the immortal part which had been merely defiled by immorality or crime.

However earnestly the founders of the Reformed Churches contended for the principle of liberty of conscience, they were as little tolerant as any Romish theologian of what they regarded as pernicious errors. Even the gentle Beza wrote in favor of enforced conformity in doctrinal opinion, and Calvin's ideal of a theocratic state had its logical outcome in the burning of Servetus. But few of those who carried forward the work of Luther paid much heed to his great dictum that "the laws of the civil magistrate's government extend no further than over the body and goods and to that which is external, for over the soul God will not suffer any man to rule." It is not very many years ago since the law was repealed in England which made ecclesiastical excommunication involve the deprivation of civil rights, and as Fitz James Stephen has recently shown, the Ecclesiastical Courts of that country retain to this day, under an unrepealed statute of Charles II., the power to inflict sentences of fine or imprisonment, or both, "for atheism, blasphemy, heresy, or schism, and other damnable doctrines and opinions." But this statute, which has so long survived the state of public opinion to which it owed its birth, was a great advance over preceding legislation on the same subject. It finally abolished the penalty of capital punishment for heresy which had been inflicted during the reigns of their most Christian and Protestant Majesties, Edward VI., Elizabeth, and James I. These executions had not even the defense of being in conformity with the law of the land. The statute *de hæretico comburendo*, passed in the reign of Henry IV. to meet the case of the Lollards, had been repealed under Edward VI., was revived again under Mary, and was finally repealed in the reign of Elizabeth. The executions for heresy sanctioned by the "Bloody Mary" had, therefore, a quality of legality which was wanting in those sanctioned by her Protestant predecessor and successor. James I. was advised by his Judges, Lord Coke dissenting, that the writ *de hæretico comburendo* could issue at common law, independently of the repealed statute, very much, to borrow Mr. Froude's illustration, as if a common law writ could enable the Crown to order a man to be executed for sheep-stealing in spite of the long exclusion of that crime from the list of capital offenses. But the truth is, public sentiment in these days was as prone as it had been 200 years before to regard as a crime against society any denial of the fundamental principles of the generally accepted faith. The grounds of religious division had greatly multiplied, but that did not necessarily make men more tolerant. At least it did not prevent them from viewing as a perfectly justifiable exercise of royal authority the putting to death of men who openly repudiated the first principles of Christianity. The Puritans, on whom the hand of unfriendly prelates certainly pressed heavily enough during the reign of the British Solomon, would have indignantly repudiated any connection between the principles for which they contended, and those which were outraged in the burning of Legatt and Wightman for denying the divinity of Christ.

A generation later, the prevailing sentiment in regard to the limits of religious freedom had undergone but little change. The Presbyterians, who mainly composed the Westminster Assembly, were much of the same mind as their Scottish brother, Robert Baylie, who declared "Liberty of conscience and toleration of all or any religion is so prodigious an impiety that this religious parliament cannot but abhor the very meaning of it." The "five dissenting brethren" who represented the Independents at the General Assembly of Divines, and were jealously watching to see whether Presbytery was to be set up *jure divino*, were at least sound, according to the Baylie standard, on the question of religious toleration. Little as he liked these opponents of Presbyterianism, Baylie could not but admit that, "Whatever may be the opinions of John Goodwin, Mr. Williams, and some of that stamp, yet Mr. Burroughs (one of the five Independents) in his late *Irenicum*, upon very unanswerable arguments, explodes that abomination." Robinson, of Leyden, the spiritual father of the Plymouth Colony, wrote against toleration, and among the Puritan colonists of the Bay it was regarded as one of the most pernicious doctrines which had ever been evolved by the perversity of human speculation. After the death of old Gov. Dudley these doggerel lines were found in his pocket, preserved apparently as a kind of amulet against the most dangerous distemper of the age:

"Let men of God in courts and churches watch,
O'er such as do a toleration hatch:
Lest that ill egg bring forth a cockatrice,
To poison all with heresies and vice."

Even the clear and well-poised intellect of the elder Winthrop failed to admit the compatibility of religious liberty with the preservation of civil order. Dr. John Cotton, "the patriarch of New-England," exhausted all the resources of a very able and thoroughly trained mind in the effort to reconcile freedom of conscience with the assumed necessity for persecuting men who persisted in error after the Church had reasoned with and warned them. Impetuous spirits like John Endicott—whose seal was a death's-head and cross-bones, with the name of "John Garvad" in a circle around it—did not stop to argue about the matter, but consistently acted on the maxim that the toleration of vice and immorality was a far less dangerous experiment for society than the toleration of religious opinions fundamentally at variance with those which the majority called orthodox.

OLD CHARGES OF FRAUD RENEWED.

A STATEMENT BY AN EX-CLERK IN THE UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

ST. LOUIS, April 22.—The *Times* will publish to-morrow some statements made to one of its reporters by Sergt. George Prender, in charge of the signal station here before he left for Washington last night, where he will testify before the Committee on Expenditures of the Treasury Department. Prender's statement is to the effect that he was public debt statement clerk in the Treasury Department under Secretary McCulloch, and that while so engaged he discovered that great frauds were being practiced upon the Government; that each public debt statement reported money in the Treasury that was not on hand, while the Government was paying three per cent. for money to meet temporary necessities. He also discovered that hundreds of thousands of dollars of Government money was placed in the hands of confederates outside the department who loaned it back to the Government as individual funds and drew interest on it. Prender says while pursuing these investigations he was informed by a clerk in the Redemption Bureau, named Richardson, that immense frauds were being perpetrated in that bureau, and that fortunes were being made by reporting money destroyed which was preserved; that only one-half of the money turned in for destruction was actually destroyed, the other half being divided among the perpetrators of the frauds. Prender says he reported these facts to Gen. Spinner, who was Treasurer, but the latter declined to investigate them, saying he did not believe frauds were being practiced. In March, 1869, a Congressional Retrenchment Committee was examining alleged frauds in the Treasury Printing Department, and Prender says he went to Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, who was Chairman of the committee, laid all the facts before him, and asked for an investigation. Mr. Edmunds replied, the time of the committee was too short to warrant extended examination, and nothing was done. Prender says, after Mr. Boutwell became Secretary of the Treasury, he, [Prender,] who at that time had retired from the Treasury Department, informed him of the discoveries he had made while a clerk in the department, and the Secretary promised to investigate the matter. Shortly after this a man named Fox, who had also been a clerk in the Redemption Bureau, called on Prender, and stated he had been appointed detective by Secretary Boutwell to work up these frauds, and wanted all the papers and evidence he had in his possession. Prender asserts he declined to give them up except on an order from the Secretary. Fox left, but returned in a little while with a letter from the Secretary asking for the documents, and Prender gave them to Fox in presence of a witness who knew their character and who is now in Washington. In the meantime Richardson had retired from the Redemption Bureau and located at Albany, N. Y. No investigation of the frauds was ever made. Prender will probably testify before the committee at Washington Monday, when it is expected this matter will be brought to light.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

George Ritchie, a prominent merchant of Philadelphia, committed suicide Friday at Norristown, Penn., by shooting himself. He was a Director of the Kensington National Bank and of the Hannis Distillery Company.

The Faculty of Dartmouth College yesterday suspended seven students, editors of the college paper, the *Dartmouth*, for the publication of an article in that paper reflecting upon the Agricultural College after being warned to suppress it.

Very serious disturbances have occurred throughout St. Joseph, St. Thomas, St. John, St. George, and St. Michael Parishes, in Barbados. Estates have been pillaged, fields plundered, and fires are frequent. The condition is serious.

The Governor of Massachusetts has overruled the decision of subordinate Militia officers and granted permission to the Boston Light Infantry to leave the State and parade at Charleston, S. C., as an indication that the people of Massachusetts are responsive to every loyal and patriotic sentiment.

The libel suit brought against Lester Winfield, editor of the Montgomery *Standard*, published at Montgomery, N. Y., by Henry V. McNeal, Jr., to recover $10,000 damages for defamation of character, terminated in the Supreme Court, before Judge Barnard, yesterday. A verdict was rendered in favor of the plaintiff for $300.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, April 23—1 A. M.—*For the Middle Atlantic States slight changes in temperature and pressure, south-east to south-west winds and partly cloudy or clear weather.*

For New-England, falling barometer, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and southerly winds.

THE MEXICAN TROUBLES.

GALVESTON, April 22.—A special dispatch to the *News* from Brownsville says the following official dispatch has just been received from Laredo:

FORT MCINTOSH, April 22, 1876.

Quintana resumed his position at New-Laredo this morning with about sixty men, well armed and mounted. The following letter has been sent to American merchants, including those who have taken refuge on this side of the river:—By order of the military commander of this place, you are ordered to appear before said military commander immediately, failing in which, military action will be taken. Independence and liberty!

JUAN RODERIGUEZ.

Dated Municipal Head-quarters.

NEW-LAREDO, Mexico, April 22, 1876.

Revolutionists have gone to join Naranjo at Mier. On the above being made known to Gen. Labarra, he sent from here the following telegram:

To Col. Quintana, New-Laredo, Mexico:

On your own responsibility I order you not to force American citizens, or other foreigners, to pay prestimo, or any forced orders, for money. On you depends all that may happen in this military district.

LABANA.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Dr. Jay J. Villers lectures at Chickering Hall on Monday evening.

Miss N. C. Wickham will read at Chickering Hall, on Tuesday week.

"Brass" enters upon its eleventh week at the Park Theatre, to-morrow.

Prof. Cromwell's entertainments at Masonic Hall continue throughout this week.

"Humpty Dumpty" may be witnessed until further notice at the Olympic Theatre.

The Parisian Varieties still offer their peculiar but apparently popular entertainments.

Mr. R. Davey has adapted "Marion Delorme" by Hugo, and not "Marie Tudor," for Miss Dargon.

A "sacred concert" of special variety invites attention to the announcement of Wood's Museum, for this evening.

Miss Aline Cepp, a young pianist, will benefit by a concert to occur at Steinway Hall, on Saturday evening next.

Kelly & Leon's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe tenant the Twenty-third Street Opera-house on and after May 1.

Miss Julia Rivé, the young and accomplished pianist, will soon give several recitals at Decker's concert rooms in Union square.

Mr. Jerome Hopkins' eleventh Spring-tide musical festival is to take place at the Academy of Music, on Saturday evening next.

The pupils of the Normal Conservatory of Music announce their sixth classical soirée for Thursday evening next at Steinway Hall.

A "memorial concert," in aid of the fund for the erection of a monument to the late Herr Carl Anschutz, may be attended at Steinway Hall to-night.

The San Francisco Minstrels still attract overflowing audiences to their bright opera-house, and invariably dismiss them in the merriest of moods.

Rev. H. L. E. Pratt will give readings from Tennyson's "Queen Mary," for the benefit of St. John's Guild, at Chickering Hall, on Tuesday evening next.

J. H. Murray's circus is now installed at Forty-ninth street and Eighth avenue. "Richard III. on Horseback" is mentioned as one of the attractions, this week.

The Oratorio Society of New-York, in combination with Mr. Thomas' orchestra, will perform Schumann's "Paradise and the Peri" at Steinway Hall, on Wednesday evening next.

Mme. Jule de Ryther's annual concert is announced for to-morrow evening. Mme. Salvotti, Mr. J. N. Pattison, and the "Young Apollo Club" will appear with Mme. de Ryther.

The serio-comic drama called "Jessie" and the new burlesque of "Ferry-o-o-o" are to make up the larger part of the programme for this week's entertainments at the Eagle Theatre.

A new "Parisian sensation" entitled "Americans at Home and Abroad," and intended as a vehicle for the introduction of a view of the Jardin Mabille, is promised for this week at the Theatre Comique.

The Central Park Garden will be opened for a concert season on May 1. Downing's orchestra will supply the instrumental music, and several well-known artists will interpret a programme of vocal selections nightly.

"Ferreol" is up for nightly repetition at the Union Square, but it is understood that Sardou's drama will soon make way for a translation of Barrière's "Cendrillon," in which it is intended that Miss Clara Morris shall appear.

Mlle. Anne de Belocca will sing in "Mignon," at the Academy of Music, on Wednesday evening next. Her performance in Thomas' opera will constitute her last appearance but one in this City, previous to her departure for the West.

Mme. Manzocchi announces a concert of vocal and instrumental music for Tuesday evening next. It will take place at Steinway Hall. Mme. Pappenheim, Mr. S. B. Mills, Mr. L. G. Gottschalk, and Mr. Charles Werner are among the artists.

"Henry V." will be represented at Booth's Theatre until further notice. On Thursday afternoon next Mr. John Vincent, stage manager, will benefit by a matinée performance, in which Mr. Rignold will appear as *Amos Clark*, and Mr. Bishop as *Toodles*.

The Vokes Family will act at the Brooklyn Theatre, this week. "The Belles of the Kitchen," will be played on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings and at the Saturday matinée, and, during the remainder of the engagement, "Fun in a Fog" will be represented.

"Pique" keeps on its successful course at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, where it will reach its 150th representation on Friday next. The début in New-York of Miss Georgiana Drew—daughter of Mrs. John Drew—as *Mary Standish*, will be one of the incidents of the week.

The complete list of artists who are to take part in Mr. Humphries' complimentary concert, to be given at Chickering Hall, on Wednesday evening includes Misses Beebe and Finch, Mr. Richard Hoffman, Señor White, and Messrs. Whitely, Fritsch, Humphries, and Sohst.

Mr. Oliver Doud Byron will appear at Wood's Museum every evening this week, "Across the Continent," "Donald McKay," and "Belphegor," occupying the boards in turn. On Saturday afternoon and evening, representations for the benefit of Mr. James Barnes, stage director of the theatre, may be attended.

Gilmore's Garden, renovated and beautified by all the arts which taste and money can command, will be opened to the public by Messrs. Shook & Palmer on Thursday evening, May 11. A series of thirty concerts by an orchestra of one hundred, under the directorship of M. Jacques Offenbach, will then be entered upon.

Mr. Theodore Thomas gave his sixth and last symphony concert of the present season at Steinway Hall, last evening, the large audience present honoring him, at the close of the performance, with a recall of uncommon heartiness, and greeting his reappearance with much enthusiasm. Simultaneously the sixth and last concert of the Philharmonic Society, this season, occurred at the Academy of Music. A detailed reference to both affairs must be deferred until to-morrow's issue.

More news apropos of Signor Rossi's début in London, reaches us by the cable. The London *Times* of yesterday, speaks as follows of his *Hamlet*: "We cannot accept, nor can we believe, any Englishman will accept, Signor Rossi's *Hamlet* as in any sense the *Hamlet* of Shakespeare. That Signor Rossi is an actor of great and various powers, we can well believe, and we look forward with pleasure to, we trust, an early opportunity of finding our belief confirmed." Signor Rossi was unable to act Friday night, on account of continued hoarseness.

MR. BARNUM'S NEW SHOW.

An exhibition under the management of Mr. P. T. Barnum, which it is promised will exceed in extent and interest that last year presented at the Hippodrome, is announced to commence at the American Institute building, corner of Third avenue and Sixty-third street, on Thursday next. Besides a vast collection of rare animals, five circus troupes may be admired as part of the show. During each representation bareback riding acts will be performed with two, four and seven horses. A "Centennial museum" and portrait gallery will also form one of the distinctive features of the exhibition. Each entertainment will conclude with an historic tableau, during which the national anthem. "America," will be sung by several hundred voices and an accompaniment of artillery. On Wednesday morning a procession, including the chief attractions of the exhibition, will start from the Institute building at 9:30 A. M., proceed down Broadway to Bowery, through Chatham street and Park row to Broadway, thence to Sixth avenue at Forty-second street, and thence via Second avenue to the Rink.

GENERAL MENTION.

Mrs. Waller performed last week in Cleveland.

Mrs. Agnes Booth performed last week in Toronto.

Miss Lotta was at Macauley's, in Louisville, last week.

"Julius Cæsar," with Messrs. Davenport, Barrett, and Bangs, will be acted this week at the National Theatre in Washington.

Mr. W. J. Florence was last week at the Boston Theatre.

Mr. Edwin Booth was last week at McVicker's, in Chicago.

Miss Jane Coombs acted last week at the Rochester Opera-house.

The Richings-Bernard English Opera Troupe sang last week at the St. Louis Olympic.

"Rose Michel," with Miss Eytinge, was the attraction at the Baltimore Academy of Music last week.

"Pique" was last week played by Mr. Daly's traveling troupe at the Pittsburg Academy of Music.

The French artists who lately performed at the Lyceum Theatre, were last at Beethoven Hall, in Boston.

The Vokes Family were last week at the Arch Street Theatre in Philadelphia, and "The Two Orphans" was the play at the Walnut street house.

Miss Anna Dickinson will make her first appearance on the stage in a play written by herself, and called "Anne Boleyn." The Globe Theatre, in Boston, will be the scene of her début.

The representation of "The Star of the North," by Miss Kellogg and her company, at the Academy of Music, in Philadelphia, attracted an overflowing audience, and is commented upon by the newspapers in the most complimentary terms.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The things which fatigue Verdi most are the rehearsals. "Many times," says Escudier, "have I heard him say that he would rather write two operas than rehearse one." It is necessary to add that regarding rehearsals he has no rival or equal. He neither regards the musicians nor the singers. He exacts from them all they possibly can give. The murmurs of the men, the complaints of the women, do not move him; he is inexorable. He will recommence a piece ten times, and not abandon it until he is persuaded it is impossible to obtain a better rendition. In order to arrive at this end he strains every nerve. He himself sings his music to indicate the accent, the inflection, the character necessary to be given to this or that phrase—to this or the other passage. The artists grumble from the first, but he does not hear. Then, when the effect is reached, they themselves recognize the justice of the observations made by the master, and their bad humor is not slow to give place to appreciative recognition. "*E un crin*" (He is a lion) says, with the picturesque eloquence of his dialect, his faithful servant Luigi. In fact his nerves are tense like the strings of a violin; the least thing irritates and exasperates him.

The annual meeting of the British Royal General Theatrical Fund was lately held in London. The Chairman, Mr. Thomas Swinbourne, congratulated the members on the success of the fund, as shown by the balance-sheet, which he mainly attributed to the excellent arrangements at the last annual dinner, under the Presidency of Mr. Henry Irving, and the great energy of Mrs. Bateman in securing subscriptions. The balance-sheet was then read and adopted. It showed total capital on the 31st March, 1875, £12,561 9s. 5d.; increase during the year, £384 13s. 1d.; total, £12,946 2s. 6d. The invested funds were £12,039 7s. 3d. in new three per cents; freehold ground rents, £240; cash at banker's (Coutts,) £304 8s. 11d.; Lacy bequest fund, £301 19s.; in Treasurer's hands, £60 7s. 4d. The Treasurer and retiring Directors, (with the exception of Mr. Rayner, who withdrew,) and the other officers were re-elected, and Mr. Edgar was elected as Secretary. Votes of thanks were then proposed to the honorary officers of the institution, and Mr. S. Kydd, honorary counsel to the fund, replied, assuring the members of the warm interest he always took in everything that concerned the institution and the welfare of the dramatic profession. Mr. Edward Ledger replied for the press. Mr. Gaston Murray informed the meeting that Mr. Alfred De Rothschild would take the chair at the next annual festival, which would be held at the Freemasons' Tavern on the 7th of June.

The Rome correspondent of the London *Times* writes to that journal, under date of March 31: "Last night a new opera, entitle 'Ivan,' by the Maestro Achille Lucidi, was given for the first time in the private theatre of the Palazza Marignoli. Although the composer's name is not unknown to the musical world as the author of some separate pieces of considerable merit, and particularly a beautiful 'Ave Maris Stella,' this is his first complete work. Its appearance has been looked forward to with considerable interest, for the reason that the enthusiastic patron of music, the Commendatore Marignoli, who first introduced Flotow's 'L'Ombre' to a Roman audience, had undertaken to bring it out; the distinguished amateurs, Signorina Gily, contralto; Signora Emma Marignoli, soprano; Signor Guglielmo Grant, tenor; Signor Carlo Polon, baritone, and Signor Mazzucchelli, basso, had consented to take the parts, under the direction of the once great tenor, Mario, in private life the Marchese di Candia, who has now made Rome his residence; and that the leading instrumentalists, Ramachiotti, Pinelli, Rosati, Jadotini, and others, under the leadership of Rotoli, had offered to form the orchestra. Notwithstanding the height to which expectation had been raised, and that the audience was in great part composed of severe musical critics, the work was highly applauded, and not least by Princess Margherita, who is a great lover of music. After the curtain fell she remained until the author had been called three times before the audience. It is no small praise to the Maestro to say that Prince Humbert stayed the whole performance, although, through all the seats being occupied by ladies, his Royal Highness felt compelled to stand among a crowd of new and ex-Ministers, Senators, Deputies, and others during the three hours it lasted. The music in many parts was charming; the opera containing much of performance, and more of high promise. The libretto is taken from a comedy by Bayard, founded on an incident in the life of the Empress Elizabeth of Russia. There are no choruses in the opera, the action being entirely sustained by the five characters."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

THE ELVIN ARCADE AND OTHER BUILDINGS, PATERSON, DESTROYED—LOSS, $70,000.

The Elvin Arcade Building, in Paterson, N. J., was destroyed by fire on Friday night, and some adjoining buildings were seriously damaged, entailing a total loss of about $70,000. The flames broke out in Spangenheimer's saloon, in the basement of the building, and are said to have been started by the explosion of a kerosene-oil lamp. They spread with great rapidity, and, notwithstanding the efforts of the firemen, entirely consumed the building and its contents. Besides Spangenheimer's liquor saloon, Oberg & Demarst kept a grocery store in a part of the basement. The stock and fixtures of both were destroyed. Flames also communicated to R. W. Berden's hardware store, and the warerooms of E. B. King & Co. The Arcade building was owned by John Hartmeier, Richard Strasburger, and John Hartmeier, Jr. Their total losses by the destruction of the building amount to $37,000; insured for $13,750 in six companies. The loss on the furniture amounts to $10,000; insured for $1,250. Oberg & Demarest sustain a loss of $8,000; insured. Mr. Berden's loss amounts to $6,000 by the fire and $10,000 by the water. E. B. King & Co. lose $1,200, insured; John Norwood & Co., $8,000, fully insured, and Spangenheimer loses $800. Charles De Groot, one of the firemen, was thrown from his ladder a distance of fifteen feet, and buried beneath the débris of a falling wall. He escaped fatal injuries, but was very badly hurt.

A METHODIST COMMUNITY BURNED OUT—LOSS $50,000.

Intelligence was received at Pittsburg yesterday stating that the Methodist Camp-meeting Grounds at Tarentum, Penn., have been destroyed by fire. The fire broke out about 12 o'clock Friday night, and, as the cottages were all frame, the flames spread with frightful rapidity. The Tarentum grounds have been owned by the Methodists for many years, and the cottages belonged to the members of the Church in Pittsburg. The grounds probably contained one hundred and fifty cottages, which were generally of four or five rooms, of neat architectural design, and many completely furnished, except with bed clothing. The only buildings saved, according to present advices, were the tenant-house occupied by the Superintendent, and the camp hotel. The fire will prove a very disastrous one, and may seriously interfere with the arrangements for the National Camp-meeting, which was announced to be held on the grounds in August. The origin of the fire is at present unknown, but is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The loss is about $50,000; insurance about $20,000.

OTHER FIRES.

The Arcade, a large brick building in Ellison street, Paterson, was completely destroyed by fire at an early hour Friday evening. The building was occupied by Hartmeir & Co., furniture dealers, whose loss on stock is $20,000; no insurance. Oberg & Demarest, grocers, lose $18,000; insured for $12,000. George Spangenmacher, saloon-keeper, loses $1,500; fully insured. The building was valued at $37,000, upon which there is an insurance of $7,500. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the explosion of kerosene oil. Two firemen were badly injured by the falling of the walls.

At 2 o'clock on Friday morning a fire broke out in Sayville, Long Island, and destroyed six buildings used for business purposes, a millinery store, a bakery, a harness store, a toy store, a shoe store, a drug store, a jeweler's store, a barber shop, and one or two other small places. Among the losers are S. Knapp, J. G. Klaassen, Jacob Smith, Mr. Weeks, and others. The loss on buildings and contents is estimated at about $12,000, only partially insured.

Shortly before 9 o'clock last evening a fire occurred on the third floor of the building No. 306 Broadway, occupied by Parsons & Co. manufacturers of Masonic regalia. Damage to stock, $500. The second floor is occupied by Ward, Dickson & Co., dealers in fancy goods, whose stock was damaged $1,000. The first floor is occupied by S. A. Tower & Co., stationers, who suffered a loss of $400 by water. The building was damaged $400.

A fire occurred Friday afternoon at Aberdeen, Harford County, Md. A station on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad was entirely consumed, including the railroad company's freight depot and contents, several cars loaded with freight, and the hotel. The fire originated in a frame dwelling-house, and communicated to the depot.

The Dillingham paper mill at Henniker Village was burned yesterday morning. The building belonged to the Loan and Trust Savings Bank of Concord, N. H. The loss on the building and machinery is $25,000; insurance, $13,500.

Robert Kent's machine shop, No. 49 Jay street, Brooklyn, caught fire last night about 8 o'clock, and was damaged about $250. The loss on stock and machinery was $500; fully insured in the Firemen's Trust Company.

Chandler & Brother's machine shops in Wadsworth, Ohio, were burned yesterday morning. The loss is $30,000; insurance, $26,000. It is supposed the fire originated in the boiler-room.

The Baker mansion, at Ipswich, Mass., was burned yesterday. Loss, $3,000.

THE PRESIDENCY—WHAT NEXT?

There is no question whatever that the unanimous choice of the people has already conferred the title of President, in a sense readily understood, upon the New Automatic Sewing Machine of the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-machine Company, seeing that its characteristic features make it *facile princeps*—chief of all sewing-machines, and, in fact, the only one worth having in the family.—*Exchange.*

Unlimited Remedial Resources.

People sometimes suppose that Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines represent the entire extent of his resources for curing disease. This is an error. Experience proved that while the Golden Medical Discovery, Favorite Prescription, Pleasant Purgative Pellets, Compound Extract of Smart-Weed, and Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, would, if faithfully used, cure a large variety of chronic complaints, there would be here and there a case which, from its severity, or from its complication with other disorders, would resist their action. These exceptional cases required a thorough examination into their symptoms, to ascertain the exact nature and extent of the disease or diseases under which the patient was laboring, and the use of specific remedies to meet and overcome the same. This led to the establishment of the World's Dispensary, at Buffalo, N. Y., with its Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, each of whom is skilled in the treatment of chronic disorders in general, and those belonging to his own special department in particular. To one is assigned diseases of the throat and lungs; to another, diseases of the kidneys and urogenital organs; to another, diseases of the digestive system; to another, diseases of the nervous system, and to another, diseases of the eye and ear. Thus the highest degree of perfection in medicine and surgery is attained. The establishment of this institution enables the Doctor to meet a long-felt want in the treatment of the more severe chronic affections. By a careful consideration of the symptoms as given in writing, he successfully treats thousands of cases at their homes. Others visit the Dispensary in person. The ampiest resources for the treatment of lingering affections are thus placed at the disposal of every patient, and those on whom the proprietary medicines do not have the desired effect can procure a more thorough and efficient course by a personal application to the proprietor of the World's Dispensary.—*Advertisement.*

WINDSOR HOTEL, New-York, April 15, 1876.

For the benefit of my sex I wish to insert in your columns a "Personal" to every lady in America. A few weeks since I read the advertisement of Miss J. M. Koole, who promised to send upon receipt of $1, a receipt for a cosmetic which is not only perfectly harmless, but beneficial to the skin. Thinking I could see what it was before using I sent $1, and in return got the receipt, with directions, which cost thirty-five cents to get made up. The first application convinced me of its superiority as a cosmetic, and a few weeks' use has convinced me this lady has indeed the elixir of youth, for it produces that soft, velvety, fresh, or youthful appearance so beautiful and desirable. I thought I had a fair skin before, but the change is almost miraculous, and I feel so grateful that I wish to advise every lady to inclose $1 to Miss J. M. Koole, Post Office Box No. 4,130, New-York, and get her receipt.

MRS. M——.

P. S.—This is not written at Miss Koole's request. I never even saw her.—*Advertisement.*

"All that Glistens is not Gold."

The PARISIAN DIAMONDS are not real gems: if they were they could not be sold so cheap; but their "goodly outside" makes them pass current as real everywhere.

For sale only at RICHARD HUMPHREY'S jewelry store, No. 779 Broadway, opposite Stewart's. Goods sent C. O. D., with privilege to examine before paying for them. Send for illustrated price list.—*Advertisement.*

Truth Stranger than Fiction.

The reason why DOUGAN, the hatter, 102 Nassau st., is so well patronized is because he gives his customers "particular fits," and they seem to like it.—*Advertisement.*

Open Sundays from 10 till 2. The elegant SILK ELASTIC TRUSS, sold only by ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY, No. 683 Broadway, everywhere supersedes all metal trusses.—*Advertisement.*

The defects in the old ELASTIC TRUSS are remedied in POMEROY'S, price $4. No. 744 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Laughing Gas—89,000.

DR. COLTON, at Cooper Institute, has given the gas to 89,000 patients without an accident.—*Advertisement.*

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Aug. 16.

Gentlemen—It is with feelings of gratitude that I place before you a simple statement of my sufferings, and cure from the use of the PERUVIAN SYRUP. I am forty years of age, and my occupation is that of a map engraver. About fifteen years ago I was attacked with what I suppose was a disease of the spine. I could not walk erect, owing to a great weakness which I experienced at the small of my back. My digestion became impaired, and by degrees my whole system became deranged. I suffered in this way for seven years, and then placed myself in the hands of eminent physicians. They treated me with mercury and many other strong remedies, but I grew worse instead of better.

In the Spring of 1857 there appeared upon my back and side two large abscesses, and at this time I was also suffering from a very bad fistula; my whole system became utterly prostrated, when I was advised to try the PERUVIAN SYRUP. I commenced using it, and at once experienced great relief. I have taken three bottles of it, and every trace of my former complaints have left me. My system has regained its strength, my appetite has returned, and I feel myself completely renewed in age and vigor. In a word, my health is now perfect, and I can truly say that I was never able to do more work, and with greater ease to myself, than at this time. Yours respectfully,

JAMES P. COX.

Don't Lose your Hair. "Chevalier's Life for the Hair" restores gray hair perfectly, stops it falling out at once, increases its growth rapidly, and makes the hair beautiful. Sold by all druggists.

Dyeing and Cleaning.—The Empire Dyeing and Cleaning Co. call for and deliver goods. Work surpassed by none. Offices: No. 936 Broadway, near 22d st.; No. 196 6th av., near 14th st.; No. 276 8th av., near 24th st.

The Spring Style of Gentlemen's Hats manufactured by ESPENSCHEID are models of grace, elegance, and taste. Try them at No. 118 Nassau st.

Sweet words spoken with a foul breath please the ear, but are offensive to the nostrils. MILK OF MAGNESIA makes them grateful to both.

Those Nervous Pains, Sleepless Nights, and depressed spirits will vanish at electricity's magic touch, as given at 7 West 14th st. Circulars forwarded.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets.
Used by the élite of the City.

Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph, No. 571 Broadway, notifies you upon the approach of danger.

MARRIED.

FOWLER—DUNNING.—On April 20, at the Brick Church, by Rev. Dr. James O. Murray, assisted by Rev. F. G. Clark and Rev. Charles C. Hall, THOMAS P. FOWLER to ISABEL DUNNING, daughter of B. F. Dunning.

HERMANN—SPEYER.—On Wednesday, 19th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. S. Adler, Mr. FERDINAND HERMANN, of Frankfort-on-the-Main, to Miss SARA SPEYER, of New-York City. No cards.

☞ Frankfort-on-the-Main (Germany) papers please copy.

LOVE—BLACKALL.—April 19, at Chicago, Ill., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Canon Knowles, HENRY VICTOR LOVE, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to ANNIE, eldest daughter of A. H. Blackall, Esq., of Chicago.

SUAU—CAFFE.—On Wednesday, April 19, at St. Vincent de Paul Church, by Rev. F. Guicketeau, GEORGE M. SUAU to LAURE F., daughter of M. Caffe, Esq.

WILBUR—YOUNG.—In this City, Wednesday, April 19, Dr. C. A. WILBUR, of Chicago, and HELEN P., daughter of B. T. Young.

DIED.

BLISS.—On the 21st inst., DALLETT BLISS, Esq., of this City, in the 45th year of his age.

BULL.—On Friday, April 21, at 7:30 P. M., JOHN S. BULL.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 445 West 18th st., on Monday, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

CHITTENDEN.—April 21, of consumption, JULIA AUGUSTA CHITTENDEN, aged 47 years, widow of the late Anning S. Chittenden, of Rochdale, N. J., and daughter of the late William C. Housman, of New-York City.

Funeral on Tuesday, at 10:30 A. M., at St. Paul's P. E. Church, corner Market and Hamilton sts., Paterson, N. J. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. Coaches at depot, Paterson, on arrival of 8:15 train from 23d st., New-York. Interment at Green-Wood Cemetery.

COBB.—At Springhurst, 20th, ARTHUR I. COBB, 7 years, only child of Septimus and Florence B. Cobb, and grandson of the late William H. Burleigh.

Funeral at No. 278 Degraw st., Brooklyn, 3 P. M., to-day.

COX.—The members of the Grand Division S. of T. are requested to meet, in regalia with mourning badge, at the rooms of Chelsea Division, No. 12, corner 25th st. and 8th av., on Sunday, April 23, 1876, at 11:30 A. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Bro. P. W. P., M. B. Cox. Members for whom it is more convenient may meet us on arrival at No. 32 Jefferson st., Williamsburg, at 1:30 o'clock.

S. R. STODDARD, G. W. P.

E. H. HOPKINS, G. S.

COX.—On Friday, April 21, of diphtheria, MARY ALICE, only child of Matthew and Kittie Cox, in the 9th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral, from the Memorial Church, corner of West 11th st. and Waverley place, Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CRAWFORD.—At Yonkers, April 22, 1876, BENJAMIN CRAWFORD, aged 63 years, 1 month, and 20 days.

Funeral from the First Methodist Episcopal Church Yonkers, on Monday afternoon, April 24, at 3 o'clock.

CUTHBERTSON.—At Clifton, Staten Island, on Tuesday, April 18, of pneumonia, JULIA BOYS, widow of the late W. D. Cuthbertson, in the 70th year of her age.

DAVIS.—At Geneva, Switzerland, Feb. 21, JAMES D. DAVIS, in his 42d year.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Tuesday, the 25th inst., at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

FICKETT.—On Thursday, April 20, 1876, MARY AUGUSTA, widow of Francis Fickett, Esq., of New-York, aged 73 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 452 Henry st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

LOCKWOOD.—At New-Canaan, Conn., on Friday, April 21, SAMUEL K. LOCKWOOD.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 25th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

MORRISON.—At his residence in Brooklyn, on Friday, April 21, STATES D. MORRISON, eldest son of the late John Morrison, in the 44th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to his funeral, from the Reformed Church, 12th st., between 5th and 6th avs., Brooklyn, this (Sunday) afternoon at 4 o'clock.

PARSONS.—At Jersey City, on Friday morning, 21st inst., CHARLES PARSONS, aged 75 years and 3 months.

Relatives and friends and the members of Olive Branch Lodge, No. 31, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, 23d inst., at his late residence, No. 166 York st., at 3 P. M. His remains will be taken to Manhasset, Long Island, on Monday, for interment.

PETERS.—DE WITT C. PETERS, M. D., late Surgeon United States Army, on Saturday, April 22, of consumption, in the 47th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 25th instant, at 11 A. M., from Holy Trinity Church, corner of Montague and Clinton sts., Brooklyn.

ROMAIN.—Saturday, April 22, 1876, ANN, wife of Daniel Romain, Esq., aged 58 years.

Funeral on Tuesday at his late residence, Lodi, N. J., at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Interment at Cedar Lawn.

TAYLOR.—In Brooklyn, Saturday morning, April 22, ANNIE STEWART, daughter of Col. John W. and Jane P. Taylor, aged 21 years.

THOMPSON.—At his late residence, No. 44 West 34th st., on Friday, April 21, JOHN P. C. THOMPSON, formerly of Cuba, in the 63d year of his age.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral from the house at 9:30 A. M., on Tuesday, April 25, without further notice.

TRIPP.—In White Plains, on Friday, April 21, FANNIE M., wife of Daniel J. Tripp and daughter of the late John G. Miller, in the 26th year of her age.

The funeral services will take place in Grace Church, White Plains, on Monday, the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

VAN AMRINGE.—On Friday, 21st inst., ELEANOR VAN AMRINGE, widow of the late Augustus Van Amringe.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, which will be held at St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, Mamaroneck, N. Y., at 1:30 P. M. on Monday, the 24th inst. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 12 M. Carriages will be at the station on the arrival of train.

WELLINGTON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, April 21, EUNICE F., wife of Isaac B. Wellington.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 344 Schermerhorn st., on Sunday, at 3 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Remains will be taken to Oakland Cemetery, near Boston.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EXHIBITION OF FINE ART!

PAINTINGS BY THE GREAT MODERN MASTERS, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN.

The private collection belonging to Mr. J. STRICKER JENKINS, Baltimore, Md.

Now on exhibition, day and evening, at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, and to be sold by auction on the EVENINGS of TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, May 2 and 3, at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms.

The Messrs. LEAVITT respectfully invite particular attention to these very choice and valuable works of art. The collection of Mr. Jenkins has long had an extended reputation among artists and persons of taste all over the country.

During the past fifteen years the owner has exercised fine taste, good judgment, and extreme liberality in the formation of this most charming collection. The examples by American artists were, in almost every case, painted expressly to his order, and those by Foreign artists were either painted for or directly purchased by him, and are therefore new to the public.

They are mainly of cabinet-parlor size, by the most popular artists of the time, some of whose works it is now difficult to obtain, and are very desirable in the variety and interest of the subjects.

The paintings in this collection are of the highest grade of art-work, and now offered for sale solely on account of the long protracted illness and probable residence abroad of Mr. Jenkins, and will be sold unreservedly.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

HERMAN TROST & CO.,

Importers of

FRENCH CHINA,

DINNER, TEA, AND CHAMBER SETS, &c.,

TABLE GLASSWARE,

CLOCKS AND BRONZES.

Sèvres, Dresden, Berlin, Worcester Porcelain, Parian Marble Statuettes, and Busts.

MODERN AND ANTIQUE

MAJOLICAS AND FAIENCES,

PALISSY,

and similar wares.

NEW-YORK—Nos. 48, 50, 52, and 54 Murray st.

PARIS—No. 130 Rue du Faubourg St. Denis.

LIMOGES—No. 38 Avenue du Crucifix.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

lately held at the Hippodrome by MOODY AND SANKEY will be continued at the ASSOCIATION HALL, 23d st., corner of 4th av., in charge of the COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS, as follows:

EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, except Saturday and Sunday, by ministers of the various churches, assisted in the music by members of the Hippodrome Choir.

EVENING MEETINGS:

MONDAY—For RECENT CONVERTS and INQUIRERS.
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY—Preaching by Rev. J. SPENCER KENNARD.
FRIDAY—Preaching by Rev. WILLIAM LLOYD.
SATURDAY—For men only.

The evening services begin at 8 o'clock and close at 9 o'clock, followed by an inquiry meeting.

A cordial invitation is extended to the public.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, April 29, 1876, will close at this office on Tuesday at 12 M., for Europe, per steamer Nevada, via Queenstown, and at 1 P. M. for France, per steamer St. Laurent, via Havre; on Wednesday at 3:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Abyssinia, via Queenstown; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Pommerania, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday at 6:30 A. M., for Great Britain, Ireland, and France, per steamer Adriatic, via Queenstown, and at 8 A. M., for Scotland, direct, must be specially addressed per steamer Alsatia, via Glasgow, and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Weser, via Southampton and Bremen. The mails for China, Japan, &c., will leave San Francisco May 1. The direct mails for Brazil, &c., will leave New-York May 15. The mails for the West Indies, via Havana, will leave New-York April 27.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

DR. J. P. MANN CURES HIP DISEASE, white swelling, spinal curves, contracted limbs, and club feet, without cutting cords or any surgical operation or an hour's confinement to bed, and mostly without pain. Send for circular. Office No. 133 West 41st st., New-York, Sunday and Tuesday forenoon; No. 124 9th st., Philadelphia, Monday and Wednesday; No. 1,202 Washington st., Boston, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. Expensive supporters entirely discarded. Thirty years' experience.

FINE BOOKS AT AUCTION.

Now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, Astor place, a large COLLECTION OF BOOKS, best ENGLISH and AMERICAN editions of STANDARD WORKS, to be sold by auction, MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, April 24 and 25, at 7:30 o'clock.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

ALL SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

Ladies afflicted with superfluous hair on the lips, cheek, chin, arm, &c., who have in vain tried the various depilatories in use for this purpose, may apply to Mme. JULIAN with the certainty of guaranteed and perfect success. Mme. Julian has removed this disfigurement RADICALLY and PERMANENTLY in the worst possible cases, where all previous attempts had failed. Application must be made personally at her residence, No. 216 West 38th st., from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR Gout and Rheumatism. BLAIR'S PILLS; sure, safe, effectual; universally used in Europe many years. Prout & Harsant, London, proprietors. H. PLANTEN & SON, No. 224 William st., New-York, agents. Sold by druggists. Sent by mail.

NO EXCUSE FOR FATAL BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—ROOT'S SAFETY BOILERS, 45,000-horse power in use in all parts of the world. Estimates and catalogues furnished by addressing ABENDROTH & ROOT MFG. CO., No. 96 Liberty st., New-York.

DIVORCES QUIETLY PROCURED FOR citizens of any state, without change of residence, for incompatibility, &c.; pay when secured. REED & CO.'S, Law Agency, 71 Astor House, N. Y., and Pike's Opera-house, Cincinnati.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.—J. WOOD'S GYMNASIUM, No. 6 East 28th st., open day and evening. Boxing, fencing, private training, baths, &c. Send for circular.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE TIMES RECIPES.
INFORMATION FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

A complete edition of the recipes, advice to housekeepers, &c., embodied in the household column of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, since the creation of that department, will be in readiness on THURSDAY, April 27. Unlike the thousand-and-one compilations of cookery and household recipes, THE TIMES RECIPES are the fruit of the personal experience of at least a thousand housekeepers. Every counsel they give is the outgrowth of experiment and success, and no suggestions are offered but can be acted upon with a certainty that good results will follow. Beside the hundreds of formulas for cooking breakfast dishes, eggs, fish, oysters, soups, meats, vegetables, pastry, &c., the large supply of household recipes and instructions as to the use of wines and the decoration of the dinner-table, this work embraces a detailed treatise on carving, with wood-cuts, by means of which a complicated subject is made perfectly clear.

One handsome volume, 112 pp. Price 50 cents. The trade supplied, and advance orders solicited.

THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY.

"OBSERVATIONS ON NASAL CATARRH AND CATARRHAL DEAFNESS," by A. N. WILLIAMSON, M. D., late Clinical Physician in the Medical Department of the University of New-York. Price 10c. Address No. 22 East 20th st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ANNIE EVA FAY, THE CELEBRATED spiritual physical test Medium, lately from the Queen's Drawing-rooms, Hanover square, London, also Crystal Palace, Sydenham, indorsed by William Crooks, F. R. S., and other members of the Royal Society, will give her marvelous Séance in the light this (Sunday) evening at her new and elegant drawing-rooms, No. 37 East 20th st., near Broadway. Séance at 8 o'clock.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH.
48th st., west of 6th av.
Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
The Rector, Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, will preach.

AT ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, CORNER Clinton and Carroll sts., Brooklyn, Rev. R. W. Howes, Minister in charge.—Morning service at 10:30 A. M. Evening service at 7:30 P. M. Choir of men and boys. Strangers are invited and will be made welcome.

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST Church.—Rev. C. P. McCarthy will preach this (Sunday) morning and evening, at 10:45 and 7:30 o'clock. Morning subject: "Immortality: Its Essential Importance." Evening subject: "The Day of Judgment; When? Where?" The public are cordially invited.

BRICK CHURCH.—REV. GEORGE L. WALKER, D. D., will preach in the Brick Church, corner 5th av. and 37th st., on Sunday, April 23, at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,
(Sixth Universalist Society,)
57th st., near 8th av.
JAMES M. PULLMAN, Pastor.
SUNDAY MORNING at 11,
MEMORIAL SERMON.
EVENING at 7:45,
"A LOST SOUL."

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, IN 16th st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Service, Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock; lecture by Rev. W. W. Andrews; subject, "What is Lacking in the Revivals of the Nineteenth Century." No collection.

CHRIST CHURCH, CORNER 5TH AV. AND 35th st.—Services, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Rev. Dr. J. B. Flagg, minister in charge.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, "Swedenborgian." East 35th st., between Park and Lexington avs.—The New Church believes that the Divine Trinity of Father, Son, and Holy Spirit is united in the One Person of our Lord Jesus Christ. Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES' subject for SUNDAY, April 23, will be "The Holy Spirit. What it is, Whence it is, What is its office, and How it performs it." The New Church doctrine concerning the Holy Spirit will be expounded and shown to be consistent with the Personal Unity of God, with every passage of Holy Scripture, with all the Lord's operations in nature, and with enlightened reason. Services at 11 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av., corner 45th st., Rev. George H. Hepworth.—Morning, "The Holy Ghost in our Lives." Evening, "The Way to Glory."

Services every evening this week at 8, as follows: Monday, "The Sinner's Relation to God;" Tuesday, "The Sinner Forgiven;" Wednesday, "The Great Atonement;" Thursday, "The Christian's Happiness;" Friday, "Heaven."

Mr. Hepworth will conduct the services, assisted by other clergymen.

Mr. Thatcher, leader of the Hippodrome choir, will sing and have charge of the music.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR, (PROTestant Episcopal,) East 25th st., near Madison av. —Morning service, 10:30 o'clock; evening service, 7:30 o'clock. The entire programme of musical services for Easter Day will be repeated on Sunday, the 23d inst.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, 85TH st., between Lexington and 3d avs., Rev. John W. Trimble, Rector.—Services every Sunday at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5th av., corner of 45th st.—Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin will preach at 11 o'clock. Selections by the choir and a discourse on the Scripture lesson at 8 P. M. All are invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER 34TH st. and Park av.—Rev. William R. Alger will preach at 11 A. M. Subject of discourse—"Reasons for the Exercise of Mercy Among Men."

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH av., above 45th st., Rev. Dr. Howland, Rector.—Service, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, CORner 9th av. and 28th st., Rev. Brady E. Backus, Rector.—Service at 10:30 and 7:30.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, CORNER 5th av. and 10th st.—Rev. E. Winchester Donald will preach at 11 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

DONE!—THE HIPPODROME MACHINE HAS ceased to grind, but Mount Zion survives. Bishop Snow will preach the Word on Sunday, at 3 P. M., in the University, Washington square. Subject—"The Little Horn of Daniel's Vision."

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison av., corner 47th st., Rev. Wm. T. Sabine, Rector.—Sunday-school at 9 o'clock A. M. Divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.; the Rector will preach in the morning. Bishop Reinke, of the Moravian Church, will preach in the evening.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER PARK av. and 39th st.—Preaching by Pastor, Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D., at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. Service of Song, 7:30. Meeting will be held in the Chapel every evening this week. Cordial invitation.

GOSPEL MEETINGS.
Madison av. and 42d st.
CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Sunday, April 23,
7:30 P. M.—Preaching to the People,
by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., D. D.
4 P. M.—Bible Reading by Rev. W. HUMPSTONE.

Every evening of the week following (except Saturday) at 8 o'clock, addresses by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., and Rev. W. Humpstone. Singing by Mr. Theo. E. Perkins and a chorus.

Every afternoon (except Saturday) in the Chapel, No. 46 East 43d st., at 4 o'clock, addresses by Miss Logan and Miss Beard, of England.

MASONIC TEMPLE, 23D ST. AND 6TH av.—O. B. Frothingham, Pastor of the Independent Liberal Church, will preach on Sunday morning at 10:45 o'clock. Subject—"Punishment; Human and Inhuman." Afternoon lecture at 4. "The Book of Revelations."

MOODY AND SANKEY.

Articles found at the Hippodrome during the Moody and Sankey meetings, await claimants at the office in 28th st., near 4th av., up stairs, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

MRS. EMMA F. JAY BULLENE (TRANCE speaker) will lecture Sunday morning at 10:30, evening at 7:30, at No. 55 West 33d st. Evening subject—"Judicial Murder." The murderer and his victim in spirit life. Children's Lyceum, 2:30.

OLD FOLKS' CONCERT.

By "Cousin Jonathan" Olde Folks, at the Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs., (Rev. Dr. Burchard's,) TUESDAY EVENING, April 25, at 8 P. M. Tickets 50 cents. Children half price.

REV. THOMAS S. HASTINGS, D. D., PAStor, will preach in the West Presbyterian Church, 42d st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Sunday, the 23d inst.; services will be held at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; Sabbath-school at 2:30 P. M. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in the church parlor.

REV. W. J. TUCKER, D. D.,

of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, will speak SUNDAY EVENING, 23d inst., at 7:30 o'clock, at ASSOCIATION HALL.

REV. W. H. THOMAS WILL PREACH Sunday at Beekman Hill M. E. Church, East 50th st. Morning subject—"New Bottles for New Wine." Evening—"Heroism in Common Life."

REV. FREDERICK S. SILL, OF MAINE, will preach this (Sunday) evening, at St. Chrysostom's Chapel, 7th av. and 39th st., service to begin at 7:30 o'clock. Seats free.

ST. IGNATIUS CHURCH, 40TH ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Communion at 7 A. M.; morning prayer, 9; litany, 10:30; choral celebration, 11. Preacher, Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Rector. Evening prayer, (choral,) 7:30 P. M., with sermon by the Rector on the events of Easter, in continuation of the Holy Week course. Strangers cordially invited.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY, SUNDAY, APRIL 23.—A special service will be held at the Anglo-American Free Church of St. George the Martyr, Thompson st., corner of Prince st., at 10:30 A. M. Rev. Jos. H. Rylance, D. D., will preach.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST ST., NEAR 6th av.—Rev. M. D. C. Crawford, D. D., will preach in the morning at 10:30 o'clock, and the Pastor, Rev. Wm. P. Abbott, at 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. All are invited.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BETWEEN NOS. 57 and 59 West 46th st., Rev. A. B. Hart, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

THE EVANGELIST, H. L. HASTINGS, Editor of the *Christian*, Boston, will preach in the Methodist Episcopal Church, 17th st., between 1st and 2d avs., at 7:30 P. M. The Pastor, Rev. J. H. Lightbourn will preach a sermon, 10:30 A. M. to new converts and professors.

WAINWRIGHT MEMORIAL CHURCH, corner West 11th st. and Waverley place. Services 10:30—7:45. Rector, William T. Egbert, will preach in the morning. Rev. E. F. Remington in the evening.

DRY GOODS.

EHRICHS',

EIGHTH AVENUE AND 24TH ST.

CHIP HATS AT 75 CENTS.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY 100 CASES MORE OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY OF AMERICAN CHIP HATS, IN ALL COLORS AND SHAPES, AT 75c. EACH.

WE ADVISE OUR PATRONS, AND ESPECIALLY OUR WHOLESALE BUYERS, TO CALL AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE, AS IT IS WITH GREAT DIFFICULTY THAT WE SUCCEEDED IN GETTING THIS LAST LOT OF CHIP HATS TO SELL AT THE PRICE.

THEY ARE THE VERY BEST GOODS MANUFACTURED.

Special Bargain in Real Chip Hats.

500 CASES best REAL CHIP HATS at $1 50, sold everywhere at $2 and $2 50.

100 cases fine ENGLISH MILAN HATS, all shapes and colors, at 75c., 85c., $1, and $1 25.

100 cases LADIES' HATS, black and brown, at 40c. and 50c., worth $1.

MISSES' SCHOOL HATS, finely lined, bound, and trimmed, over 50 different styles, at 50c., worth fully $1.

BOYS' HATS, finely trimmed, at 15c., 25c., 50c., and 75c., all under regular prices.

OUR PATRONS WILL PLEASE BEAR IN MIND THAT MANY OF THE ABOVE GOODS WERE BOUGHT BY US SOME TIME SINCE, BEFORE THE HAT TRADE COMMENCED, AND THAT THE GOODS CANNOT BE REPLACED WITHOUT CONSIDERABLE ADVANCE.

WE GIVE THEM THE BENEFIT OF OUR EARLY PURCHASES.

JOBBING DEPARTMENT ON THIRD FLOOR.

FINE FRENCH FLOWERS,

our own branching and imported styles, at popular prices.

MILLINERY ORNAMENTS, LACES AND NETS,

wholesale and retail, at remarkably low prices.

TRIMMED BONNETS AND HATS, the largest assortment in the City.

Our styles are unsurpassed and our prices very reasonable.

A call of inspection is solicited.

SILKS and RIBBONS at special bargains.

No. 9, all silk gros grain, at 10c. per yard.

No. 12, all silk gros grain, at 12c. per yard.

6-inch all silk gros grain Sash Ribbons at 43c. per yd. Best quality manufactured.

6-inch all silk BROCADED RIBBONS, all shades, at 31c., sold formerly at $1 per yard.

Best quality FROSTED RIBBON, 6 inches wide, at 40c., worth 75c.

Full line of fancy CENTENNIAL RIBBONS.

FROSTED SILKS 75c., sold formerly at $1.

DRESS and TRIMMING SILKS at 95c., $1 05, $1 25, all special bargains.

SUITS AND CLOAKS

ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES NOW OPEN.

ELEGANT SUITS at $2 90, $4, $5, $6, and $7.

HANDSOME DEBEGE SUITS at $12 50, worth $18 50.

Full line of PLAIN AND STRIPED SILK SUITS at $25, $35, $45, $50, and up.

CASHMERE AND SILK CLOAKS AND SACQUES, elegantly trimmed and warranted perfect fit, at $8, $10, $12, and upward.

DRESS GOODS.

THE GREATEST BARGAIN YET OFFERED.

25 CASES OF PLAID AND STRIPED DRESS GOODS

At 9 1-2c. per Yard.

Same goods as were sold formerly at 25c. This is the greatest bargain of the season. Call and get samples.

FULL LINE OF FINE, PLAIN, AND FIGURED DEBEGES, CASHMERES, LENOS, POPLINS, MOHAIRS, at 15c., 18c., 24c., 28c., 32c., and upward.

FINE BLACK CASHMERE, full yard wide, at $1 39.

Great job lot black Cashmere, very fine, 1½ yards wide, at $1 25; worth fully $2.

BLACK GRENADINE, at 23c., 30c., 40c., 50c., and 75c. per yard and upward. ALL UNDER VALUE.

KID GLOVES.

Just received from the great auction sale, 100 dozen white two-button at 49c.; superior quality. 85 dozen white and colored four-button at 98c.; worth fully $1 50.

100 dozen colored five-button at $1 15; worth fully $1 75.

1,000 dozen of our justly celebrated REBECCA GLOVES, in all the new shades, at 97c. per pair.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

This Glove is steadily growing in favor.

Full lines of the celebrated Patti, EHRICH and Trefousse Gloves at popular prices.

PARASOLS.

ALL THE NOVELTIES AT POPULAR PRICES.

Fine silk Sun-shades at $1.

BEST QUALITY SERGE SILK, full 22-inch, fancy handles, at $2 99, worth $3 75.

Elegant serge silk Parasol, fine pearl handle, at $3 62, worth $4 25.

ELEGANT CANOPY PARASOL, at $2 35; sold everywhere at $3.

Fine brocaded silk Canopy, trimmed with finest cashmere lace, at $8 95; sold everywhere at $11 25.

WE URGE UPON LADIES TO PAY US A PLEASANT VISIT OF EXAMINATION, IN ORDER THAT THEY MAY PERSONALLY JUDGE AS TO THE GOODS AND PRICES, AT

EHRICHS'

287 EIGHTH AVENUE, 289

ABOVE 24TH ST.

LORD & TAYLOR.

Sacques, Dolmans, Wraps, &c.

On MONDAY, April 24, and every day through the present week, they will add largely to their stock of SACQUES, MANTLES, DOLMANS, WRAPS, &c., in SILK, CASHMERE, SICILLIENNES, DRAP D'ETE, and cloth.

NEW SACQUES in CASHMERE, pretty shape, and well finished, $8 50 and upward.

NEW SACQUES in DRAP D'ETE, desirable shape, and well trimmed, $11 50 and upward.

NEW SILK SACQUES, from $17 50 and upward.

NEW DOLMANS in CASHMERE and DRAP D'ETE, $22 and upward.

NEW SACQUES in FINE BASKET CLOTHS, beautifully trimmed with braid and fringe, $13 50 to $17.

ALSO,

in stock, in all the LEADING MATERIALS, a great variety of medium and elegantly-trimmed DOLMANS, SACQUES, and WRAPS for street and carriage wear.

ALSO,

CASHMERE and BASKET CLOTH SACQUES, JACKETS, TALMAS, FICHUS, TABLIERS, &c., last season's importation, at one-third the original price, $5, $6, $8, $10, to $25.

ALSO,

a great variety of CHILDREN'S and MISSES' SACQUES, in the new Spring Cloths, from $2 and upward.

ALSO,

LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK OF

CLOTHS,

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN MANUFACTURE, OF THE VERY BEST MAKES, for LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S WEAR, at

Greatly Reduced Prices.

CUT IN ANY LENGTHS TO SUIT CUSTOMERS.

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH ST.

PLAITING AND HEMMING—MACHINE AND hand embroidering. No. 113 East 14th st., opposite Academy of Music.

DRY GOODS.

Stern Brothers,

SIXTH AVENUE AND TWENTY-THIRD ST.,

WILL OPEN MONDAY IN THEIR

MILLINERY DEPARTMENTS,

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THE LATEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STYLES OF

French, English, and American

CHIP BONNETS AND HATS.

FANCY BRAIDS AND STRAW BONNETS, ENGLISH WALKING AND ROUND HATS, in all qualities, from 75 cents upward.

MANY OF THE ABOVE AT A DECIDED REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES.

CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS, in all styles and for all ages, together forming one of the largest assortments in the City to select from.

AN ELEGANT STOCK OF

FINEST FRENCH FLOWERS,

WREATHS, GARNITURES, BOUQUETS, AND BRANCHED IN ANY STYLE TO ORDER, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

Our entire stock of

Bonnet and Sash Ribbons,

comprising

GROS GRAIN AND PARIS BONNET RIBBONS, SERGE AND BASKET RIBBONS, GROS GRAIN AND FANCY SASH RIBBONS, in all shades and widths, at enormously reduced prices.

Opening of

SUN UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.

Magnificent lines of TWILLED AND SERGE SILK SUN UMBRELLAS, DAMASSE SILK SUN UMBRELLAS, CARRIAGE SHADES, in the leading colors of BROWN, BLACK, MARINE, AND ECRU, with PEARL, IVORY, HORN, CAMELLIA, AND EBONY HANDLES.

GLOVE DEPARTMENTS.

Just opened, two cases of our celebrated

LUPIN'S KID GLOVES,

Two, Three, and Four Buttons, comprising elegant selections of BROWN, SLATES, MODES, ECRUS, DRABS AND OPERA COLORS.

OUR NUMEROUS CUSTOMERS WHO HAVE BEEN WAITING FOR THESE, WE ADVISE TO SUPPLY THEMSELVES IN TIME.

Large assortment of

COURVOISIER'S PARIS KID GLOVES,

TWO AND THREE BUTTONS.

Our unequaled WINDSOR GANTS DE SUEDE, THREE AND FOUR BUTTONS.

The finest undressed KID GLOVE imported, with large lines

LADIES' ENGLISH LISLE THREAD GLOVES, TWO, THREE, AND FOUR BUTTONS.

CHILDREN'S LISLE THREAD GLOVES, TWO AND THREE BUTTONS.

GENTS' LISLE THREAD GLOVES, ONE AND TWO BUTTONS.

LADIES' AND MISSES' SILK GLOVES, Forming the largest stock of GLOVES in the City, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.

At all times an immense stock of the best and most standard makes of ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN HOSIERY for LADIES, CHILDREN, AND GENTS, including elegant lines of LADIES' SILK HOSE, plain and embroidered, in all sizes and colors.

LADIES' EMBROIDERED BALBRIGGAN, from 98c. up.

LADIES' LISLE THREAD AND COTTON HOSE, Solid colors.

LADIES' ENGLISH BALBRIGGAN SILK CLOQUED, splendid quality, at 46c. pair.

With the leading styles and colors of MISSES' HOSIERY in all sizes and qualities.

STERN BROTHERS,

SIXTH AVENUE AND 23D STREET.

LORD & TAYLOR

ARE OFFERING A LARGE STOCK OF

Real and Imitation Laces, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, &c.,

COMPRISING

REAL CHANTILLY THREAD LACES AT $1, WORTH $1 50.

REAL FRENCH AND BELGIUM GUIPURE LACES AT 50c., WORTH 80c.

REAL POINT GAZE LACES AT $4 50, WORTH $6, AND AT $6, WORTH $8.

REAL POINT APPLIQUE LACES AT $2, WORTH $3.

REAL POINT DUCHESSE LACES AT $4, WORTH $6, AND AT $6, WORTH $8.

REAL VALENCIENNES LACES AT 50c., 60c., 75c., 90c., $1, AND $1 25.

BLACK FRENCH SILK LACES IN CHOICE NEW GOODS, LATEST DESIGNS, AND AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, EXTRA WIDTHS, AT 50c., WORTH 75c.

ALSO,

HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS AT HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

200 TAPE-BORDER HANDKERCHIEFS, ALL LINEN, AT $1 20 DOZEN; WORTH $1 50.

HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, 18c.; WORTH 22c.

HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, 20c.; WORTH 25c.

HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, 25c.; WORTH 30c.

HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, 30c.; WORTH 37c.

REAL LACE SHAWLS.

REAL POINT GAZE SHAWLS, $650; FORMER PRICE $900.

REAL POINT GAZE SHAWLS, $750; FORMER PRICE $1,000.

REAL POINT APPLIQUE SHAWLS, $60; FORMER PRICE $85.

REAL POINT APPLIQUE SHAWLS, $75; FORMER PRICE $125.

REAL POINT APPLIQUE SHAWLS, $115; FORMER PRICE $165.

REAL POINT APPLIQUE SHAWLS, $125; FORMER PRICE $185.

REAL POINT APPLIQUE SHAWLS, $150; FORMER PRICE $220.

REAL POINT BLACK THREAD SHAWLS, $85; FORMER PRICE $150.

REAL POINT BLACK THREAD SHAWLS, $115; FORMER PRICE $185.

REAL POINT BLACK THREAD SHAWLS, $125; FORMER PRICE $200.

REAL POINT BLACK THREAD SHAWLS, $145; FORMER PRICE $250.

LAMA SHAWLS AND JACKETS FIFTY PER CENT. LESS THAN PRICES OF LAST YEAR.

ON MONDAY WILL OPEN AN IMMENSE STOCK OF BLACK FRENCH LACES, FROM NARROW TO VERY WIDE. NEW DESIGNS AT LESS THAN COST.

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH ST.

Rich Fringes & Tabliers

ORNAMENTS AND ORNAMENTED BUTTONS, RIBBONS AND SCARFS, EMBROIDERIES, &c., AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

Miller & Grant, 879 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SILKS.

TAFFETAS AND FAILLES, For Evening and Street Wear

CHECKED and STRIPED SILKS, LOUISINES and FOULARDS, DAMASSE, GRANATS, BROCADES,

BLACK SILKS, &C.

This stock contains ALL THE NEW and MOST DESIRABLE STYLES and COLORINGS suitable for the SEASON, and at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

PARIS NOVELTIES

IN

VELVET STRIPED GRENADINES, GAZE DE SOIES, GAZE FACONNE, GRISELLES, SEASIDE GRENADINES, BURITTES, ALGERINES, &c., &c.

French and English Dress Goods

Of every description.

PARIS PRINTED ORGANDIES AND JACONETS, PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, FRENCH BATISTE, CAMBRICS, CRETONNES, GINGHAMS, SHIRTINGS, &c., &c.

Arnold, Constable & Co

Broadway, corner 19th St.

UNDERWEAR

Of every description, FRENCH AND DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX complete to order.

INFANTS' OUTFITS

Ready made or to order.

CAMEL'S HAIR AND PIQUE SUITS FOR MISSES, CLOTH SACQUES FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN.

LADIES' NAINSOOK AND CAMBRIC BREAKFAST DRESSES.

BOYS' SUITS, from three to seven YEARS OLD.

DRESS IMPROVERS, HOSE SUPPORTERS, CORSETS, &c., &c.

Arnold, Constable & Co

Broadway, corner 19th St.

COSTUMES.

Arnold, Constable & Co

Have now in Stock

CHOICE STYLES SPRING NOVELTIES in SILK AND LACE MANTLES, EMBROIDERED AND LACE OVERDRESSES, PARIS EVENING AND RECEPTION DRESSES, STREET AND CARRIAGE COSTUMES, CARRIAGE WRAPS, &c., &c.

In connection with the above, we are offering a large stock of choice and fashionable materials made up from NEW AND STYLISH DESIGNS, suitably trimmed, FOR WALKING, HOUSE, AND TRAVELING WEAR, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Broadway, Corner 19th St.

SPRING CARPETINGS

Arnold, Constable & Co

Have now open a fine line of NEW DESIGNS and SPRING COLORINGS

TAPESTRY, BODY BRUSSELS, VELVET, MOQUETTE, And other RICH CARPETS.

SPECIAL BARGAINS offered in EXTRA SUPER INGRAINS and TAPESTRIES, ENGLISH and AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS, LINOLEUM, &c.

FRESH CANTON MATTINGS, of their own importation, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Broadway, Corner 19th St.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES AND FAMILIES.

LORD & TAYLOR.

SHOE DEPARTMENT.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO OUR LADIES' CELEBRATED $3, $4, AND $5 DRESS AND WALKING BUTTONED BOOTS, WHICH, IN STYLE AND WORKMANSHIP ARE SUPERIOR TO ANY BEFORE SOLD IN THE CITY AT THE PRICES.

☞ NONE BUT PRACTICAL AND EXPERIENCED SHOE CLERKS ARE EMPLOYED IN THIS DEPARTMENT.

THAT WE SELL LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS, LOW SHOES, AND SLIPPERS, OF THE FINEST POSSIBLE WORKMANSHIP AT TWENTY PER CENT. LESS THAN ANY HOUSE IN THE TRADE, IS NOW AN ESTABLISHED FACT.

OUR STOCK IS THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED IN THE CITY, AND THE DEPARTMENT THROUGHOUT THOROUGHLY COMPLETE WITH EVERY DETAIL OF A FIRST-CLASS SHOE TRADE.

WE EXERCISE UNUSUAL CARE IN MEASURING, AND GUARANTEE, IN ALL CASES, AN EASY AND PERFECT FIT.

A SUPERIOR LINE OF BOYS' AND YOUTHS' FRENCH CALF HAND-MADE BUTTONED BOOTS ALWAYS ON HAND.

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH ST.

WILSON & GREIG,

No. 771 Broadway, corner of 9th st.

NOVELTIES of the season now open for inspection in CLOAKS and COSTUMES, LADIES' and CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS, MISSES' and CHILDREN'S CLOAKS and DRESSES, INFANTS' WARDROBES, and WEDDING TROUSSEAUS, made up in the highest style of art.

Also the latest NOVELTIES in MATERIALS for LADIES' COSTUMES and OVERDRESSES, STRIPED and BROCHE GRENADINES, MOURNING GOODS and BLACK SILKS, GALLOONS, FRINGES, &c., both in silk and wool.

NEW MODELS for our DRESS-MAKING, which we believe superior to any in the City.

WILSON & GREIG,

NO. 771 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 9TH ST.

MME. F. PINCHON,

NO. 42 EAST 10TH ST.,

Has received from Paris a large assortment of

Mantillas, Cloaks, Wraps and Dresses,

for the Spring and Summer, to which she invites the attention of her customers and ladies visiting the City.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will Offer, prior to Closing the Inventory of Merchandise just taken, commencing on MONDAY, April 24,

LARGE REDUCTIONS

In Prices in all their Various Departments.

BARGAINS

Such as may not be offered again in many years will be presented, and to which they respectfully invite the attention of Friends, Customers, and Strangers visiting the City.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

AMERICAN SILKS.

MANUFACTURE OF CHENEY BROTHERS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

For the information of purchasers generally we deem it necessary to state that

JAMES M'CREERY & CO.,

Broadway and 11th St.,

ARE THE SOLE AUTHORIZED AGENTS, AT RETAIL, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR

CHENEY BROTHERS'

BLACK AND COLORED

AMERICAN SILKS,

where a large, special department is assigned for their exhibition and sale WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

The indestructible qualities of these celebrated fabrics recommend them to the special attention and general use of the American people.

JAMES M'CREERY & CO.,

Broadway and 11th St.

House Furnishing

CARPETS, FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERY.

LORD & TAYLOR,

NOS. 255, 257, 259, AND 261 GRAND ST., CORNER CHRYSTIE, AND NO. 83 FORSYTH ST.

CARPETINGS

In view of the many changes made on or about May 1, parties desiring CARPETINGS will find at our establishment an EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT, which we are OFFERING at VERY REASONABLE PRICES.

The Carpets are exceedingly RICH in QUALITY, DESIGNS, and COLORINGS, and comprise many of the CHOICE NOVELTIES INTRODUCED THIS SEASON.

To avoid DELAYS and DISAPPOINTMENTS, consequent upon the IMMENSE INCREASE of PATRONAGE, no delay should be permitted to prevent the ordering at once of such CARPETINGS as the household may stand in need of.

FURNITURE.

We are prepared to offer great inducements to those about to furnish their dwellings during the Spring. A well-selected stock of

Parlor, Chamber, Library, and Dining-room Furniture

always on hand to meet the demands of the Spring trade, AND AT PRICES THAT ARE LOWER THAN ANY IN THE MARKET.

Parlor Suits from $50.

Solid Walnut Bedroom Suits from $45.

Enameled Bedroom Suits from $20.

Other Goods at Proportionately Low Prices.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTM'NT

LACE CURTAINS, WINDOW DRAPERIES AND CORNICES in the greatest variety, 25 per cent. BELOW FORMER PRICES.

ALSO,

Window Shades for stores and dwellings, Lambrequins and Interior Decorations of the newest designs.

PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS.

Furniture Coverings and Loose Covers for Furniture cut and made at the lowest prices.

Marseilles and Crochet Quilts in all the popular brands.

PIANO AND TABLE-COVERS at prices that cannot fail to meet the wants and wishes of the closest buyers.

BEDDING.

SPRING BEDS and MATTRESSES of every description, 25 per cent. cheaper than any other house in the trade.

EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED TO BE AS REPRESENTED. TO ALL WHO MAY FAVOR US WITH THEIR ORDERS WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION.

GRAND, CHRYSTIE AND FORSYTH STS.

MILLINERY.

MARIE TILLMANN CO., OF PARIS, IMPORTERS of fine Millinery, successors to Mme. A. Michol, 423 6th av., near 26th st.; 200 models, best makers. New openings, constantly renewed, of the finest goods.

CLOTHING.

CAST OFF CLOTHING, FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.—Parties leaving goods to dispose of will get a good price for them by calling or addressing SCHWARTZ, No. 1,251 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, APRIL 24, IN THEIR DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENTS,

CHOICE NOVELTIES

OF STYLISH DESIGNS AND NEW MATERIALS IN CAMEL'S HAIR DE MECCA, MADRAS CLOTH, KABOUL BRODIE, THIBET RAYE, SMYRNA RAYE, GUIPURE, CAMYELLEE, ARABASQUE, AND CANVAS CLOTH.

Extraordinary Bargains

IN

CHEVIOT SUITINGS AND BASKET CLOTHS, 48-INCH WIDE, at 75c., 80c., AND 85c.; REDUCED FROM $1 50.

PLAIN CAMEL'S HAIR, FASHIONABLE SHADES OF ECRU, LIGHT BLUE, STONE AND FRENCH GRAY, 48-INCHES, AT $1; RECENTLY SOLD AT $1 75.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

IS CALLED TO A LINE OF 50-INCH PLAID SERGES AT $1 25; WELL WORTH $1 75.

A FULL ASSORTMENT

OF

PONGEES, MOHAIRS, LYONS POPLINS, LACE STRIPED AND EMBROIDERED BATISTE, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

ALL OUR

NEW SHADE CASHMERES

REDUCED FROM $1 TO 75c. AND FROM $1 25 TO 85c. AND $1.

WILL OPEN

A NEW LINE DAMASSEES

AT $1 50, WELL WORTH $2, AND AT $2, WELL WORTH $2 50.

BEAUTIFUL LINES OF

WOOL DE BEIGES

AT 35c., 40c., 45c., 50c., 55c., 60c., AND 65c. AND STRIPED SERGES AT 50c., REDUCED FROM 75c.

IN POPULAR DRESS GOODS

WE ARE OFFERING BETTER VALUES THAN EVER.

BUNGALORE, TANJORE, AND COLOMBO PLAIDS AT 30c.

SARDINIAN AND ARABIAN NIGHTS SUITINGS AT 37c.

DAMASSE POPLINS AT 35c. AND 40c.

CRETONNE AND MELANGE IN PLAIDS AND STRIPES AT 25c.

HUGUENOTS, IN PLAIDS AND STRIPES, AT 20c.

SHEPHERD AND OTHER CHECKS AT 20c.

MANCHESTER CASHMERES, ALL COLORS, AT 25c.

FABRIQUE DE BEGE AT 20c., 25c., AND 30c.

TIBER SERGE CLOTH AT 28c.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

Cambrics and Jaconets.

PACIFIC 4-4 BANDED CAMBRICS, PACIFIC 4-4 BANDED CORDED JACONETS AT 12 1-2 CENTS A YARD; FORMER PRICE, 18 CENTS A YARD.

STANDARD AMERICAN PRINTS AT 5 AND 6 CENTS.

MERRIMAC PRINTS AT 7 CENTS.

BROADWAY & TWENTIETH ST.

GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

BLOOMS'

338 BOWERY. 340

BETWEEN BOND AND GREAT JONES STS.

LATEST NOVELTIES IN

MILLINERY GOODS,

COMPRISING ALL THE NEWEST DESIGNS IN TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED

ROUND HATS and BONNETS.

NOUVEAUTES IN

Dress and Cloak Trimmings.

LACES,

In endless variety, all the newest patterns, never before offered in this market.

REAL SPANISH AND WOVEN THREAD LACES,

Cf our own IMPORTATION, including some patterns designed specially for DRESS, SACQUE, AND PARASOL TRIMMING.

GREAT REDUCTION IN

Ladies' and Misses' Underwear,

Chemises, Drawers, Night Robes, Corset Covers, Skirts, Wrappers, Corsets, &c., at 25 PER CENT. below manufacturers' prices.

INFANTS' COMPLETE OUTFITS, BABY BASKETS A SPECIALTY.

Our HOSIERY AND MERINO UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENT is stocked with everything pertaining to LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, MISSES', and CHILDREN'S wear in all grades and prices.

BLOOMS'

338 BOWERY, 340

BETWEEN BOND AND GREAT JONES STS.

LAST DAYS

Of FRIEND PITTS' ASSIGNEE'S SALE, Broadway, corner 33d st.

Extraordinary bargains in fine Silk Umbrellas, Sun Umbrellas, and Parasols; real Thread Laces, real Guipure Laces, real Point and Point Applique Barbes; real Cluny, Valenciennes, and Italian Laces; fine Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, and Ornaments; French, Vienna, and Japanese Fans; Pocket-books, and a great variety of Fancy Articles at auction prices.

The department for the manufacture and repairing of umbrellas and parasols is continued as usual.

The store-fixtures and stock remaining unsold will be sold at auction Friday, April 28.

MISS A. VAN DUSEN

Has opened a choice selection of Spring and Summer Costumes and Mantles; also, the latest novelties in French Millinery, at No. 35 West 18th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM.

Is made from PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM, and the public is fast discovering the fact, as they compare it with others' make, not made from pure cream.

Our sales exceed those of any other establishment of the kind in the world, and almost equal those of all the New-York dealers combined. We are thus enabled to supply a better article at a lower figure than any other establishment.

CHARLOTTE RUSSE, rich and delicious.

72 Cents per Dozen, or 50 Cents per Quart.

DEPOTS, NO. 305 4TH AV. AND NO. 1,264 BROADWAY

FUSSELL'S ICE CREAM, NO. 12 BIBLE HOUSE.—$1 20 per gallon; less than three quarts, 40c. per quart; to retailers and churches, 25c. per quart. Cream shipped anywhere out of town.

DRY GOODS.

1876. JONES. 1840.

NEW STORE.

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS

WILL BE OFFERED in ALL DEPARTMENTS, AS WE ARE DETERMINED TO MAKE THIS one of the most ATTRACTIVE AND POPULAR ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE CITY.

We will open to-morrow, 20 CASES NEW SUMMER SUITINGS.

FANCY SILKS, STRIPES AND CHECKS, RAYE ANNILLE, GRISAILLE, 75c. and up'd.

BLACK SILKS, from 80c., $1, $1.10, and upward. Satin Finish, from $1 50 to $2 pr. yd.

JONES

EIGHTH AVENUE EIGHTH AVENUE AND NINETEENTH STREET, NINETEENTH STREET.

JONES

DRESS GOODS, PONGEES, CASHMERES, MOHAIR SERGES, EMPRESS CLOTHS.

SUITS, in SILK, &c. SICILIAN POLONAISES, ALPACA CASHMERE, DRAP D'ETE.

NEW DRESS GOODS OPENED DAILY.

NOVELTIES, SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY, AT ASTOUNDINGLY LOW PRICES.

FRENCH BONNETS, FLOWERS, VEILS, TRIMMED HATS, CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR, SUITS IN SILK, &c., SCARFS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, LINEN, ORNAMENTS, FANCY GOODS, NAPKINS, TRIMMINGS, PARASOLS, TABLE DAMASK, RIBBONS, FLANNELS, LACES, WOOLENS, IRISH LINEN, EDGINGS, SHAWLS, LOWER THAN THE LOWEST.

BOYS' CLOTHING, from infants to eleven years.

Boys' Derby Suits, Boys' English Walking Suits, Boys' London Sack Suits, Duncan Kilt Suits, New Sailor Suits, Lincoln Blouse Suits, from $2 50, upward.

CARPETS AND UPHOLSTERY.

CHOICE DESIGNS IN TAPESTRY BRUSSELS AND INGRAINS.

LACE CURTAINS, MATTING, AND CORNICES.

THE CHEAPEST STOCK OF DOMESTICS IN THE CITY.

JONES, Eighth avenue and Nineteenth street.

LORD & TAYLOR.

Ladies' and Children's Hosiery.

We are now offering very full and complete lines of CHOICE NOVELTIES in this department.

BEAUTIFUL SILK HOSE, in the choicest shadings, a specialty.

COLORED LISLE THREAD HOSE, in solids and stripes; the newest Spring colors in great variety, AT EXTREMELY MODERATE PRICES.

Also, BRITISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN BALBRIGGAN and COTTON HOSIERY, in great variety, AT POPULAR PRICES.

THE CELEBRATED

TREFOUSSE KID GLOVE,

in complete assortment of sizes and newest colors, from one to six buttons.

JUST RECEIVED,

a full line of GANTS DE SUEDE, in white and tints, from three to six buttons.

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A large assortment of VERY ATTRACTIVE GOODS AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

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Lines of Silk Fringes from 2½ to 12 inches wide, 40c., 45c., 50c., 60c., 75c., and upward.

HANDSOME KNOTTED and TASSEL FRINGES, MOSS and MARABOUT TRIMMINGS, all silk and very elegant, from 90c. a yard upward.

CROCHET and PASSEMENTERIE TRIMMINGS.

HANDSOME EMBROIDERED BANDS on Silk and Grenadine, for trimming Grenadine dresses.

COLORED and MOHAIR BRAIDS to match the new Spring Dress Goods.

Full lines TRIMMING BUTTONS, &c. Special prices to dress-makers.

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R. H. MACY & CO.,

GRAND CENTRAL DRY AND FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

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ALL GOODS FIRST-CLASS.

Foreign goods all our own importation.

Novelties by every steamer.

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Catalogues free.

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$3.—WRITING, MONTHLY.—BOOK-KEEPING, Arithmetic, English branches; German, French; hours suiting; ladies taught book-keeping and accounts. PAINE, only College, No. 62 Bowery, always in session.

FRENCH CONVERSATION AND LITERATURE.—By a Parisian gentleman; City references; thirty lessons $25; at pupil's, $35. Address FRENCH, Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A GOOD HOME AND PRIVATE INSTRUCTION for a few boys. Apply to GEORGE FILLOW, at Wilton, Conn., or to H. K. & F. B. THURBER & CO., West Broadway, New-York.

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STUTTERING EFFECTUALLY REMOVED. Confidence guaranteed; abundant reference. Address, for circular, AMERICAN VOCAL INSTITUTE, No. 103 Waverley place.

$175 A YEAR.—BOARD AND TUITION; BOYS under 14. Address ALL RIGHT, *Times* Office.

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A LATE COLLEGE PROFESSOR, CLASSICAL and English Honorman, &c., of Dublin, wants an associate, (able mathematician preferred,) with some money, in a thoroughgoing school, to meet a crying want. Possessing the confidence and support of American college presidents, celebrated clergymen, &c., and with nine years' uniformly successful experience in New-York, he expects due allowance therefor. Highest references given and required. Address AUTHOR, No. 131 West 56th st., third flat.

GOVERNESS.—BY A LADY FOR A FRENCH nursery governess, a highly respectable woman, able to take entire charge of children and teach them her own language; perfectly reliable. Apply at No. 9 Lexington av.

A YOUNG LADY EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS desires an engagement for Summer or for year; teaches English, German, French, music, and drawing. Address GOVERNESS, No. 1,238 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—BY A PARISIAN lady as nursery governess; no objection to traveling. Address PARIS, No. 1,238 Broadway.

MRS. MITCHELL supplies schools and families with teachers, tutors, or governesses, visiting or resident. Teachers' Bureau, 67 W. 35th st. Hours, 12 to 4.

SEWING-MACHINES.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR FIRST-CLASS sewing-machines, from $14 to $35, (open evenings,) No. 537 3d av., store.

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JAMES M'CREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

FANCY SILKS! FANCY SILKS!

EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS, GREAT VARIETY.

60c., 65c., and upward.

200 PIECES PLAIN COLORED SILKS,

from auction, at the low price of $1; good value and sold elsewhere for $1 50.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!

A fresh invoice of TWO CASES BLACK SILKS, extra value, at $2. We invite special inspection of this lot, as the regular price is $2 50.

JAMES M'CREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

SEVERAL INVOICES OF THE LATEST

PARIS NOVELTIES.

PLAIN, PLAID, AND STRIPED CAMEL'S HAIR.

CHOICE DESIGNS AND SHADES, IN ALL QUALITIES OF

DAMASSE FABRICS.

NEW AND EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS IN OVERDRESS MATERIALS.

ALSO

PLAIN COLORED GRENADINES IN ALL SHADES.

FULL LINES OF WOOL, SILK AND WOOL, ALL SILK

THIN GOODS,

BAREGE, BATISTE, AND LINEN GRENADINES.

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT IN LOW AND MEDIUM-PRICED

DRESS GOODS,

WHICH WE ARE OFFERING AT REDUCED PRICES.

JAMES M'CREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

Are now offering a superior assortment of LADIES' SILK, SICILLIENNE, CASHMERE, AND DRAP D'ETE

CLOAKS AND DOLMANS

Of the latest Parisian styles, as well as their own manufacture, from

$10 UPWARD.

Also an unequaled assortment of MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

JACKETS AND SACQUES

Of our own celebrated manufacture, and in the newest shapes.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DRESSES in SWISS, VICTORIA LAWN, PIQUE, AND PERCALE, in GREAT VARIETY, and at POPULAR PRICES.

JAMES M'CREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

Will open on MONDAY, APRIL 24, IN OUR

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT,

SOME VERY ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES IN

TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED HATS,

INCLUDING SPECIAL SHAPES MANUFACTURED AND IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR US.

Boys' Clothing Department.

LORD & TAYLOR

NOS. 255, 257, 259, AND 261 GRAND ST., CORNER CHRYSTIE, AND NO. 83 FORSYTH ST.,

Are now offering in this department EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS in

Boys' Spring & Summer Suits.

200 SCHOOL SUITS AT $3 EACH.

FINE GOODS, OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE AND DESIGN, BELOW MARKET PRICES.

BOYS' JOCKEY SUITS, $6 50, $7 75, $10.

BOYS' DERBY SUITS, $5 50, $6 75, $9 25, $12.

BOYS' ENGLISH WALKING SUIT, $8 50, $10, $13 50.

BOYS' ENGLISH SACK SUIT, $6 50, $8 75, $10.

BOYS' CENTENNIAL SUIT, $7, $9 50, $10 75.

BOYS' YOUNG AMERICA SUIT, $7 50, $9 25, $11.

BOYS' CONTINETTAL SUIT, $3, $4 50, $6 50, $9 75.

BOYS' NEW IMPERIAL BLOUSE SUIT, $4 75, $5 50, $8 50.

BOYS' NEW SAILOR SUIT, $3 50, $5, $7 50.

BOYS' LINCOLN BLOUSE SUIT, $5, $8 50, $9 75.

BOYS' DONALD BLOUSE, $3 75, $4 50, $6 50.

BOYS' DUNCAN KILT SUIT, $3 75, $4 50, $6 75.

BOYS' LENOX KILT SUIT, $5 50, $6 75, $8 35.

CHILD'S JOSEY BLOUSE, entirely new and very popular; ages 2 to 5 years; $3 75, $4 50, $5 75.

BOYS' SEPARATE PANTS, $1 25, $1 88, $2, $3 50.

SPRING OVERCOATS, AGES 3 TO 15 YEARS.

CAMISOLES, of every description, for Boys 3 to 15 years.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL CUSTOM ORDERS.

GRAND CHRYSTIE AND FORSYTH STS.

R. H. MACY & CO.

IN OUR

CHINA

DEPARTMENT YOU will find the largest and most varied assortment in the country, at an IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES.

WE ARE SELLING

Decorated Toilet Sets, 11 pieces, at $4 38.

BEST QUALITY FRENCH CHINA GOLD-BAND Tea Sets, 44 pieces, for $9 97.

FRENCH CHINA CUPS AND SAUCERS, $1 99 per doz.

IMPORTED GOBLETS, 99c. per doz.

CONNOISSEURS will find themselves amply rewarded in INSPECTING the NOVELTIES we are daily opening at ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES, at 14th st. and 6th av., New-York.

SAFES.

FOR SALE.—ONE LARGE FIRE-PROOF SAFE, with an inside Burglar Proof, with Combination Lock, nearly new; also a new black walnut counter, with plate-glass top, forty-five feet in length, suitable for bank, bankers, or other offices. To be seen at No. 776 3d av., corner 48th st., between 9 A. M. and 6 P. M. daily, or inquire of REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 153 Broadway, or No. 504 3d av.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We print below the usual number of household receipts, deferring publication of a few, for lack of space, until next week. The lively interest manifested in this department of THE SUNDAY TIMES from its inception has not fallen off, and the testimony embodied in many of the communications as to the value of the information sent by several hundred correspondents leads to the belief that many good results have attended the creation of the Household Column. We are glad to be able to announce at present, in reply to numerous requests for the republication of receipts, that a compilation of all that have been priuted in THE TIMES will be issued on Thursday next, by the American News Company, under the title, *The Times' Recipes*. The value of the collection has been enhanced by the addition of considerable supplementary matter. Besides the large supply of household receipts, and the instructions as to the use of wines and the decoration of the dinner-table, the volumé embraces a treatise on carving, with wood-cuts, by means of which a complicated subject is made perfectly clear. The announcement of the approaching appearance of the *Times' Recipes* will, it is hoped, meet the demand to republish receipts or supply back numbers, which demand, of course, it has been impossible to meet.

RECEIPTS.

WHITE FIG CAKES.—Two cups of sugar, three-fourths cup of butter, one cup of milk, one cup of corn starch, two cups of flour, the whites of six eggs, one teaspoonful of baking powder; flavor with lemon.

DARK FIG CAKE.—Two cups of sugar, one of butter, one of cold water, with a teaspoonful of soda dissolved in it; three cups of raisins, chopped fine; cinnamon and nutmeg, four eggs, one pound of figs; use the figs whole, covering them well with the cake to prevent burning. Bake in layers, frosting between each layer. Make as stiff as pound cake. Cut with a very sharp knife to prevent crumbling. This receipt makes two loaves.—MRS. E. C.

QUEEN'S CAKE.—One pound of sugar, three-fourths pound of butter, eight eggs, beaten separately; one pound of flour, one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder, one wine glass of cherry bounce, two cups of currants.—MRS. T. E. WING.

ADELE BATES' CHOCOLATE CAKE.—Two cups of sugar, one-half cup of butter, whites of three eggs, one cup of milk, two and three-fourths cups of flour, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder; bake on jelly tins; whites of two eggs, well beaten, with not quite a cup of pulverized sugar; add six tablespoonfuls of grated German sweet chocolate and two teaspoonfuls of vanilla; spread the cakes.

BLACK CAKE.—Two pounds of currants, two pounds of raisins, (after washing both currants and raisins, when they are dry dredge with flour,) one large spoonful of ground cinnamon, one large spoonful of ground mace, four nutmegs, one gill of molasses, one gill of brandy, one gill of rose water, if you chose; sift one pound of flour into one pan and one pound of sugar into another; add to the sugar three-quarters of a pound of butter and stir to a cream; beat nine eggs light and stir in; add flour and sugar alternately with the flour, then add, by degrees, fruit, spice, and liquors and stir hard; bake in a moderate oven about four hours; let it remain in the oven to cool.—MRS. MOLLIE T. C.

SALMON SALAD.—One can of salmon, six eggs boiled hard and chopped fine, one pint of chopped cucumber pickles; add vinegar and pepper to taste; before mixing drain the oil from the salmon and do not use it if the pickles are sharp and brittle.—HILL.

TIPSY CAKE.—Take a square or oblong sponge cake; blanch a handful of almonds; split them in four pieces and stick the surface of the cake full of them; set in a deep glass dish, turn over it as much wine as the cake will absorb and let it stand an hour. Turn in as much soft custard as the dish will hold. —WORREE.

BATTER PUDDING.—One quart of milk, four eggs, six spoonfuls of flour, a little salt; bake twenty minutes.—RICHIE.

TOMATO CATSUP.—One bushel ripe tomatoes, slice and sprinkle with plenty of salt; put in porcelain-lined kettle and simmer three or four hours; strain through a colander or sieve, then put in a flannel bag the following spices, bruised: Two ounces black pepper, (whole,) two ounces bird's-eye pepper, two ounces cinnamon, one ounce mace, four ounces white mustard-seed, two ounces allspice, half pound garlic, peeled and sliced. Boil down to a thick consistency. While boiling throw in the bag of spices; allow it to remain in for half an hour. When boiled to the requisite thickness add one dessert spoonful of brandy or whisky; allow it to cool; put in bottles. Catsup from this receipt will keep for twenty years if well corked.—R. A. M.

RICE CAKE.—One pound of ground rice, one of sugar, half pound butter, six eggs; flavor with lemon or vanilla, or to suit taste.—"SLIVER."

FRUIT CAKE.—One cup molasses, one pound flour, one of sugar, three-fourths pound butter, two of seeded raisins, three of currants, one of citron, half pound blanched almonds, half ounce mace, one wineglassful brandy, ten eggs; cream the sugar and butter; add the eggs beaten separately; stir in the flour, brandy, spices, then the fruit.—STOWKESCIE.

ICE-CREAM IN THE COUNTRY WITHOUT THE ORDINARY FACILITIES.—Take three pints milk, four eggs, well beaten, three-fourths pound of sugar, and one tablespoonful corn starch; mix in a three-quart tin pail; boil in a kettle of water till quite thick; add one pint sweet cream, and flavor to taste. Freeze in a common water-pail or any vessel of suitable size, with equal parts of ice chopped fine, and coarse salt. Rotate the pail and stir frequently.

BEEFSTEAKS STEWED.—Beat them a little with a rolling-pin; flour and season; then fry with a sliced onion, to a fine brown; lay the steaks into a stew-pan, and pour as much warm water (not boiling) over them as will serve for sauce; stew them very gently for half an hour, and add a small tablespoonful of catsup before serving.—ROSINE.

HACHIS DE VIANDE.—Take pieces of cold meat, chop fine, adding sufficient onion to flavor, also chopped fine, a few bread crumbs, an egg, beaten, a little salt and pepper, and a teaspoonful of mixed herbs—thyme, summer savory, and sweet marjoram. Put your hash into a stew-pan, with gravy or water enough to moisten it, and a bit of butter. Let it stew very gently for a few minutes, stirring all the time. Then place it in a flat dish and put it into the oven till it is crusted to a fine brown.—ROSINE.

I send a receipt which was given to me by the late Capt. Benjamin L. Waite, of the "Black Ball Line," who obtained it from a Cornish fisherman, and it is the Cornish Method to Marinate Shad." Procure male shad, they are the best; split down the back, and divide each half into three pieces; wash and dry with towel; procure stone jar of medium size; then commence by putting at the bot om three bay leaves, fresh ones; then layer of shad, dusting each with flour, and season to taste with white pepper, cayenne, and salt; continue to put alternate layers of fish and leaves until the jar is two-thirds full; then prepare, for one quart vinegar and water, equal parts, adding one and a half tablespoonfuls of Worcestershire sauce, sufficient to cover all your layers; make a crust of flour and water into dough; cover the jar, being careful to prevent the steam escaping; then put into an oven and bake three hours.—J. L. V.

STRAWBERRY SHORT-CAKE.—One quart of flour, sifted; one teaspoonful of salt, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, a piece of butter the size of a large egg; rub it in the flour well; dissolve one teaspoonful of soda in a tablespoonful of water, and put the soda-water in two cups of milk; bake in a quick oven. Take three pints of berries, press half, and then put the other berries in; save some of the juice, and mix some sugar with it; split the cake, butter it, and lay mixture between. Peaches cut up, sugared, and mixed with a little cream or milk; or oranges, cut up with sugar, and laid between the cake, are also very nice.—LEXINGTON.

RAISED CAKE.—Three cups of new milk, one cup of yeast, two cups of sugar; work it into a stiff batter with flour; let it rise over night; in the morning put in one and a half cups of butter, one more cup of sugar, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in milk; put in spices and raisins as long as you can stir it with a spoon.—IRENE.

COLD-WATER POUND-CAKE.—Half cup of butter, two cups of sugar, three eggs, one cup of cold water, three pounds of flour, one teaspoonful cream of tartar, one-half teaspoonful soda.

QUESTIONS.

Will some one inform me how to prevent silver bugs from destroying paper on a wall, without staining the paper?—A SUFFERER.

Can any one tell me if there is any way of making the hair grow upon a spot which has become quite bald from wearing too much false hair, and also how grapes can be kept plump and fresh?—HILL.

Will some one of experience tell me through your Household Column, how to take slips from plants, and how to start them properly; and also what kind of earth should be used, and whether the slips should be placed in the sun or shade while rooting?

Can some of your readers give a receipt for candied lemon or orange peel?—Mrs. K.

Will somebody give a receipt for a real good nougat—dark colored—that can be formed into shapes, with almonds in it; also, pour sugar, and how to spin it like confectioners?—NOUGAT.

Will some one please tell me what medicine is best to give to children in the Spring of the year, to purify the blood and remove those white patches from the skin of the face, and oblige—A MOTHER.

Will some one tell me if anything can be done to remove flyspecks from bronze (imitation) chandeliers; also, how to wash buff and gray table linen without fading, and how to do up Valenciennes lace?—VINTON.

Will some one tell me what to put in jelly molds so that the jelly will turn out perfectly, as mine always leaves some in the mold?

Will some one tell me how to make nice light Graham bread; what quantity to use, with full particulars how to prepare?

Please inform me if handsome lace curtains should be laid away for the Summer as they are taken down, or washed out first?—J. C.

What is the best disinfectant for, an offensive breath, the cause of which is either from the stomach or catarrh?—MARION.

I am unable to clean a carved piece of furniture; will not some one be kind enough to tell me what to use to clean it?—W. W.

Can any of your correspondents give me a receipt for keeping worms off grape vines? For the last four years our grape vine, an Isabella, has been attacked by a small army of inch worms, and the leaves and fruit entirely stripped off.

Please give receipt for dyspeptic bread or biscuits, without yeast or soda and cream tartar.—PLAINFIELD.

Can any of your readers tell me of a remedy that will remove freckles from the face of a child without injury, or if there is any way to prevent the skin being affected in this way?—A SUBSCRIBER.

Will some one kindly tell me what will prevent the hairs of a white spitz dog from falling out?—FOX.

Will some one inform me what to starch black calicoes with? have tried gum arabic.—LIBBIE.

I should like to know how to clean reps furniture?—EDITH.

Is there any cure for drunkenness, when the person afflicted does not have any desire to discontinue the habit? When the person has got the confirmed habit of taking a morning dram before breakfast every morning, and this habit has been continued a number of years, can any one tell me of anything or any way to reclaim this person? Kindness, gentleness, and argument have been used, but of no avail.—H. K.

Please inform me what an afflicted young girl can do to remove pimples from the face?

Will some one oblige me with a receipt for pickling ripe tomatoes?—LEXINGTON.

Can you give a receipt for making a good paste for scrap-books?—OLGA.

Mrs. B. would like to know of some method by which she can get rid of rats in the wall.

Will some of your readers please inform me what will remove ink stains from a red table-cloth? Also, what will take the gloss off of drap d'été cloth which has been worn a short time?—MAUD.

Will some one please give a receipt for making ginger snaps, such as are sold in grocery stores?—SUBSCRIBER.

Will some of your correspondents inform me what I can put on my hands to keep them from perspiring, and also what may be put in kid gloves for the same purpose?

Can any one tell me what will cure corns?—A CONSTANT SUFFERER.

Will some one inform me what will help, or cure, dandruff in the head? If not extremely careful it will get in the ears and eyebrows, and often forms in a hard crust. Upon removing it the scalp is very tender, and often a running sore. We will feel very grateful if some remedy is given. Also, what will destroy large black beetles. The house is infested with them. They come from a damp cellar. Borax and Paris green have no effect on them. N. J.

I would like to know if there is any remedy to prevent the enlargement of the joints of the fingers, or, in other words, the chalky formation in the joints?—K.

Will some one please inform me how to make an "alum card-basket?" Be particular and give the quantity of alum to be used to each quart of water, and oblige—A HOUSEKEEPER.

Can any one tell me what will remove small pimples from the face, and not be injurious, and leave the skin smooth and soft? Also, what is good to strengthen weak eyes, not sore eyes?—A SUBSCRIBER.

ANSWERS.

RECEIPT OR RECIPE.—Both words are correct.

SOMETHING ALWAYS READY TO MEND CHINA.—Mix a little lime with the white of one egg; to use it, take a sufficient quantity of the egg to mend one article at a time; shave off a quantity of the lime, and mix thoroughly; apply quickly to the edges and place firmly together, when it soon sets and becomes strong. Calcined plaster of paris will answer in place of the lime.—ANNA.

A RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TENDER FEET AND NEURALGIA IN THE LIMBS.—Bathe the feet and limbs in warm hay water—make it as strong—and then apply warm flannel.—Mrs. E. H. B.

TO REMOVE STAINS FROM STEEL FENDERS.—Rub the steel rapidly, the quicker the better, with fine sand-paper, or, what is better, with emery paper, and when perfectly clean polish with emery powder and oil, applied with a piece of woolen cloth. Remember that the more rapid the motion the better the polish. Both emery powder and emery paper can be obtained at almost any hardware store, and are very cheap.

TO PREVENT MOTH FROM GETTING INTO WOOLEN GOODS.—Clean your garment thoroughly, put it into a thick, tight paper bag, and paste the bag up perfectly tight, and no moth will get into it; to prevent the paper bag from being punctured, put it into a box or old trunk.—AN OLD HOUSEKEEPER.

TO PREVENT MOTHS FROM GETTING INTO FURS.—If Hannah will brush her woolen garments thoroughly, and then paste them up in paper, she will not be troubled with moths. I have kept my furs in this way for a number of years, using double paper for fear of its getting torn. The trouble is they lie around until the moth gets in them, instead of being immediately taken care of, when no longer needed. Camphor in drawers where flannels are kept is also very good.—JENNIE.

HOW TO KEEP THINGS FROM MOTHS.—Fold up your things, sprinkling a little dry camphor in between. Then sew them up in bags made of some strong material containing no wool whatever. Linen, of course, is excellent, but common bed-ticking answers very well. The bags should be stitched very closely, best by machine, and leaving not the smallest opening anywhere. This keeps the goods perfectly safe. I never use any other precaution, even for furs, but you must, of course, make sure that the moths have had no chance to lay their eggs into the things before they are packed.—GERTRUDE.

SKELETON LEAVES.—Select full-grown, perfect leaves. Best time for selection, July and August. Place in covered jar filled with water and a little muriatic acid, and set in a sunny place. The vessel may be pretty well filled with specimens. As the water evaporates fill with fresh. Ivy and holly leaves take three or four months to soak. Leaves of more slender fibre take less time. When the pulp of the leaf separates from the skeleton or fibre, take from vessel and rub gently between thumb and finger. When nothing but the fibre remains steep it in a solution of one dram chloride of lime and one pint of water, with a little acetic acid, until it becomes white. Press in a heavy book.—MRS. K.

STAINS IN LIGHT GOODS.—I have found chloroform very useful in removing grease-stains from light silk and poplin. French chalk is also good.—MRS. K.

ROOT BEER.—Take dandelion roots, sarsaparilla roots, yellow dock root, burdock root, sassafras root, and wild-cherry bark, black alder bark, prickly ash bark, and birch bark, one large handful of each kind into a large pot, and pour in one gallon and a half of water; boil the roots and bark long enough to get the strength all out; then strain it and sweeten with molasses. When cooled to blood warmth add yeast; let it stand twelve or fourteen hours, until it ferments, then strain it off the yeast and bottle it, or put it into a small cask, and it will be ready for use.—ROSALINDA.

COFFEE.—Get the best Java, lightly burn, and to one pound add four ounces of chicory, which is German dandelion root, roasted and ground like coffee, and very healthy; put in the pot four teaspoonfuls, and pour about one pint of boiling water over; set on back of stove, and steep about ten minutes—the same as tea—not boil; put in with dry coffee an egg-shell, which clears it finely, or, just before serving, a little cold water; use real cream or condensed milk, not in cans, and you have as nice a cup of coffee as need be. This is for one person.—LUCILLE.

COFFEE.—To make this beverage properly, some practice is necessary. Do the entire work yourself, and slight no part of the operation. Take the best Java coffee; throw out all inferior kernels; roast in a corn-popper over a bed of coals, slowly at first, carefully, and evenly, for about fifteen minutes, more or less; when done, the kernels should be a nice brown, and shine as if varnished; grind, not too fine; put into cold or moderat ly warm water, in the proportion of a tablespoonful to a cup; stir in one egg; cover, and bring to a boil only; let it stand a few minutes; then pour through a strainer.—AMI.

FOR PERSPIRATION.—Use every night or morning a soap with no perfume; oat-meal soap is the best I have found for toilet soap; use soap freely, and not wash off, but dry with a dry towel. The alkali consumes the excretion. Have tried everything, and this is the only thing that has given me relief. —LUCILLE.

RUST ON A KETTLE.—Boil a piece of fat pork several hours in a new iron kettle, to prevent rust.—AMI.

OYSTER STEW.—Take equal parts milk and water; salt to taste; boil; then put in your oysters, and bring the whole to a boil only; thicken with a little flour if desired.—AMI.

HAIR-OIL.—One ounce oil glycerine and one pint soft water is a better and more agreeable hair-dressing than the fixed oils; scent as desired.—AMI.

HOW TO GAIN FLESH.—Drink a goblet of good, rich milk every night, before retiring. This will cover the scrawniest bones.—AMI.

HOW TO MAKE CHOCOLATE CREAM DROPS.—Take the white of one egg, beat it to a froth, adding an equal bulk of water at the last; into this stir with a stiff spoon enough fine powdered sugar to make a doughy mass sufficiently firm to retain its shape when molded with the hands. You are then ready to cover the same with chocolate. Another way.—Take one pound of the best crushed sugar, a small teaspoonful of acetic acid, or half-teaspoonful of cream tartar, one and one-half gills of water; put them in a clean brass, iron, or copper kettle, and place over a brisk fire, and boil. The way to discover if it has boiled long enough is as follows: Dip out a large spoonful of the boiling sugar, and cool the same in a saucer of water; dip in it the thumb and first finger; if, on separating them, the syrup is thick enough to be drawn out from the thumb and finger in a long thread without breaking, it is cooked enough. Set aside to cool for fifteen minutes. To cream it then rub the syrup against the sides of the kettle with a wooden spoon or paddle, when it will turn into cream; you can then form into shape; first flavor as you wish. To cover with chocolate, take one-half pound of the best chocolate, place into an ordinary tin saucepan, and set into a kettle of boiling water; when melted, drop into it the balls of cream, and roll until covered with chocolate; then remove with a fork, allow the surplus chocolate to drip, place on a greased tin, plate, or thick paper, to dry.—SYRACUSE, N. Y.

MARSHMALLOW PASTE.—Dissolve one pound of clean white gum arabic in one quart of water; strain, add one pound of refined sugar, and place over a fire, stirring continually until the syrup is dissolved, and the mixture has become of the consistency of honey; next add gradually the whites of eight eggs, previously beaten; stir the mixture all the time until it loses its thickness and does not adhere to the finger; pour the same into a pan or box slightly dusted with powdered starch, and well cool; divide into small squares or strips; just before pouring the same out flavor with rose or as you wish.—SYRACUSE, N. Y.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

Edward C. Isaacs, a member of the drum-corps of the Twenty-second Regiment, has been appointed Drum Major of that command.

The Veteran Corps of the Sixty-ninth Regiment will celebrate the fifteenth anniversary of its departure to the war this evening by a banquet at the armory.

The Separate Troop Cavalry, recently organized in the village of Mount Vernon, has been duly commissioned by the Adjutant General and assigned to the Seventh Brigade, Fifth Division.

Repairs have been instituted upon the armory of the Twenty-eighth and Thirty-second Regiments, Brooklyn, and a rifle range will be constructed in the building at the same time.

The Washington Gray Troop Cavalry, Capt. Lorenzo T. Baker commanding, will parade in full-dress uniform, with sabres, for inspection and drill at the State Arsenal next Tuesday evening.

The quarterly returns of the Eleventh Regiment for the three months ending April 1 show the strength of the regiment at that time to have been 455 men, an increase of nine men since the close of the previous quarter.

The Ordnance Department has received authority to issue 400 horse equipments to the Third Regiment Cavalry. With the addition of a new armory, Col. Budke intends to present an exemplary regiment of horse at the next annual inspection.

Adjt. Gen. Townsend has issued an order granting permission to all regularly uniformed, armed, and equipped bodies of Militia of the various States, visiting Philadelphia during the Centennial Exhibition, to pass and repass through this State.

The members of the Sixty-ninth Regiment are making elaborate preparations for their exhibition drill, review, and guard-mounting at the Rink to-morrow evening. The occasion will be the fifteenth anniversary of the departure of the regiment for the seat of war.

An enjoyable entertainment will be given by the Irving Dramatic Club at the Lexington Avenue Opera-house, next Wednesday evening. The affair will be under the auspices of Reno Post, No. 44, G. A. R., and the proceeds will be devoted to the fund for the erection of a soldiers' home.

Major J. H. Cowperthwaite, recently appointed Inspector of Rifle Practice on the staff of Gen. Ward, commanding the First Brigade, has received from the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, of which he had long been a member, a letter congratulating him upon his promotion.

Capt. Kreutzer's troop of cavalry, Brooklyn, celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary last Tuesday evening. Nearly all of the regiments in the Second Division were represented, and a programme of dancing was interspersed by a bountiful banquet, at which complimentary addresses were delivered by several prominent officers.

Companies G and F, Ninth Regiment, drilled in battalion movements at the regimental armory last Wednesday evening, equalizing in four commands of sixteen files. Lieut. Col. Montgomery was in command. After the drill Company G held a meeting, at which Peter J. Babcock was elected Fourth Sergeant, vice W. G. Babcock, resigned.

Returns of election have been received at First Division Head-quarters for Capt. Charles Moehring, Company H, and Second Lieut. John Roede, Company I, Eleventh Regiment, and First Lieut. John J. Bohringer, Company G, Seventh Regiment. The resignation of Capt. Whittaker, Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Fifth Regiment, has been accepted.

A large number of spectators assembled at the armory of the Fifteenth Battalion, Brooklyn, last Tuesday evening, to participate in the festivities incidental to the adoption of a new uniform. A promenade concert introduced the entertainment, after which line was formed, with six commands of ten files front, and the ceremony of dress-parade was executed. Dancing terminated the evening's sport.

The Third Regiment, Cavalry, Col. J. H. Budke, commanding, will parade, dismounted, in full uniform, with fatigue caps, to-morrow at 8 P. M., assembling at the old armory, No. 37 Bowery, for the purpose of taking formal possession of their new armory, corner of Elm and White streets. A special invitation has been extended to the lady friends of the members to be present at the new armory, where a dress parade will be executed, followed by a promenade concert and hop. Drills hitherto ordered to take place at the old armory after the 24th inst, will be held at the new quarters of the regiment.

The Separate Troop Cavalry, Capt. Karl Klein commanding, held a drill in rifle practice at the State Arsenal last Wednesday evening. Following are the best scores:

Corporal Welgold	4	5	4	4	5—22
Lieut. Heldt	4	4	4	4	5—21
Private Werner	4	5	4	3	4—20
Sergt. Fippinger	3	4	4	5	4—20
Sergt. Merckel	4	4	4	4	4—20
Corporal Dillenburg	5	4	4	3	4—20
Private Dillenburg	3	4	4	4	5—20
Capt. Karl Klein	4	3	4	3	5—19
Q. M. S. Epple	3	4	4	4	4—19
Sergt. Nagel	4	4	4	4	3—19

The surviving members of the Twenty-seventh Regiment, New-York Volunteers, will hold a reunion, at Binghamton, on Tuesday, May 2. The veterans will assemble opposite the Court-house, in that city, at 10 A. M., where line will be formed for review by the Mayor, who will likewise deliver an address of welcome to the warriors. At 2 P. M. the organization will assemble at the Academy of Music, where a musical and literary programme will be interpreted for their amusement, and at 4 P. M. the veterans will parade through the principal streets. At 8 P. M. the warriors will assemble at Leonard's Hall and participate in a banquet. Toasts will be responded to by Gen. Slocum, Gen. Bartlett, and Gen. Newton.

Company G, Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, proposes to act as a body-guard to Prince Oscar, of Sweden, upon his arrival in this country, on a visit to the Centennial, this Summer. During the Winter of 1863-4, the Fourteenth Regiment was performing provost duty at Culpepper Court-house, Virginia. Col. Fowler was Provost Marshal of that district, and as the members were quartered in the town, with the time hanging heavily on their hands, they organized a minstrel troupe from among their numbers, which, from amusing the regiment, grew popular with the citizens of the town, and became at last quite an institution. The members who are living recently reorganized the company, and gave two enjoyable entertainments at the Brooklyn Athenæum last Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

The programme of the Spring meeting of the Yonkers Rifle Association, at Morsemere Range, has just been issued. It comprises six matches, as follows: "Man-target" match—distance 200 yards; position, standing; weapon, any rifle; five scoring, without sighting, shots; time, five seconds per shot. "Short-range" match—conditions as in the previous contest, excepting that ten shots will be allowed. "Mid-range" match—distance, 500 yards; any position; seven shots. "Carton" match—two sighting and five scoring shots; distance, 500 yards; bull's-eye, one foot in diameter. A match for teams of five from any rifle club; distance, 500 yards; two sighting and ten scoring shots. In addition to the twenty-two-inch "bull's-eye," there will be a carton eleven inches in diameter, which will count six points. Clubs are not limited to the number of teams to be entered. An individual match will close the meeting, the terms of which will be similar to the foregoing match. The matches will commence on Friday, the 28th inst., and will last two days.

The Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, was formally given possession of its new armory by the Board of Supervisors last Wednesday evening. A large audience was present to witness the ceremony. The Military Committee of the Board of Supervisors visited the building at an early hour and inspected the arm racks recently placed in position. Soon after 8 o'clock line was formed with eight companies of twelve files, and the regiment was reviewed in line and passage by Major Gen. Dakin, Col. Wart, of the Twenty-third Regiment, and Chairman of the Military Committee of the Board of Supervisors, turned over the keys of the building to Col. Briggs for the regiment. The latter made a suitable address in reply to Col. Ward's congratulatory remarks, and the regiment having been dismissed, the band played a select programme of promenade music, after which dancing was indulged in for an hour or more. The non-commissioned officers were next drilled by Col. Briggs, and dancing was resumed and continued until nearly morning.

The Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, is making strenuous exertions to represent that city in a becoming manner at the Centennial Exhibition. At a recent meeting of citizens Col. Austin said that the expenses of the trip would amount to a sum between $7,000 and $8,000, of which the members of the regiment will probably raise $5,000. Second Lieut. Charles Crooke, having failed to qualify, his commission has been returned to General head-quarters. This command, excepting band and drum corps, will parade in fatigue uniform for drill and instruction next Thursday at 8 P. M. On Tuesday, May 2, the regiment will assemble in full uniform at the armory for review by Mayor Schroeder. The attention of members of the regiment is called in orders to the fact that the first installment of the Centennial assessment, amounting to $5 per capita, will become due on May 1. Promptitude in payment will insure overcoats to the regiment. Company I, Capt. Wardell commanding, held an exhibition drill at the Greenpoint armory last Wednesday evening, parading sixteen full files. Company movements and the manual were executed in a manner which reflected credit upon the previous exertions of the officers. Rev. Newland Maynard, on behalf of the members of the company, presented a handsome gold badge to Capt. Wardell. At the conclusion of the drill the order of Knights of St. Elmo, under command of Major Brownell, of the Forty-seventh, gave an exhibition drill in the tactics peculiar to that fraternity, after which dancing was introduced and kept up until a late hour. This command will hold a *fête champêtre* at the Union Ball Grounds on Monday evening, May 8. The grounds will be brilliantly illuminated by means of calcium lights; the regiment will hold a brief drill, and will pass in review before Gen. Sherman. A pyrotechnic display will succeed the drill, after which a hop will take place on the green.

Company C, Seventy-first Regiment, Capt. Vantine commanding, held a brilliant reception at its armory last Wednesday evening. An exhibition drill was first given, the company parading sixteen files. The command looked neat, and went through the manual in an excellent manner. Marching in column of fours was well executed, and a similar movement in line of battle was excellently done. Capt. Vantine was the recipient of a handsome basket of flowers from two ladies, friends of the company, who also bestowed a bouquet upon each member. The inevitable hop terminated the festivities. Lieut. Col. Chaddock and Assistant Surgeon Allen, of this command, sailed for Europe last Wednesday. Sergt. Edmundstone, of Company D, has been detailed to assist Capt. Hoffman, Inspector of Rifle Practice, in selecting a rifle team to represent the regiment. This command will hold two drills during the coming month at the State Arsenal. The hard times induced the Veteran Corps of this command to celebrate its anniversary last Friday evening by a private collation in lieu of its annual banquet.

Ex-Sergt. Oscar A. Waller has presented a handsome badge to Company B, Twelfth Regiment, to be shot for periodically at Creedmoor, and presented to the party winning the trophy three times. The terms of the contest are: Distances, 200 and 500 yards; the usual position. Capt. Charlie Burns will supervise the matches. The ceremony of battalion drill was well performed last Thursday night by this command, and showed the efficiency which can be attained by a season of hard work. There was only one error of any moment committed, and that by the commandant of the color company, who, following out a routine theory, led his company in an opposite direction from that directed by the order of the Colonel. This error illustrates the necessity for deviating from the established orders in drilling, as in warfare, for which all these exhibition drills are intended to fit the soldier, a commanding officer will not stop to consider when issuing a command, whether it is contrary to the routine followed in battalion drills, and commandants of companies must act on the alert in order to perform the necessary evolutions promptly and efficiently.

Company C, Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, is under orders to parade in full uniform, with knapsacks, and overcoats rolled, to-morrow evening at the armory for drill and inspection. The following promotions have been announced: Sergeant Albert Wilkinson, First Sergeant; Corp. Ezra De Forest, Sergeant; Privates James S. Clem and Curtiss P. Davies, Sergeants; Private Charles A. Frost, Sergeant Standard-bearer. Sergeant Levi Cook, Jr., has been relieved from duty with the recruit class and Sergt. Ezra De Forest has been appointed in his place. Capt. Stevens, of this company, has issued a circular detailing the regular duties of a member of this company for the information of those who may wish to join the company. It sets forth that the term of service is five years; there are three day parades per year, two of which are at Creedmoor for rifle-practice, and about two half-day parades; six battalion drills; company drills on Monday evenings from October to April; dues, $1 per month; uniforms, $47 50. "Young men of good moral character and habits are cordially invited to join the company." First Sergt. George H. Pettit, of Company F, has been promoted Second Lieutenant. The National Rifle Association has granted permission to Company B to practice on the range at Creedmoor next Thursday. The entire regiment is under orders to assemble in full uniform, on Thursday, May 4, at 8 P. M., for dress-parade and review by Brig. Gen. Beebe.

PROTECTING THE CHILDREN.

The Lowell (Mass.) *Courier* says: "The act in regard to the employment of children in manufacturing and other establishments, which went into effect in March last, is more rigid and broader in its restrictions than the former act of a similar character. It imposes a penalty of not less than $20 or more than $50 upon any parent or guardian who permits the employment of any child under ten years of age in any manufacturing, mechanical, or mercantile establishment. It imposes a similar penalty upon any owner, superintendent, or overseer who employs, or any parents or guardian who allows to be so employed, any child under fourteen years of age, unless during the year next preceding the child has attended some school approved by the School Committee at least ten consecutive weeks, as far as school term will allow. The manufacturers and others employing help in this city have shown a disposition to aid in the enforcement of the law, and the truant officers have taken action on several cases in which parents or others have, perhaps ignorantly, acted contrary to its provisions."

FORGED MORTGAGE DEEDS.

The Boston *Transcript* describes as follows the circumstances attending the conviction of Silas B. Chamberlain and Elizabeth Carroll in the Superior Court in that city on Friday of the crime of forgery: "Dr. Batchelder, of South Boston, held a mortgage on Mrs. Carroll's house in Athens street. Desiring to raise more money, she procured the advice and aid of Chamberlain, who has served one sentence already on a similar charge. Between them they forged a release of the mortgage, affixing the signatures of Dr. Batchelder, a Justice of the Peace, and two witnesses. This mortgage had been canceled they applied to the Union Savings Institution for $800, and obtained the money on a second mortgage, the first having disappeared in regular course in the registry. The fraud was discovered when the Doctor attempted to collect interest, and the matter was placed in the hands of Detectives Pinkham and Philbrick, of the State force, who, after two trials with twenty-five witnesses, have succeeded in obtaining the convictions. This is comparatively a new form of fraud in this locality, and of the five cases put into their care these officers have succeeded in convicting three."

THE INDIAN LACROSSE TEAM.

The Montreal *Witness* says that the Caughnawaga Indian team of lacrosse players which leaves Canada for England on the 29th inst., will not be composed of the twelve originally mentioned. Only the first two will go, the remainder of the team to be composed of young Indians, who, it is said, never handled a stick. The reason is that the original twelve cannot get $30 a month each, the wages they expected, only $20 being offered. White Eagle is wanted, but declines going with the second twelve. The first twelve offer to play the second twelve before leaving.

THE QUESTION OF SALARIES.

The Toronto *Leader* has this remark: "The truth is that the whole of the officials of the United States are underpaid, and the press of the country should endeavor to direct public attention to the fact. For what is practically a regal position, marred though it be by the pernicious elective system, such as the President has to maintain, four or five times the paltry $50,000 would hardly be too much. Our Viceroy of India receives £50,000 per year, and other sums, that bring his revenue up to nearly £80,000 per annum. It is needless to add that the $50,000 received by our own Governors General only just enables them to maintain becoming state in the presence of a few millions of people."

A TALL PINE TREE.

The Wheeling (West Va.) *Intelligencer* says: "Mr. C. Clay, President of the St. Lawrence Boom and Manufacturing Company, of Greenbrier County, who takes a great interest in Centennial matters, writes that he has just returned from Pocahontas County, and that 'Pocahontas don't care a snap for the Centennial.' He could get nothing there except what he got himself. Mr. Clay cut down a white-pine tree in Pocahontas County, which he intends to cut into logs that can be joined together so as to show the full length of the tree at the Centennial. The tree is 128 feet in height."

A CHINAMAN'S LETTER.

A San Francisco lawyer, engaged to defend a Chinaman named Ah Sing, on a charge of misdemeanor, sent a note to a Chinese merchant, for the purpose of ascertaining something of Ah Sing's antecendents, and in reply received a note, which read as follows:

I found the brother of Ah Sing (prisoner) but he says he is the worsest man whom he know, as he try to swindle him ones also. This being the best information I can get so you better let him go according to the law. Yours tryly, WONG TUCK.

ANTI-TILDEN.

The *Evening Post* prints a letter dated Warsaw, Wyoming County, April 21, which says: "As far as I can judge from our own county and every adjoining county there are two or three anti-Tilden delegates to one really in his favor. On a straight line from Allegany County through here to Jefferson County the delegates are for Church and decidedly opposed to Mr. Tilden."

A LONG SENTENCE.

Louis Lorse received a long sentence in the San Francisco District Court, on the 13th inst. He had pleaded guilty of murder in the second degree, in having killed his wife on the evening of Dec. 24 last. Evidence in mitigation of punishment was offered, after which the Court sentenced the defendant to be confined in the State Prison for a term of forty-five years.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 22.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

210	Union M'g Co	1⅛	100	Erie Railway	13½
2200	West. Union	99¼	100	do	15⅝
1200	do	66⅜	500	do	15¾
400	do	66½	200	St. Paul	38⅞
1400	do	66⅜	600	do	38¾
100	do	66⅜	200	do	39
100	do	66¾	300	do	39¼
100	do	66⅞	100	do	39⅛
100	do	66⅝	200	do	39
200	Pacific Mail	19⅛	500	St. Paul Pref	64¾
300	do	19¾	400	do	64⅞
600	do	19¼	100	do	64⅞
200	do	19⅜	100	do	65¼
500	do	19¼	200	do	65
2800	do	19¼	100	St. L., K. C. & N. Pf.	29
1200	do	19¼	200	Tol. & Wabash	2¾
35	do	19	100	do	2⅞
500	do	19⅜	100	Lake Shore	54⅞
200	do	19⅝	600	do	55
200	do	19⅝	600	do	55⅛
100	North-western	40⅛	500	do	55¼
100	North-west. Pf.	69½	1500	do	55⅜
100	do	69¼	500	do	55½
200	Mich. Central	52⅝	500	do	55⅝
300	do	52⅜	800	do	55¼
300	do	52⅞	25	do	55½
250	do	53	800	do	55⅝
100	do	53	500	do	55½
100	do	53¼	2600	do	55⅝
100	do	53⅜	700	do	55⅝
100	do	53½	600	do	55⅞
100	do	53¼	1100	do	55⅞
100	do	53⅜	500	do	55⅝
100	do	53	700	do	55⅜
200	do

LAW REPORTS.

A CHECK TO RAPID TRANSIT.

THE GILBERT ROAD ENJOINED FROM PROCEEDING BY THE SIXTH AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.

Judge Speir, in the Superior Court, Special Term, granted a temporary injunction yesterday restraining the Gilbert Elevated Railroad Company from building their proposed railway over Amity street and Sixth avenue to Fifty-ninth street. The order was granted in a suit just begun by the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company. In its complaint the latter sets forth its powers conferred by charter from the Legislature and by resolution of the Common Council. In pursuance of such authority the company alleges that it has gone to great expense in building and equipping the road. The Gilbert Elevated Railroad Company, by the charter granted to it in 1872, was authorized to construct an inclosed tubular elevated road, supported on arched girders extending from curb to curb, and to be run by atmospheric power, in accordance with the plans of Dr. Gilbert. Instead of doing this, the present intention of the Managers of the company is to build an ordinary elevated railway, run by steam locomotives, and possessing all the objectionable features of smoke, noise, dripping oil, &c., from which the original plan was free. The girders are to be straight transverse ones, and, instead of being fifty-five feet apart, the intention is to have the supporting columns only about twenty-one feet apart and alongside of the plaintiffs' tracks, thus hedging them in. This, it is claimed, will be a source of great danger to women and children and thoughtless persons, and in fact, the operation of such a road will be the utter ruin of the plaintiff's property. The Sixth Avenue Company claims that the Gilbert managers have no right to construct any other kind of a road excepting a tubular one, run by atmospheric pressure, and having the cars concealed from view. The Rapid Transit Commissioners appointed by the Mayor, the plaintiffs claim, had no authority to allow the defendants to build such a road as the one intended. The act of 1875 is declared to be unconstitutional and void as an interference with vested rights. Another objection urged against the building of the proposed road is that the time for constructing the Gilbert Road will expire on the 28th inst. by the charter limitation.

THE SUIT OF TWEED'S BONDSMAN.

JOHN H. KEYSER PUTS IN HIS DEFENSE—HE IS WILLING TO ACCOUNT WITH THE AUTHORITIES.

John H. Keyser, by James W. Cairns, his attorney, put in his answer yesterday to the suit of Charles Devlin, Tweed's bondsman. He denies that in 1869 or at any other time he entered into a conspiracy with Andrew J. Garvey, Richard B. Connolly, James H. Ingersoll, and James Watson, or with any or either of them, as alleged in the complaint, to defraud the City and County. He admits that there was such a conspiracy, but says that its members were William M. Tweed, Peter B. Sweeny, Richard B. Connolly, and James Watson, who were office-holders during 1869, 1870, and part of 1871, and who had usurped the control of the City and County Governments. These men were thereby enabled to control the auditing and payment of all bills and claims. Various pretended claims were made out by these persons and by their payment several millions of dollars were taken from the City and County. Keyser then goes on to say that he was required by the conspirators and did, in order to obtain money due to him for services actually rendered and goods actually delivered, present bills for the same which in some instances were increased to the extent of thirty-three and one-third per cent. of their face, and which were thereafter presented and in some formal but illegal manner certified to be audited, and were paid out of the City and County Treasuries, and the money so paid was divided among the conspirators. He admits, as stated in the complaint, that he has some property, and that Garvey, Connolly, and Ingersoll have some. He admits further that he made an assignment of his property to Jackson S. Schultz in 1872, and that the latter has received some money and some property under the assignment, but that Schultz has returned the same to him and has paid nothing to the City or County, because the City and County authorities refused to accept the assignment. In conclusion Keyser alleges that he is and has been ready and willing to account with the public authorities, and, in case any amount is found to be due from him, to pay the same, but he denies that there is any such indebtedness.

A NOVEL DIVORCE CASE.

THE SUIT OF VALENTINE SPIES AGAINST HIS WIFE—CONFESSION OF HER BETRAYER.

Valentine Spies, a German about forty-five years old, is the proprietor of a wholesale market on Sixth avenue, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets. His wife Julia is an attractive-looking woman, about ten years younger than her husband, and they have one child, a boy, nine years old. Spies had in his employ a young man named William Beer. Spies, recently, through his counsel, Mr. Leo Schwab, began a suit for divorce against his wife in the Court of Common Pleas. Spies alleged that Beer confessed to him a few months ago that he had been too intimate with Mrs. Spies, and that he gave as a reason for making the confession that he could not bear to see Spies so deceived as to his wife's character, nor to see him treat her with such extreme kindness as he did; that his first impulse was to kill Beer on the spot, but that he restrained himself and discharged him from his employ; that Beer subsequently came to him and asked him why he did not get divorced from his wife, and told him that she had been intimate with others as well as himself. Spies then instituted the divorce proceedings, and also sued Beer for criminal conversation, in which suit Beer was arrested and sent to Ludlow Street Jail in default of $2,000 bail. The divorce case was referred by Chief Justice Daly to William Bloomfield to take testimony, and Beer appeared as a witness before the Referee, and testified, in substance, to the truth of the statements made by him to Spies. The hearing of the case is to be continued to-morrow.

DUNCAN & SHERMAN'S CREDITORS.

Among the additional claims proved yesterday, at the adjourned meeting of the creditors of Duncan, Sherman & Co., held before Register Ketchum, were those of August Belmont & Co., for $80,005 02; August Belmont, individually, for $50,001 94; National Bank of the State of New-York, $71,185 26; and French & Travers, $5,098 30. The rooms of the Register were not commodious enough to hold the number of creditors who desired to participate in the election of an Assignee, and an adjournment was taken to a large room on the floor below. Messrs. Carter & Eaton appeared for all the petitioning creditors except the Baring Brothers, of London, who were represented by Messrs. Evarts, Southmayd, and Choate. Register Ketchum called the meeting to order, and asked that candidates be named for the position of Assignee. Mr. Southmayd, who said that Baring Brothers' claim was $651,808 43, nominated Mr. Charles E. Strong, Receiver of the Atlantic Bank, saying that Mr. Strong was a proper person for the trust. Mr. Carter seconded the nomination, and there being no other made, the petitioning creditors present, and the representatives of some who were absent, signed their consent to the appointment of Mr. Strong. In a short time enough to effect a choice, being a majority in number and amount of claims of the petitioning creditors, had signed the list. The heaviest creditor next to Baring Brothers who signed was Andrew Low, of Savannah, Ga., whose claim is $424,705 45. Mrs. Sara B. S. Heenan, the widow of John C. Heenan, whose claim is $5,567, and Mrs. M. A. McEntee, the sister of Heenan, whose claim is $2,352, were represented by John Graham, through Mr. George Owen, who declined to sign the list on the ground that his clients were not petitioning creditors, and he was not yet prepared to acquiesce in the action of these creditors. In order to give any more of the creditors who may desire to signify their consent an opportunity of affixing their signatures, the list will be kept open from noon until 3 o'clock P. M. to-morrow.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—In the United States Supreme Court yesterday the following cases were heard:

No. 205.—*Hammond & Goodell vs. Mason & Hamlin Organ Company.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Massachusetts. This was an action for an infringement of a patent for tremolo attachment, claimed as an improvement in melodions, granted to one Louis in 1856, a reissue of which is claimed as the property of the appellees by assignment made in 1872. The defendants admitted that in the manufacture of organs they use tremolo attachments made precisely in accordance with the specifications, drawing and model of an application for a patent made by Louis in 1868, but alleged that it was under a license from the patentee to their grantors, made in 1871, and a series of subsequent agreements made between themselves and Louis. The court below found that the appellees were the legal representatives and successors in business of Mason & Hamlin, and were protected in the use of the attachment by the assignment and agreements set up, and dismissed the bill. It is here insisted that the granting of license to use the attachment under the original patent gives no right to continue the use under the extended term of the patent, unless so expressly agreed by the patentee; and it is said there is no such contract in this case.

No. 216.—*Carroll et al. vs. Green & Green.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of South Carolina. This was a bill filed by the appellees for themselves and others, as holders of bills of the Exchange Bank of Columbia, South Carolina, against the Receiver and stockholders of the bank, to make the latter personally liable for the redemption of the bills, under the alleged provisions of the bank charter. The court sustained the allegations of the bill, and the decree was against the stockholders. It is here maintained that the liability, under the law, is to the State, and not to the creditors, and that it does not exist under the charter to the bank, but is contained in a bill rechartering the Planters' and Mechanics' Bank of South Carolina, which incidently chartered a number of new banks, among which was the Exchange Bank. It is also contended, under an act of 1869, that by a forfeiture of the charter of the bank, and by non-compliance with the terms of redemption provided by that act, the stockholders became relieved from all liability. It is further said that in the decree below there is no proper adjustment of the sums to be paid where stockholders have already redeemed bills, judgments being given against such defendants as against others who have not redeemed bills. This is a test case, the decision in which will dispose of a number of others of a like class.

COURT NOTES.

The suit between Mrs. Eldridge and Moses B. Maclay and others, in the Supreme Court, in regard to the disposition of the Barmore estate, was discontinued yesterday by consent.

Judge Speir, in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday, granted a motion to open the default in the suit of Joseph G. Mills against Jay Gould and others, in which judgment was had by default for the defendants. The action is to recover $250,000.

Judgments aggregating $120,000 against the Greet-Turner Sugar Refining Company were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday. The company's affairs were recently put into the hands of Townsend Cox as Receiver. Its assets will probably not exceed $50,000.

Joseph Foster, of No. 353 First avenue, appeared before Justice Duffy at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court yesterday to prefer a complaint against Henry Sager. Sager had entered deponent's rooms, and finding no one at home but deponent's wife, demanded money from her. She having refused to comply with this demand, Sager threatened to kill her, kicked in the panels of the door, and acted in such a disorderly manner that Mrs. Foster caused his arrest. He was held in $300 to keep the peace for six months, and in default of bail to stand committed for one month.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

O'Feirall vs. Winks.—Bonds approved and orders for judgment granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Speir.

The Sixth Avenue Railroad Company vs. The Gilbert Elevated Railroad Company.—Order granted and undertaking approved.

Hogan vs. Laimbeer.—Remittitur. Judgment affirmed.

Schuyler et al. vs. The Merchants' Exchange National Bank.—Order for judgment.

Bresol vs. Witthaus.—Order for examination, de bene esse.

Barkley et al. vs. Fisk et al.—Issues of fact and law settled and judgment signed.

The Tribune Association vs. Smith.—Order disapproving undertaking.

Cormier vs. Batty.—Order continuing action.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Justice McAdam.

Judgment for Plaintiffs on Demurrer.—Whitehouse vs. Vanderbilt; Sturman vs. Moore.

Harrison vs. Doughby.—Order resettled.

Adams vs Harrison.—Action ordered to be continued against the legal representatives of the defendant.

Thurber vs. Wilhelm.—Judgment vacated.

Rutter vs. Black.—Sureties approved.

Motions Granted.—Smith vs. Nereis; Frazier vs. Reed; Nathan vs. Cohn; Moss vs. Judson; Leverich vs. Higgins; Weheruberger vs. Breitenstein; Detweiler vs. Perkins; Ernst vs. Fincke; Moore vs. Henstein.

Fenell vs. Zeller.—Motion denied.

Mix vs. Chase.—Receiver appointed.

Motions Granted.—Bloom vs. Heinstein; Kick vs. Schwab; Leary vs. Kramer.

KNOCKED DOWN IN TIME.

John Welsh, of No. 252 West Forty-ninth street, accused William Smith, of No. 529 West Forty-sixth street, yesterday, of stealing a roll of carpet, valued at $18. When Officer Beck, of the Twenty-second Precinct, was arresting him, Smith put his hand into his pocket, and the officer, suspecting evil, knocked him down. Smith had a large dirk in his pocket, the blade of which was open. In falling the blade broke, and a portion of it entered his thigh. On being arraigned before Justice Duffy, at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court, he was committed, and the attention of the Surgeon called to his case.

A DEPARTMENTAL SQUABBLE.

THE VACCINATING CORPS DEPRIVED OF QUARTERS BY THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

The action of the Board of Police in ordering Inspector Dilks to take summary possession of the suite of rooms on the first floor of the Police Headquarters building, heretofore occupied by the Vaccinating Corps of the Health Department, has brought the dispute between the two departments in relation to the occupancy of a portion of the building by the officials of the Health Department to an issue. This step on the part of the Police Commissioners renders necessary some immediate action on the part of the Health Commissioners, and there is a prospect that the disputed point will be definitely settled. Prof. Chandler, President of the Health Department, on learning of the action of the Police Commissioners, issued a call for a special meeting of the Board of Health yesterday. Owing, however, to the absence of Dr. Vanderpoel and Gen. Smith, no meeting was held.

Prof. Chandler, in the absence of his colleagues, sent the following letter to the President of the Board of Police:

HEALTH DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, April 22, 1876.
Gen. William F. Smith, President Board of Police:

DEAR SIR: I have learned with great surprise that, under orders of the Board of Police, the Vaccinating Corps has been forcibly expelled from its rooms. As the Committee of Conference, appointed by the Board of Health, consisting of Dr. Janeway and myself, had repeatedly called on members of the Police Board with a view to making some arrangement which would be mutually acceptable to both boards, and had been led to suppose that an exchange of rooms for the Vaccinating Corps could be effected, I am at a loss to comprehend the necessity for the use of the Police force of the City to effect what might have been accomplished without a display of physical power. I wish now to respectfully protest against this action as an unmerited reflection on the intentions of the Board of Health, and as an unwarrantable obstruction of a most important bureau of the sanitary organization of the City at a time when its services are specially necessary to protect the people from a most loathsome contagion. I would ask to be informed whether any other rooms in the building can be at once assigned to the use of the Vaccinating Corps, so that its work may be continued until some other arrangements shall be made.

The Commissioners of Health will be glad to avail themselves to-day of any accommodation for the Vaccinating Corps which you can give in reply to my suggestion. Very respectfully,
CHARLES F. CHANDLER, President.

In reply to the above the following communication was received:

To the Health Department of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: At a meeting of the Board of Police held this day it was

Resolved, That the Board of Health be informed that the Board of Police will take action to vacate the Twenty-fifth Precinct Station-house, No. 34 East Twenty-ninth street, so that it may be occupied by the Board of Health, immediately upon receiving notice from the Board of Health that such action is desired.

Very respectfully yours,
S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

NEW-YORK, April 22, 1876.

President Chandler thereupon sent the following reply:

HEALTH DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, April 22, 1876.
Gen. William F. Smith, President of the Board of Police:

SIR: The resolution of the Board of Police of this date in reference to the Twenty-fifth Precinct Station-house will be presented at the meeting of the board. You are aware that this suggestion has already been passed upon by the board on the 21st of March, 1876, and declined.

The present necessity is for rooms for the Vaccinating Corps, as I had the honor to inform you in my letter of this morning, and for that purpose the Twenty-fifth Precinct Station-house would not be available at present. Very respectfully,
C. F. CHANDLER, President.

To this communication Gen. Smith replied as follows:

POLICE DEPARTMENT, CITY OF NEW-YORK, April 22, 1876.
Charles F. Chandler, Esq., President Health Department:

SIR: Referring to your note of this date, advising me that the premises of the Twenty-fifth Precinct Station-house "would not be available at present" to the Board of Health, and that "the present necessity is for rooms for the Vaccinating Corps," I beg to state in reply that it is not in the power of the Board of Police, as I believe, to offer any other rooms or premises for the use of the Vaccinating Bureau.

Your communication will be presented to the Board of Police at the earliest opportunity, for its action. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM F. SMITH, President.

THE CHAIN GANG.

The following is a list of the prisoners, with their sentences and crimes, removed to Sing Sing during the past week, by Deputy Sheriffs Daly and Coughlin: Daniel Rooney, two years, grand larceny; Albert Miller, four years, same offense; Ernest Picot, one year and six months, same offense; Mary Reilly, two years, same offense; William W. Johnson, two years and six months, burglary; James McDuff, two years and six months, same offense; Patrick Smith, two years and six months, same offense; David O'Keefe, two years, same offense; Gustave Pierce, three years, same offense; Joseph Redmond, three years and six months, same offense; Robert Williams, three years and six months, same offense; Walter Callahan, one year and six months, false pretenses; Henry T. Keok, two years, forgery; John Reilly, two years, grand larceny; Thomas Kelly, two years, same offense; James Fitzgerald, five years, same offense; Jacob Cohen, one year, receiving stolen goods; and Thomas Tobin, one year and six months, burglary.

ITALY.

AMONG THE RUINS.

WALKS ABOUT OLD ROME—VESTIGES OF THE PAST—THE COLISEUM AND ITS RENOVATION—ART RELICS RECOVERED

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Tuesday, April 4, 1876.

The genial sunlight of these bright days of early Spring tempt me to take walks among the broken fragments of ruins of Old Rome. A drive out upon the Campagna is always most alluring when the mind finds itself in an introversive, musing mood. Yesterday I bent my steps in the direction of the Colosseum, and went wandering on until the imposing ruins of the Baths of Caracalla were passed and the gate of San Sebastiano was reached. It is the most remote of all the gates from the centre of Rome, and the pulsations of the new life of the now noisy city hardly reach it. The road has nearly all the tranquillity of the old time left to it, except when the rumble of the carriage wheels of the foreign visitors are heard, as they go bowling out on the Appian Way. But the season is nearly over, and the region will soon be restored to its normal rest. The mind makes an effort to revive the subjective Rome of our early days; the Rome of books of travel; of pictures; of poems, and of the scenes of a hundred romances. But an objective Rome of more than twenty years of experience has taken the place of that of the student, and many illusions of the imagination have vanished. Yet the charm is not lost, and can never be lost, until sentiment has quite died out in the mind.

Come and sit with us awhile in one of these quiet nooks, among piles of ruin, where the soft sunshine falls, sheltered from chill airs, disturbing sounds, and the vanities of the city, within which we still are, and yet far away. Here and there are scattered these masses of dark-blue lava, like natural bowlders of the size of a bushel, which formed the pavement of ancient Rome. Some of them are built into the road-side wall, and some lie where they were thrown, and offer us convenient seats. There is one smooth side, worn by the feet of men who lived two thousand years ago. Each one of these simple masses has a history, and could tell a story of multitudinous movement of Romans, high and low, and of humble service rendered in the ancient day. What a value would a single one of them have as a settle-stone in the villa of some citizen of the modern empire of the West! While we gather leaves and flowers and lichens from the crevices of the historic walls, as memorials to be preserved in the albums of friends far away, we feel sorry that we cannot, under a Post Office frank, send also one of these trifles of antiquity, which here, like the flowers, may be had for the gathering. But for the present the winds must sigh through our friend's cypress tree without this stool of repose under it. Is it not quite time for our archæological societies, or the Government, to begin to pick up some of the odds and ends of ruin, so many of which time has left along the track of nations, as the sceptre of empire has been handed from one to another in the onward march? We have no antiquities of our own to give us serious lessons, and we must impart our thinking-stones, as we do snuff-beans, and whatever else helps to identify us with civilization.

Here rise above our heads the huge fragments of what is left of the walls of the Baths of Caracalla, after the Colosseum the noblest ruin of Rome. The area inclosed, as we now trace it, is about equal in extent to Madison square. Originally, as the archæologists tell us, these structures had a circuit of nearly a mile. It does not cost a great effort of the imagination to see the splendid pile as it was when the walls were intact, with inner and outer porticoes of polished granite columns, with the noble lines of its entablatures, and pedimented openings, and terraced roofs. The archæologists often dispute over some fragment of ruin, as the theologians upon questions of their austere science; but about these vast remains of a Roman monument there is no room for doubt. For many miles this region is crowded so thick with ruins, each with some legend, or association with the annals of an early or later epoch, that to retain so much knowledge one needs a memory as tenacious and methodical as that required to hold the vocabulary of botanical or any other natural science. But I think such blunders are rarely made as that tumbled into by one I knew, who had not at the moment his guide-book about him, nor as yet been made a member of the Archæological Society. When asked, "What ruin is that?" his friend indicating the temple of Minerva Medica, so familiar to all who enter Rome by the railroad, responded, "It is the temple of Materia Medica!" But the young traveler was no further out in his reckoning than the rustic who wished to hear played the "nux vomica" stop of the Boston organ. The learning of the wisest sometimes finds itself at fault.

The Colosseum cannot lose the grandeur of its forms or its historic associations; but as a place to visit it is less interesting than it was. Two years ago Signor Rosa, the director of excavations and archæological research in and about Rome, began his work of turning up the earth which has long filled the area of the vast amphitheatre. The ellipse—I do not know how long ago—was made by the Pope a place of worship sacred to the martyrs whom the ancient Romans amused themselves by throwing to the wild beasts. There was a cross in the centre, and twelve altars, or stations, built up in masonry around the line of the wall. Signor Rosa began by removing the cross and throwing down the stations—a proceeding certainly necessary as a preliminary if excavations were to be made. A great outcry was raised at the time at what was called by opponents of extreme feelings a shocking profanation. But the director went on with his work until the earth was removed to the original level throughout one-half of the extent of the arena. Difficulty was found in keeping the ditch open, from filling up with water, as the bottom is much below the level of the heaps of earth accumulated in the region around the great ruin. Steam-pumps were kept constantly at work. Signor Rosa has had the satisfaction of seeing the predictions of friends and foes become true, that he was digging out a hollow which would become a permanent pool of stagnant water. And such it is to-day, with the labor of excavating some months ago abandoned.

What will be done after this we do not yet know. This blunder of miscalculation may be easily enough overlooked; but there was another and greater error committed which it is hard for us to forgive. When the director put his hand upon the Colosseum, the first order he gave was to clear the great, rough, picturesque fragments of the interior lining of the amphitheatre of the plants and shrubs which had for so many years wreathed with their loving folds and given the beauty which is all nature's own to those craggy masses. To us this outrage was greater than that of the removal of the emblems of man's device from the arena below. The pretense for this step was that the roots of the plants were destroying the ruin. Signor Rosa has been a great manufacturer of ruins, as the Roman Forum sufficiently shows. The Barberini, and the other barbarians of the past did all they could to pull down the Colosseum; the first to get stones to build palaces to gratify family vanity, and the others to satisfy the passion of cupidity or rapine. But Sigor Rosa, in the name of science, has done what—if it is too severe to call it vandalism—is certainly much to be blamed. The accumulated débris of a thousand years has formed a sort of crust or scab, varying from ten to thirty feet thick, over the whole of the surface covered by ancient Rome. In the quarter of the Esquiline Hill, where so much building has lately been going on, this scab has been peeled off down to the original skin, and the rubbish has been carried in thousands of cart-loads quite beyond the limits of any probable future extension of the city. In the removal of these vast deposits of earth a very large number of objects of antiquity of every kind have been discovered. The collection has augmented to such a degree that a new museum has been created, adjoining that which has long existed on the Capitoline Hill. Nearly every day we have notice of something new, or rather old, brought to light, and it is quite within the limits of probability that what still remains buried under the surface, of fragments of art, is not less in variety and value than what is now contained in the museums. Yesterday we had an account of a colossal statue of one of the Emperors unearthed near tht Castro Pretorio.

CONFISCATED TORY PROPERTY.

The Philadelphia *Record* says: "In the Pennsylvania House of Representatives at Harrisburg, a few days since, Messrs. Rice, Hall, and Zern endeavored to suspend the rules so as to consider the House bill authorizing the heirs of James Rankin, (a member of the Society of Friends, who went to Europe in the Revolution, and whose property was confiscated,) to bring their case in the courts against the Commonwealth. Mr. Crawford opposed the bill, denouncing Rankin as having been a Tory and entitled to no more consideration than any other Tory. The House refused to suspend the rules, but now the press report indicates that the relief bill has passed a second reading in due course. It will be observed that in the case of Rankin the allegation is that a simple departure to Europe was followed by a confiscation, which is now, we infer, claimed to have been made under mistake, calling for reparation, if practicable."

THE CONNECTICUT SENATORSHIP.

DEMOCRATIC POLITICIANS SCRAMBLING FOR POSITION—HON. WILLIAM H. BARNUM'S CHANCES THE MOST FAVORABLE—A REWARD OF MONEY BAGS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARTFORD, Thursday, April 20, 1876.

During the recent political campaign in this State the Republican papers assumed that if the Legislature should be Democratic Hon. James E. English would be elected to the United States Senate to fill out the whole of the unexpired term of the late Senator Ferry without serious opposition; and this inference was drawn from the fact that Mr. English had given his party material aid for the purpose of electing Democratic representatives in the close towns. But it now appears that Hon. William H. Barnum had taken an interest in the Senatorship quite as early as Mr. English, and with more skill as a politician, and a larger backing among the influential workers, had almost made a certain thing of his own election before the campaign in the State had closed. It is very manifest to-day that he is the first choice of a majority of the Democratic members elect. Two years ago Mr. Barnum gave the party very liberal support, as he had for two or three previous years, expending anywhere from twenty to thirty thousand dollars through the State Committee, and then felt very sure that if the control of the Legislature was obtained he would have an easy victory; but Hon. William W. Eaton came forward as a competitor, and by his strong partisanship secured the nomination and election. The party leaders were afraid of Mr. Eaton, as he threatened, in case of his defeat in caucus, to make an open bolt in the Legislature on the ground that money had defeated him. It was quite as much through fear as love that he was carried through. Mr. Barnum accepted his defeat with an apparent good grace, and I am credibly informed took a religious view of it, and remarked that Providence had so willed and he was satisfied. The party generally admired his position, and a large portion of those who had voted for Mr. Eaton pledged themselves to reward Mr. Barnum whenever the next vacancy should occur. Mr. Barnum's conduct also impressed Mr. Eaton favorably, and the two gentlemen soon after came to a good understanding.

The death of Senator Ferry caused an unexpected vacancy, and, the Legislature not being in session, the temporary appointment of his successor devolved upon Gov. Ingersoll. The Governor, who is not a special favorite of Mr. Barnum, selected Mr. English for the vacancy, not because of admiration for his ability, nor perhaps on account of his money influence, but because he was a fellow-townsman and there was a very strong local pressure in his behalf. The appointment was not generally satisfactory to the party, yet, as it was to be only temporary, the managers outside of New-Haven, where there is very little executive talent among the leading Democrats, accepted the situation without making any noise about it, and quietly resolved to see that the Legislature should correct the mistake. The State Central Committee was well attended to in the State Convention, nearly all of its members being supporters of Barnum as against English, and the campaign was conducted in good part with a view of controlling the Senatorial election. I think the strongest feeling in favor of Barnum comes from the fact that, as a defeated candidate two years ago, he is fairly entitled to the nomination, while, on the other hand, among some of the most prominent men in the party, it is urged that Barnum is altogether the ablest man. It is known that Mr. English has always relied upon a private secretary to write all his State papers and public addresses which would reach the public eye in print, though I do not suppose that Mr. Barnum could do much better or worse, but he has had the good sense not to attempt high statesmanship by the arts of proxy.

Evidently, the fact of Mr. Barnum's candidacy fell upon Mr. English with something more of a shadow than a Summer cloud, and quite overcame him, for he speedily hurried on from Washington, and came here for consolation, though I doubt if he obtained much from the wily men into whose presence he betook himself and unbosomed his reflections. The New-Haven *Register*, his home organ, has for days past protested against the current talk about a rival candidate, and two days ago announced that Mr. Barnum was "entirely oblivious" of any intention to oppose Mr. English. Of course, this sort of talk in a political organ has excited here, where the precise situation is understood, the liveliest ridicule.

It was the design of the party magnates to handle the whole matter in the most quiet and unsuspicious way, and so make a surprise to Mr. English before he was aware of being hurt; but the actual condition of affairs became known in active Republican circles in Hartford, and was made public. Now that the whole thing is openly proclaimed, so far as Barnum's acknowledged candidacy is concerned there is no hesitation among leading Democrats in the expression of their preferences and convictions. They speak with entire confidence of the defeat of Mr. English, and say that he will have only a scattering support, and a feeble support at that, outside of New-Haven and Middlesex Counties. Mr. Barnum, they say, and probably truly, will have substantially the united support of his Congressional district, which embraces Litchfield and Fairfield Counties. He will take more than one-half—probably two-thirds and possibly more—of Hartford County. Tolland County will be nearly solid for him. New-London and Windham will give him more than a majority. There does not seem to be any active interest taken in Mr. English outside of New-Haven and Middlesex Counties. Senator Eaton, who has a very large following among strongly partisan Democrats, who really make up the Legislative majority, is unhesitatingly for Barnum, and his work will be felt, especially in view of the fact that he himself recognizes the claims of the man who was his only opponent two years ago. By dividing the Democratic Representatives in the support of the two candidates to approximate the claims made by the supporters of Barnum, it will be seen that his majority in caucus will be large. There is a Democratic majority on joint ballot of 85, representing counties as follows:

Counties.	Representatives.	Senators.	Total.
Hartford	20	3	23
New-Haven	15	2	17
New-London	13	2	15
Fairfield	27	3	30
Windham	10	1	11
Litchfield	31	3	34
Middlesex	13	2	15
Tolland	8	2	10
Total	137	18	155

To secure the nomination by a bare majority Mr. Barnum must have seventy-eight votes in caucus. By carrying his own district solid he has sixty-four to start with, while Mr. English, with an undivided support in New-Haven and Middlesex, will have but thirty-two, just one-half as many. Reasonably, and at a low estimate, Mr. Barnum can secure two-thirds of the Representatives from the rest of the counties, if the claims made for him are correct, and this would place the vote of each candidate in a full caucus as follows:

Whole number	155
For Barnum	103
For English	52

And these figures correspond with what is said by the shrewdest of the Democratic politicians, that Mr. English will be beaten two to one.

Of course the Republican Party has no particular interest in Democratic nominations, except so far as the Democracy themselves may throw away golden opportunities to elect men of intellectual ability to high places. Gov. Ingersoll would honor the Senate Chamber, but his nomination, I suppose, is out of the question. It is to be a reward of money-bags, and the party must take its choice of men and judge where the greatest injury will come to the party. They expect threats from Mr. English of bolts in New-Haven, but say they have margin enough to stand them. We shall see in the Fall what the effect of this Senatorial contest will be, and meanwhile can afford to be patient.

SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS.

INTERNAL CONSTITUTION OF MAGNETS.—Some recent researches of M. Jamin in regard to the constitution of magnets seem to point to some curious facts. M. Jamin, having prepared a series of steel bars containing increasing proportions of carbon, those most highly carbonized, and so hard as to require *aqua regia* to dissolve them, were but feebly attracted by the electro-magnet, and feebly magnetized when placed in a coil traversed by a strong current. Experiment seems to show that for such highly carbonized bars the magnetism resides chiefly in the exterior, disappearing rapidly when the bar is submitted to the action of the *aqua regia*. Three-fourths of the imparted magnetism were found to be comprised in a layer 1 m. m. 1 in thickness, which enveloped a core 8 m. m. 4 thick, containing the remaining one-fourth of the total magnetism.

PHOTOGRAPHING ECLIPSES.—Since 1860 almost every eclipse of the sun has been photographically recorded—from 1860 to 1868 for the purpose chiefly of determining the nature of the red prominences, and in 1870 and 1871 to ascertain whether the corona is an appendage of the sun or an effect produced on our own atmosphere. In 1870 it was determined to adopt a properly corrected photographic lens, and by a graduated series of exposures to obtain, if possible, the whole pictorial effect. This method having been found successful, it has been adopted in all eclipse work since. Mr. Alfred Brothers suggests that for taking the image of the corona three achromatic lenses of 5 to 6 feet focal length, corrected for the atinic rays, should be constructed, and he states "that the light of the corona is sufficiently atinic to produce good pictures when an instrument of long focus is used."

THE INTERNATIONAL METRIC COMMISSION AT PARIS.—The construction of the new standard metres and kilogrammes of platinum-iridium, intrusted to the French section of the commission, is approaching completion, and comparisons with old standards and with each other will probably be commenced very soon. The committee consists of representatives from the following countries: Spain, Germany, Austria, Belgium, France, United States, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Turkey, Italy, and Switzerland, our own representative being Prof. Hilgard. Three Governments—Great Britain, Holland, and Greece—have so far declined to take part in the convention. Though willing to take part in the convention in a certain sense, if the object of the inquiry was limited to the verification of the new metric standard, they refused to form a part of the convention, which established a permanent international institution for other and larger scientific objects, and for promoting the progress of a metric system.

NEW FORM OF PROPELLER.—Dr. Collis Browne, well known in England as the originator of the beak-prowed ship, which presents some great advantages, has lately introduced a four-bladed screw propeller, which is essentially peculiar. In appearance the propeller is rather paradoxical, for it resembles two double-bladed screws on one shaft, one screw being the exact reverse of the other. Hence it might be argued that one screw would neutralize the other, and all the power applied to effect the rotation of the propeller would be thrown away. But closer attention shows that the effect must needs be otherwise. When the propeller vibrates each of the four blades is driving, two with their faces, two with their backs, these latter receiving the water thrown from the foremost pair. There is a powerful grip in the water, and at the same time the action is smooth, steady, silent, never thrashing or producing ventilation. The water is as it were wormed through the screw in a uniform thread, one continuous stream being thrown aside from the centre of the propeller in a direct axial line. The power of the propeller is indicated by the quickness with which it stops a vessel when the motion of the screw is reversed. A steam-ship of 1,042 tons, fitted with one of these screws twelve feet in diameter, when steaming at about ten knots an hour, was stopped in her own length on the motion of the screw being reversed. The English Admiralty are now experimenting with this peculiar propeller, which is likely to be of great public utility.

CONSTRUCTION OF DAMS.—It is very much to be hoped that the era of earthen dams has passed away in the United States, and that, at least, no great reservoirs of water will be constructed in the neighborhood of populous districts, unless such dams are withheld by masonry. Should we cast a retrospective view and examine such constructions in India, where once a system of irrigation was carried out by means of collecting water in dams, notwithstanding the peculiar character of the climate, where the rain-fall probable never exceeded a certain fixed limit, and the heat of the sun in combination with the nature of the earth employed, gave to such dams the utmost degree of resistance—from such ruins as have been left the engineer finds that the usual fate of such dams thousands of years ago was precisely what it is to-day. Under certain circumstances dams gave way and a deluge of water followed. It is true that even now there are many earthen dams of considerable height and magnitude which remain intact after an existence of many years; but an earthwork dam, however well constructed according to even the methods professedly sanctioned, are never absolutely safe. A dam may appear safe to-day, but to-morrow some insignificant leakage upon the outward side, or just beneath it, may appear which announces to those who are willing to understand it that danger is near. A passage is started, which may be straight or tortuous; but an issue having once been started, it is but a question of time when a direct channel will be cut to the outside. If neglected, it enlarges unceasingly, the interior of the earth-work becoming sapped, and in the end the water finds an outlet through the bank. A fall of water, no matter however small, over the top, is a source of danger, depressing the rim, weakening the base of the reservoir, and precipitating a catastrophe. Such small causes represent the early history of the destruction of all dams, when the facts have been studied and truthfully stated. The examples we have had lately in the United States should force all municipal authorities to insist that reservoirs of water should be built of masonry.

INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.—Great attention has been directed of late to the education of the deaf and dumb, and public interest has been excited by foreign accounts of methods of instruction, where the mutes were taught to use their voices, dactylology or the language of the fingers having been only employed as a supplementary aid. M. Magnat, of the French Academy of Sciences, has just given some very interesting facts in regard to the history of this approved method of voice teaching, which he shows to be to-day over a hundred years old. Its originator and discoverer M. Magnat declares to have been Jacob Rodrigue Pereira, who was born in Spain in 1715, and who died in Paris in 1780, some nine years before the death of the Abbé De l'Epée. Early in life Pereira devoted himself to the education of the deaf and dumb, and removing to France about 1735 settled in Bordeaux. In 1745 a rich official of Rochelle d'Azy d'Etavigny, who had a deaf and dumb son placed the boy under Pereira's charge. Pereira taught his pupil to form sounds, which were perfectly intelligible. In time the boy could read and write, and by watching the lips of those speaking to him, by degrees could understand ordinary words addressed to him. Pereira even went further. M. Magnat asserts that Pereira invented a dactylological series of signs, worked out by one hand, which indicated sounds and not letters. In 1749 the master introduced his pupil to the Academy of Sciences, with the request that his method should be examined and approved of by them. It was Buffon himself who was instructed to make the report, and he declared that the boy "replied with great accuracy in speaking and writing to numerous questions put to him," and concludes by stating that "there can be no doubt that by this method the deaf and dumb could be taught to converse with other people." At this time Pereira's fame was very great. The most illustrious men in France, Buffon, La Condamine, D'Alembert, and Diderot, indorsed his method. Rousseau even mentioned the Pereira method in his Musical Dictionary, but while eulogizing it expressed the doubt as to whether the deaf and dumb could be taught how to sing. M. Magnat, in commenting upon Rousseau's criticism, thinks that the deaf and dumb might be taught even to sing. Of course it would not be very pleasant music; still certain combinations of notes in easy succession, M. Magnat asserts, would not present any more difficulty than the articulation of many complex words. M. Magnat indulges in some reflections as to the reasons why Pereira's method was forgotten, and even his name was disremembered, while the claims of the Abbé De l'Epée were placed in great prominence. Jacob Rodrigue Pereira was a Jew, of no great social standing, while the Abbé was rich, and directly attached to the court. In the preface of one of his books, the Abbé declares that he was in no way conversant with any former methods of instruction adapted to the use of the deaf and dumb. It is quite probable that long before the time of the Abbé De l'Epée, even in the fifteenth century, a system of signs was used by mutes. M. Magnat, who has devoted many years to the study of articulation as adapted to the instruction of the deaf and dumb, having had access to papers and documents of the middle of the last century, declares unhesitatingly that it is to Pereira that this method of teaching the dumb to speak is entirely due, and that we are only renewing what was accomplished most successfully a century ago.

SNEAK THIEVES ON STATEN ISLAND.

Justice Hornfager, of Staten Island, yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of the proprietor of the store No. 17 Bowery, in this City, on a charge of larceny. Mr. J. B. Stratton, of Eltingerville, Staten Island, had a set of harness stolen from him on Tuesday last; on Wednesday he came to this City to purchase a second-hand set, to take the place of the stolen articles. Stopping at No. 17 Bowery, he bought and paid for his own harness before it was recognized, and the proprietor of the store afterward refused to refund the money paid for it. During the past Winter a number of sets of harness have been stolen from Mr. Stratton's neighborhood, and the victims hope that the examination to be held in this case will give some clue to the thieves.

BROOKLYN LEGISLATION.

FATALITY OF BROOKLYN MEASURES IN THE LEGISLATURE—THE CHARITIES BILL AND ITS CHANCES OF SUCCESS—MR. BRADLEY'S PAWNBROKERS BILL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, April 21, 1876.

Brooklyn has fared badly at the hands of the present Legislature. A sort of fatality has seemed to follow every measure affecting her interests thus far introduced, of which the fate of the "Ogden charter" is a conspicuous instance. If a Brooklyn bill passed the House it was sure to stick in some Senate Committee on a question of constitutionality, or failing that to die of neglect, because Brooklyn had no Republican representative in the Senate to urge its consideration in advance of less important measures. Ordinarily, the fact that any city or county escapes legislative interference in its affairs, affords good cause for congratulation; but when the people are being remorselessly fleeced under forms of municipal and county government that seem to have been created for the express purpose of public plunder, then it becomes the imperative duty of the Legislature to interfere. Just such a situation is to be encountered in Brooklyn to-day.

Among the measures at present before the Legislature which need immediate attention is the bill to legislate the present Kings County Charity Commissioners out of office and supply their places by a non-partisan commission, to consist of six Republicans and six Democrats, who would be required to serve without salary. The respectable people of all parties in Brooklyn are in favor of the bill. Its provisions are drawn in the fairest spirit and with the single object in view of lifting the Charity Commission out of the arena of politics. For years back this commission has been the prey of both Democratic and Republican politicians. Less than two years ago four of the five members of the then commission were indicted for malfeasance in office. Three of them, one of whom was a Republican, were convicted on evidence showing the grossest frauds practiced, not only on the people in the way of bogus contracts, but upon the unfortunate inmates of the Alms-house, the Hospital, the Nursery, the Lunatic Asylum, and the other county institutions under the care of the Commissioners. The convicted Commissioners appealed, and on a pure technicality the conviction was reversed. They did not seek to have it reversed on the ground that the verdict was against the weight of evidence, and when they sought to compel the county to pay them the salaries which they would have drawn had they remained in office until the expiration of the terms for which they had been elected, they were easily defeated in court. It may be mentioned incidentally that, pending the appeal made by the convicted Commissioners, Gov. Tilden appointed one of them, who was an influential politician, to a lucrative office in Kings County. Investigations made by the Kings County Board of Supervisors have shown conclusively that the grossest fraud has characterized the administration of the Charity Commission for years, and that these frauds resulted from the fact that the commission was purely a political machine, expending nearly half a million dollars every year ostensibly for the benefit of the poor, but in reality for the benefit of a political party.

Dr. Ordronaux's recent investigation of the Lunatic Asylum at Flatbush elicited facts concerning the treatment of the insane which filled every decent man in Brooklyn with shame, and called forth the severest condemnation from the press of all parties. Dr. Ordronaux was assisted in his investigations by a committee of citizens appointed by John W. Hunter, a Democratic Mayor. These gentlemen signed the report made by Dr. Ordronaux recommending an entire change in the system. It is clear, therefore, that there is no flavor of partisanship about the measure which has passed the House, and is now before the Committee on Cities of the Senate. As the bill now stands, the power to appoint the commission is vested in the Sheriff and the County Judge, the former being a Republican and the latter a Democrat. Possibly the bill might be amended with advantage in regard to the appointing power. But the general features should be preserved, and as little time as possible should be lost in sending it to the Governor. Those who are not blinded by partisanship will perceive that there is hardly room for an honest difference of opinion as to the merit of the bill.

The bad luck that has attended Brooklyn measures which have occupied a large share of public attention seems to follow less prominent bills introduced by Brooklyn men. Mr. Daniel Bradley, who represents the First District in Kings County, and is one of the most respectable Democrats in the Assembly, introduced some time ago a bill of great importance in relation to pawnbrokers. While there are many respectable men engaged in the pawnbroking business, it is a well-known fact that a large number of others while nominally pawnbrokers are really receivers of stolen goods, and besides take advantage of the necessities of the poor to charge, by special agreement, usurious rates for the use of money. Great difficulty is experienced in obtaining the conviction of a receiver of stolen goods, and a chief obstacle in the way of discovering the authors of robberies is presented by the difficulty to be encountered in tracing the property after it has reached the hands of the receiver. Mr. Bradley's bill enables the Police to examine the books and stores of pawnbrokers at any time when it is necessary, and contains other salutary provisions. Strenuous opposition has been made to the bill, and it is said that money has been subscribed to beat it. Speaker Husted, knowing the measure to be a good one, ordered it, at the request of Mr. Bradley, into the Subcommittee of the Whole in order to facilitate its passage. Mr. Bradley attended several meetings of the committee, but each time failed to have the bill called. Finally he examined the files and found the bill was not in the committee. Indignant at a supposed breach of faith, he went at once to Speaker Husted. That gentleman, on examining the proper book, found to his surprise that a pencil mark had been drawn across his order. This is not the first time that sharp practice of a similar character has been discovered during this session of the Legislature.

SEVEN PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.

The Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial* of Thursday evening has the following singular story, which it is to be hoped is as least exaggerated: "A terrible casualty occurred near Crisfield on Tuesday night, which involved the death of seven persons, who perished in a burning building. They were all members of one family, and five were children. The disaster occurred at the residence of a farmer named Stant, who resided in Accomac County, Va., on Chesanessex Creek, some eight or ten miles from Crisfield. Mr. Stant and his wife had gone to church in the evening, taking with them five of their children. Five other children were left at home in charge of Mr. Teackle Evans, father-in-law of Mr. Stant, and a young hired man. During their absence the dwelling took fire in some manner not yet explained, and was entirely consumed, all the inmates being burned to death. Their bodies have since been recovered from among the débris, and all have been recognized. It is supposed that a lamp exploded, scattering the burning oil over the clothing of the inmates of the house, who were so speedily enveloped in flame and overcome that they could not reach the yard. A most singular circumstance in connection with the affair was the failure of the neighbors to discover the flames, although the locality is thickly settled. The illumination was plainly visible at Crisfield, and when the intelligence of the real source, with its accompanying horrors, reached that town the people were much affected by it. Mr. Stant is well known there as an honest and upright gentleman, who was comfortably settled in life."

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

A letter from Hon. Aaron F. Perry was read at a meeting of colored men in Columbus, Ohio, a day or two ago, in which he said: "The ultimate rights of colored people have taken root in the nature of things, and I do not think they can be defeated or long delayed. They have now their equal rights declared by law. It remains to secure their practical enjoyment without unlawful obstruction. This may be delayed, but I think not long. Democratic ascendency in the Federal Government would, for a time, expose them to great suffering. So, weak-kneed and neutral Republican rule would fail for a time to shield them. I would like to see an Administration which would be effective; but if we fail in that, still I think the good time will come. I hope you and I may see it. Our politics and our leaders are getting a good deal mixed, and we shall be compelled to take risks. But it seems to me we can hardly go wrong if we insist on electing men to the small offices around us who are known to be upright and responsible. The great men will not save us, nor perhaps care to try, unless we begin at the bottom and build upward."

THE LATEST CHARLIE ROSS.

On the 19th inst. Mayor Wickham received a letter signed "Friend," stating that if it was desired to find Charlie Ross, the missing child could be found in the basement of No. 360 Washington street. The Mayor sent the letter to the Police Commissioners, and the matter was given in charge to Detective Selleck, who yesterday reported the result of his investigation with extreme disgust. He had gone to the place named, and found a boy who did not in the slightest degree, in years or appearance, resemble Charlie Ross, and who proved to be one Joseph Quinn, a nephew of ex-Judge Quinn. No child in the slightest degree resembling Charlie Ross had ever been on the premises, and the letter was declared by all the officials to be not only a poor practical joke, but a striking proof of the absurdity of giving any attention to anonymous letters.

CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.

HOME AND FOREIGN EVENTS.

Canon Freemantle has been nominated to the Deanery of Ripon, England.

It has been just fifteen centuries since the Bible was translated into Gothic.

President McCosh, of Princeton College has been delivering lectures in the West.

The new chapel at Yale College will be opened this Summer. It stands opposite the Divinity School.

Rev. R. J. Webb, Vicar of Hamleton-with-Brannstone, has gone over to the Roman Catholic Church.

Rev. A. B. Earle is conducting fruitful revival meetings among the Baptist Churches of Michigan.

The Wesleyans were called upon to pay $15,000 costs in the case of the Owston tombstone suit and appeal.

Bishop Nicholson, of the Reformed Episcopal Church, preaches in Park Street Church, Boston, to-day, morning and afternoon.

Dr. Hepburn, the author of the Japanese Dictionary, says that language is more difficult to acquire even than the Chinese.

The Massachusetts Conference of Second Adventists held recently at Lynn was attended by delegates from fifty towns and cities.

There are only three Presbyterian churches in Vermont. The third has just been formed at Ryegate, with ninety-eight members.

Prof. Winchell of Syracuse University is delivering a series of lectures on geology and zoölogy at the Vanderbilt University, Nashville.

A new Jewish paper, to be called the *Independent Hebrew*, will shortly appear in this City. Dr. S. N. Leo will be its managing editor.

Abbé Michaud (Old Catholic) has been appointed Professor of Catholic Theology in the University of Berne, by the Swiss Government.

At the recent annual meeting of the General Theological Library Association of Boston it was reported that there are now 11,340 books and 14,646 pamphlets in the library.

The Baptists are making preparations for a camp-meeting on their grounds at Martha's Vineyard. Among the prominent divines who will participate are Drs. Fuller, of Baltimore; Dickinson, of Richmond; Boardman, of Philadelphia; Armitage and Anderson, of New-York, and Lorimer and Eddy, of Boston.

The American Baptist Missionary Union closes its fiscal year with an excess of receipts over last year of $4,026. The total receipts for the year have been $245,997; expenditures, $223,176, leaving a balance in the treasury of $22,820.

The preachers at Cornell University this year will be Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, President Porter, Rev. Dr. Chapin, and Rev. Dr. Peabody, of Harvard College.

The Missouri Annual Conference has elected by acclamation a colored preacher among the delegates to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Rev. Dr. J. H. Rigg, fraternal delegate from the Wesleyan Connection of England to the Methodist General Conference at Baltimore, has arrived in this country.

The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Congregational Church at Greenfield Hill, Conn., will be held May 18. Prof. Dwight, of Yale College, will deliver the address.

Twenty-five years ago there were only four Congregational Churches in Brooklyn out of 100, and the increase since has not been rapid, the number now being 14 out of 250.

Rev. Dr. S. D. Phelps will retire from the pastorate of the Jefferson Street Baptist Church, Providence, May 1, and take editorial charge of the *Christian Secretary*, of Hartford.

The Baptists in several of the Western States will observe to-day as a day of thanksgiving for the success they have had in raising educational funds. Centennial sermons will also be delivered.

The Board of Delegates of American Israelites meets in Philadelphia May 21, and a Hebrew convention, called to consider the project of a Hebrew college, assembles in New-York, May 24.

Prof. Welch, of Union College, will deliver one of the series of Centennial sermons ordered by the General Synod of the Reformed Church, at the Middle Dutch Church, this City, April 23. His subject is "The Traditionary Interest of the Reformed Dutch Church in Education, common and collegiate."

The efforts to establish a system of co-operation between the Dutch Reformed and Northern Presbyterian Churches have fallen through. A similar plan which has been in operation a short time between the Dutch Reformed and the Southern Presbyterian bodies is not satisfactory to a number of the Reformed people.

The past year has been a prosperous one for the New-York Presbytery. The admissions were 1,880, against 1,453 in 1875; the Sabbath-schools contain 17,296 scholars, an increase of over 300, and there were 721 baptisms, against 590 in 1875. The collections, however, are smaller. In 1875 $351,000 was raised; this year $343,000.

Rev. Dr. Anderson says the Baptists during the last century have raised over $75,000,000 for the following objects: Houses of worship, $39,229,221; home missions, $6,000,000; general and ministerial education, $11,000,000; Sunday schools, $10,000,000; Publication Society, $866,057; foreign missions, $6,000,000; Bible Society, $2,000,000.

The *Baptist Weekly* says: "A somewhat unusual scene was witnessed last week in the North Baptist Church of this city. One of the ministers of Trinity Church, in the presence of the rector, Rev. Dr. Dix, and a few friends, administered the ordinance of baptism to a lady, after the ancient Greek mode of trine immersion, the candidate kneeling and bending forward as the administrator slowly pronounced each name of the Divine Trinity."

The Free Baptists of New-England, in convention the other day, passed resolutions hailing with pleasure the progress of free communion sentiment among the Regular Baptists, and declaring "that by the surrender of the prohibitory rule among our brethren in the larger Baptist body, respecting the aspect of recognized saints of God to the Lord's Supper, they will remove the most serious obstacle to our union and co-operation with them in fellowship and Christian work."

The establishment of fraternal relations between the Northern and Southern Presbyterian Churches does not seem very near at hand. Dr. Robinson, of the Southern Church, says: "My deliberate judgment is that it would not be safe to force upon multitudes of our people—and among them those as faithful to our testimony as the writer—the choice between a place in the bosom of the Radical Church, 'dominated by an infidel abolitionism,' and a place in a conservative church, whose conservatism is dominated by the spirit of this reckless article. When it comes to a choice of evils, men are not apt to stand on names and nice points."

The Maryland Methodist Protestant Conference has issued an address urging the other Conferences to join in a call for a General Convention to meet in Baltimore in 1877. The purpose of the convention is to "make such changes in the second, tenth, and fourteenth articles of the Constitution of the Methodist Protestant Church as may be deemed by said convention necessary, together with such alterations in all other articles of the Constitution and Book of Discipline as they may judge proper, and for the further purpose of taking such action as said convention may decide to be desirable upon the basis of union agreed on by the 'Joint Commission' of Methodist Protestant and Methodist Churches."

The *Jewish Messenger* finds much in Moody and Sankey's meetings to commend. It says these gentlemen "have done much good since their arrival in this City in providing a thoughtful and gratuitous entertainment for two months, open to all classes, in leading men's minds from the turmoil of business and turning them to holier objects, in teaching them the sublime truths of the Bible—the Old Testament, in which all men believe who believe in God, the New, which so large a majority of our citizens revere. There has been a certain sensationalism about the operations of the revival, but it cannot be denied that its work has been wholesome and beneficial, and the many persons who have been turned from vice to a correct living by means of these meetings should bless the two wherever they continue their disinterested ministrations."

The revolution in Mexico has begun to affect Protestant missionary work there. The Presbyterian missionaries have formed several congregations in the valleys of Mexico and Toluca. In the City of Mexico they have three churches, three schools, one night school, one theological class, one orphanage for boys, and expect shortly to have a printing press. In the valley of Mexico there are in Lizipan and Calhuacan a large school and a church in San Lorenzo; in Halpam worship is held in the prison, and in Tacubaya there is a congregation, but worship is just now suspended. In the valley of Toluco there are a church, a school, and a press in the village of that name, also three other churches in different towns in the valley, and as many more in the State of Vera Cruz. In South-western Mexico may be found at Acapulco, a church; in Santa Barbara, a church and school; in Chilpancingo, a church and school; and a church both in Platanillo and Pipilnico; while at about twenty-five other places there are nuclei of congregations. The whole number of professed converts is about fifteen hundred. This is exclusive of the mission in Northern Mexico.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

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COMPANION, &c.—A EUROPEAN LADY OF CAPACITY and refinement, speaking German, French, and English, wishes for the Summer an engagement as lady's companion; she has the highest references; no objection to traveling. Address N. N. N., Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COMPANION.—TRAVELING COMPANION WITH elderly lady or take charge of children, or as lady's maid; speaks French, English, and German; best City references. Inquire on Monday after 10 o'clock, at Gustave Bunout's hair store, up stairs, No. 1,145 Broadway.

COMPANION.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT young lady of experience, as companion to an invalid, or to assist in domestic affairs in a strictly private family. For references, address Dr. Haughton, Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

COMPANION, &c.—BY A NEW-ENGLAND GIRL (Protestant) to wait on a lady or grown children; understands family sewing; can operate on machines; no objection to go out of town; City reference. Call or address M. R., No. 27 North Washington square.

CHARWOMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do house-cleaning, washing, and ironing, clean paint, &c.; good reference. Call at No. 454 4th av., paint store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Protestant girl, as chamber-maid and seamstress; will be found trustful and obliging; City reference. Call at No. 107 West 25th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG RESPECTABLE American girl as chamber-maid or children's nurse; four years' City reference. Call or address J. M. Walton, No. 41 Maugin st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; no objection to assist in washing; best City reference. Call at 205 6th av., near 14th st., for two days.

COOK.—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, FROM the 1st of May, a competent foreign cook, (French-Spanish-American,) unsurpassed in ice-creams and pastry; utensils and dishes have to be washed; moderate salary, with her husband as regular steward; both speak English and have highest references for capacity and character. Call, between 2 and 4:30 P. M., for two days, or address No. 21 West 37th st., present employer's.

COOK OR GENERAL WORK.—BY A YOUNG Danish girl; has good references; makes bread, hot cakes, &c.; good laundress, but prefers to live where there are not more than one or two servants; City or country. Apply at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK, LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A LADY BREAKING up house-keeping for four excellent servants as cook, laundress, chamber-maid, and waitress. Call for two days at No. 169 Madison av.

COOK.—BY A GOOD, PLAIN COOK AND TO ASSIST with washing. Inquire in store No. 258 West 33d st.

DRESS-MAKER. — A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker wants a few more engagements by the day or $2 week; all the latest fashions; perfect fit guaranteed; reference. Address R., Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,275 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-maker, who has been in some of the leading establishments in New-York, a few customers at her home; perfect fit guaranteed. Call at No. 21 Clinton place, second floor, between Broadway and University place.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-maker wishes a few more customers to go out by the day; can cut and fit in the latest style. Address A. M., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER. — A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker wishes the work of a few more families; trims elegantly, fits perfectly; terms moderate. Call at No. 302 East 12th st.

FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS CAN BE OB-tained for the City and country at the Ladies' Employment Bureau, corner 45th st. and Broadway. Mrs. COCHRANE, late Superintendent of Ladies' Directory, manager.

HANSEN'S NURSE AGENCY—ESTABLISHED 1860.—Wet nurses, large selection daily from 10 to 4; professional nurses, male or female, can be had at all hours. No. 144 East 32d st., near Lexington av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A WIDOW LADY, AGED thirty-two, without incumbrance, and of the highest respectability, would superintend the household of a widower having children; the advertiser being a lady by birth, education, and social standing, only those having a suitable position of perfect equality to offer need apply; a pleasant home, in or convenient to the City, more of an object than salary; unquestionable references given and required. Address C. C. T., Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A YOUNG WIDOW OF culture, being a thorough housekeeper, desires a position as such, or any position not menial; references; country preferred. Address H. M., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN LADY AND husband would like to make an engagement with some parties leaving their house to take charge of; will be found trustworthy and reliable. Call at No. 226 West 36th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY COMPETENT to take entire charge either in private family or Summer boarding-house; references unexceptionable. Address E. M., care Real Estate Office, No. 554 3d av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, CAPABLE Scotch girl, with good reference, as general servant; is a good cook and laundress, not afraid of work; either in city or country. Call at No. 205 6th av., near 14th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A STEADY, RELIABLE Norwegian girl; good, thorough cook and baker; will do the cooking, washing, and ironing of a family; has references; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A trustworthy French maid in a first-class family; is a stylish hair-dresser, and an exceedingly good sewer and dress-maker; would wait upon young ladies; highest testimonials. Address Jacquin's French Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LADY'S MAID OR NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, with excellent references, having a perfect knowledge of the care of children; or light up-stairs work and sewing; willing to travel or go to Europe with a family. Address or call on Monday on E. M. R., No. 61 4th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL; IS active at hair-dressing and dress-making, and operates two machines; excellent City reference. Address Advertiser, Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S maid, hair-dresser, and seamstress; good references. Address No. 713 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, in a private family; has best of City references. Call at No. 253 East 31st st., 2d floor. Call Monday

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG girl as nurse and seamstress; is willing to make herself generally useful; no objection to the country for the Summer months; best of City reference. Address B. R., Box No. 267 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE, &c.—BY A COMPETENT AMERICAN woman as lady's nurse, or would take entire charge of an infant; good reference. Call for three days at No. 237 West 33d st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT AND RELIABLE INfant's nurse, Protestant, with long experience and good City reference; no objection to the country. Call Monday at No. 125 West 24th st.; ring bell No. 19.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young girl, who understands the care of children thoroughly; best of reference can be had by applying to J. S., No. 239 West 26th st. Ring fourth bell.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—BY A COMPETENT French person; best City reference. Address B. M., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS OR NURSE.—IS A FIRST-class operator on machine, and understands all kinds of family sewing; is a good dress-maker, cutter, and fitter; would assist with the chamber-work or children; City or country; good references. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

SEAMSTRESS. — BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress; can do all kinds of family sewing, finish dresses; cut and fit for children; would like to go to the country. Address A. J., Box No. 276 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY seamstress; is an excellent seamstress and operator, as well as a beautiful dress-maker and fitter; she dresses hair a little. Address U. M., Box No. 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS SEAMstress, and would take care of grown children; willing to travel; good City reference. Call at No. 800 8th av.; store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SMART, WILLING GIRL as first-class seamstress; is a good operator; understands dress-making. Call at her present employer's, No. 138 East 28th st., for two days.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SEAMSTRESS ENGAGEments by the day or week. Call or address, Monday, No. 134 West 25th st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTBALE PROTestant girl as waitress or to do chamber-work and plain sewing, or would take care of growing children; best of reference given. Call on Monday at No. 202 East 31st st., ring four times.

WAITRESS.—BY A LADY FOR A WAITRESS long in her employ. Apply at No. 21 West 32d st., between 10 and 2.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO DO ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her own house, at 75 cents per dozen; puffing, fluting, and polishing done promptly; best reference. Mrs. Fagga, No. 478 7th av.

WASHING.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS, A few more families' washing; by the week or month. Call on or address Mrs. Meehan, No. 416 East 16th st.

WASHING.—BY AN EXCELLENT LAUNDRESS, washing to do in her own home; fluting, puffing, and polishing done neatly; best of City reference. Inquire for two days at 304 East 32d st., in fancy store.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN some fine washing, ladies' or gentlemen's, at her residence. Call at No. 220 West 41st st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WASHING.—BY A COLORED WOMAN, FAMIlies' and gentlemen's washing at her own home or to go out by the day. Apply at No. 107 West 24th st., top floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; family or gentlemen's washing at 60 cents a dozen; is a good washer and ironer; first-class reference. Call or address Mrs. Sullivan, No. 418 East 15th st., back room, first floor.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, a few gentlemen's and families' washing; fine fluting; suits done up; from 50 to 75 cents per dozen. Call at No. 147 West 26th st., first floor.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW-WOMan, gentlemen's or families' washing and ironing at her own home; would go out by the day; best City reference. Call at or address No. 844 Greenwich st.

WANTED—A HOUSE TO CARE FOR DURING THE Summer by a competent woman with a husband and small child; is a good laundress, and would be willing to do some washing; good City reference given. Apply at No. 341 East 36th st.; call for three days.

MALES.

A MARRIED MAN WOULD TAKE CARE of a gentleman's house during his absence in the country; will be highly recommended. Call or address E. B., No. 215 West 19th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISHman as first-class coachman; keeps stable, harness, &c., in tip-top order; drives his horses up to the bit in style; has a four years' reference from his last place, and leaves only in consequence of the death of his late employer. Apply at private stable No. 10 West 24th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; THORoughly understands his business; no family; wife as first-class laundress if required; best City reference can be given for honesty and sobriety; would take care of a horse for the Summer. Address T. B., No. 246 West 38th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE young man; thirty years of age; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and carriages; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country; has the best City reference. Call or address, for two days. T. F., No. 62 West 15th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, SINGLE; LIFEtime experience in the care and management of horses, &c.; highest and undoubted references from European and American families; two years' best City reference from last place. Address Coachman, No. 500 West 47th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who has served him faithfully for years; thoroughly understands and performs his duties; is strictly temperate and perfectly trustworthy. Call on or address O. K., No. 713 7th av., rear.

COACHMAN.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE man (Protestant) as first-class coachman; reference from first-class families as sober, honest, industrious, prompt, and careful. Address T. L., No. 628 Broadway, at Demarest's carriage factory.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; THORoughly understands the business; is an excellent driver and a good groom, with three years and six months' best references from last employer. Call at or address T. B., No. 16 East 37th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; UNderstands the care of road and carriage horses; careful City driver; several years' first-class City reference from former and present employers. Call or address F., No. 46 West 52d st., present employer's.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS, RELIABLE, colored coachman; thoroughly understands his business, and will be highly recommended by present employer. Address C. P., Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, GROOM, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN as coachman, groom, and plain gardener; also a handy man with carpenter's tools; can milk and care cows; best of reference. Address H. H., Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN TO PROCURE a place for his coachman, (single,) whom he can highly recommend in every respect. Call or address at my office, No. 35 Pine st., W. E. Callander.

COACHMAN—LAUNDRESS.—BY A MAN AND wife—man as coachman, wife as first-class laundress; have the best of City reference. Call or address No. 68 9th av., in the harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT SINGLE MAN; first-class City reference; will be found willing and obliging. Address J. F., No. 628 Broadway, carriage warerooms.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; HAS TWO years' City reference from present employer; will be disengaged in a few days on account of the family selling out. Call or address L. J., No. 15 East 28th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man, who thoroughly understands his business and has the best City reference. Call at or address No. 106 West 22d st. for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH coachman; thoroughly understands his business; married, one child; City or country; best City references. Address W. Y., No. 1½ West 36th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant single man; is willing to help in a garden and be generally useful; has very good City reference. Address C. M., Box No. 244 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A YOUNG Englishman; good City reference. Apply or address, for two days, C. B., No. 111 West 51st st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man as first-class coachman and groom; four years' references; City or country. Apply at No. 130 West 28th st., W. S.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN of good address as coachman; neither smokes nor drinks; with reliable City reference. Call or address G. M., No. 30 West 43d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN; NO objection to the country; best City references. Can be seen, or address R. H., No. 47 West 18th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; UNDERstands City driving; can furnish the best of references from first-class families for the past fifteen years. Address P. B., No. 2 West 44th st.

COACHMAN.—FIRST-CLASS; HIGHLY RECOMmended; safe driver; seven years in last place; married; has no children. Call for J. R., No. 141 West 38th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG Englishman; best of reference; City or country. Address John, Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS coachman; good reference. Call or address M. Smith, No. 145 West 27th st., third floor, back room, for one week.

COACHMAN.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG MAN AS coachman; can work in the garden, milk, &c.; good reference. E. Minck, No. 216 Stanton st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN AS coachman in the country; will be useful; has good reference. Address J. M. Smith, No. 211 West 17th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS coachman; best of references given. Call on or address E. F. Barry, No. 832 7th av.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCH GARDENER; MARried; has been four years in this country; understands all its branches; wife would take charge of milk and butter or cooking; are both Protestants, can give the best of references. Address J. M., No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—By A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH GARdener; single; twenty years experience in this country. Address A. S., Jardinier, No. 22 South 5th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN (COLORED) in a physician's office, to drive and make himself generally useful. Apply at present employer's, No. 403 West 57th st.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; UNDERstands his business well; has first-class City reference for last twenty-three years, and is worthy of entire confidence. Address Waiter, Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG colored man to wait on a doctor, or waiter in a boarding-house; will make himself generally useful; good City reference. Address Useful, Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, WITH EXCELlent City references, as first-class waiter in a private family; no objections to the country. Address D. S., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER OR VALET.—BY A FRENCHMAN, speaking some English, as waiter or valet; best City references. Address E. Sammier, Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG MAN IN A private family as waiter, and to be useful. Address C., Swede, No. 105 Greenwich st.

WAITER OR VALET.—BY A YOUNG COLORED man of light complexion; has good City references for capability, honesty, and sobriety; for a nice, strictly private family; desires one having a country place on the sea-shore. Call or address S. R. N., No. 159 West 20th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG FRENCHman, speaking English, as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in waiting and care of silver; can furnish the best recommendations from former and present employers; is willing and obliging, &c. Address J. F. B., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE DAME FRANCAISE ET SON MARI, parlant anglais, Protestant, respectable, désire se placer dans une famille comme housekeeper en ville ou à la campagne; les meilleures recommandations seront données. S'Adresser, par lettre, à Mrs. Py, No. 108 South 5th av., 2me floor.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COMPETENT TIDY WOMAN AS good cook and laundress; English preferred. Apply, with City references, at No. 40 West 45th st.

HOTELS.

ROSSMORE HOTEL,
Junction of Broadway and 42d st.
A NEW AND ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOTEL; ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
TERMS, $4 PER DAY.
Liberal rates to families.
CHAS. E. LELAND, Proprietor.

LELANDS' STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADway, 28th and 29th sts., New-York City, has all modern improvements; near theatres and depots; rooms, with board, $4 per day.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

A FEW ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, single and suites; cuisine unsurpassed; Grand Union Hotel, Park av. and 41st st.; elevator; prices moderate

SUMMER RESORTS.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL, NEAR NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, will open about May 1. For rooms call at hotel or address J. J. DEMPSEY, No. 20 East 42d st., Crawford & Dempsey.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

PLEASANT SUNNY ROOMS, LARGE AND small, for a party of single gentlemen, with full or partial board as desired; literary or artistic gentlemen preferred; house handsome and central; near all the best clubs and theatres; prices very moderate; gentlemen of the Irish, English, or French press will find a cheerful, cheap, and comfortable home during the Centennial; everything first class; references exchanged. Mrs. K., Box No. 276 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BATH HOTEL, NOS. 39 AND 41 WEST 26TH ST.—Nicely furnished rooms, suites, and single rooms, large parlors, dining and reading rooms; table abundantly supplied with food properly cooked; a first-class Turkish bath is connected with the hotel, which the guests have the privilege of enjoying, including room and board, at prices less than at other first-class hotels for room and board only.

A REFINED PRIVATE FAMILY OF ADULTS offer to a gentleman, appreciating a delightful and most comfortable home, a beautifully-furnished room, in a very neat and attractive house, without board, or with breakfast; location very desirable and central, and neighborhood unexceptionable. Call at No. 124 West 13th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—NO. 204 COLUMBIA Heights, near Pierrepont st.; river side, elegant view of New-York Bay, Jersey, and Staten Island; rooms single and en suite for families; parties wishing cool and pleasant rooms for the Summer, with board at moderate prices, will find this location desirable.

IN JERSEY CITY.—A NEAT AND SPACIOUS room, with hot and cold water, to one or two gentlemen, with board; private residence; desirable locality; overlooking park, and convenient to cars and ferries; references exchanged. Address E. H., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

NO. 3 ASHLAND PLACE, PERRY ST., Ninth Ward.—Nicely-furnished rooms on first and second floors to let, with first-class board, at reasonable rates; convenient to seven lines of cars; no moving in May.

NO. 59 WEST 22D ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Elegant rooms on second and third floors, with board; newly painted and furnished; suitable for gentleman and wife or gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 74 WEST 35TH ST., HAVING BEEN rented by a private family and refurnished and refitted, now offer pleasant rooms and good board to parties desiring delightful accommodations for Summer.

PARTIES HAVING FURNITURE CAN MAKE arrangements for board and front rooms in first-class house on Murray Hill. Terms easy. Address Mrs. WENDEL, Box No. 276 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

AN AMERICAN FAMILY, OCCUPYING their own house, will let, with or without board, several neatly-furnished single or double rooms, for gentlemen only; terms moderate. Call or address G., No. 326 East 27th st.

ADVANTAGEOUS ARRANGEMENTS FOR board can be made from May 1 in the Murray Hill House; location unsurpassed for health and convenience, being only one hour from New-York per Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply at No. 45 5th av.

NO. 51 WEST 25TH ST., NEAR MADISON SQUARE.—Very elegantly furnished floor, with private table; bath-room, large closets, &c.; also two pleasant rooms for gentlemen; house and table strictly first class.

TO RENT, MAY 1, WITH PRIVATE TABLE, if required, two suites of large and richly furnished rooms, one door from 5th av., between 14th and 23d sts., convenient to Delmonico's, the clubs, and theatres. Address T. H. R., Box No. 122 *Times* office.

FIFTH AV., NO. 330.—ONE VERY DESIRABLE suite of rooms will be vacated by the 1st of May, will be let for the remainder of the season, or by the year, with private table.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER; PARLOR and bedrooms, with or without private table, or without board; first and second floors as above, from May 1.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 67, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—To Let—A very handsome second floor in a first-class family house, serving private table only.

MURRAY HILL.
At No. 13 Park av.,
very desirable large and small rooms, en suite or separately, with board; references.

TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG MEN CAN have pleasant furnished room, with or without board, or gentleman and wife. No. 227 East 29th st., third floor, back.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208, MADISON PARK.—House first-class; rooms and board; private baths, closets, &c.; most delightful location in the City.
JOHN P. WORSTELL.

MRS. PITKIN, NOS. 432 AND 434 MADISON av., corner 49th st.—For immediate occupancy rooms en suite or singly, private bath, &c.; family tables; houses and board first-class.

NO. 247 WEST 36TH ST.—GENTLEMAN AND wife, or single gentlemen, can have good board and pleasant rooms; table boarders taken; no moving in May.

MISS BUSHNELL WILL NOT TAKE A cottage at Long Branch, but will receive guests, transient and permanent, at the beautiful residence No. 599 5th av., near 48th st.; references exchanged.

NO. 34 WEST 14TH ST.—SUITE OF ROOMS ON second floor to let, with board; also, third and fourth floor rooms; newly painted and carpeted; transient or for the season; references exchanged.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, with board; no May moving; arrangements for Summer made now; house cool; extra wide; side-lighted.

ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, WITH PRI-VATE TABLE—A spacious suite of rooms, handsomely furnished, pantries, bath, &c., at Summer price. 14 East 32d st., between 5th and Madison avs.

NO. 343 WEST 32D ST.—TO LET, WITH board, a front alcove room, with hall room connecting; also two square rooms; all first class; prices to suit the times.

NO. 19 WEST 26TH ST.—A FAMILY OF adults, or single gentlemen, can be pleasantly accommodated at moderate prices for Summer; excellent table.
F. LACHENMEYER.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 249 WEST.—Two rooms on second floor to let, with first-class board; large closet and bath-room connecting; references.

NO. 273 5TH AV.—ELEGANT SUITE OF APARTments; also single rooms, with board.
Mrs. McLEAN.

FIFTH AV., NO. 243.—PLEASANT THIRD floors, with private table or without board; also large room on fourth floor; 1st of May; reference.

NO. 110 MADISON AV.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, single and in suites, with superior table; a few table boarders accommodated.

NO. 39 WEST 14TH ST.—MISS LUDLOW WILL have a suite of rooms to rent, with board, on the 1st of May; best references given and required.

TWENTY-THIRD ST.—TO LET AT NO. 36 East—A handsome suite of rooms on third floor, well furnished, and good table. References.

NO. 491 5TH AV.—DESIRABLE SECOND FLOOR, also one room on fourth floor, with board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentleman; references.

NO. 25 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A second floor, entire or en suite, with board, for first-class parties; location unexceptionable.

TO LET—ONE LARGE FURNISHED ROOM second floor, fire and gas, with or without board, or for house-keeping. No. 327 East 41st st.

NO. 30 EAST 22D ST.—TWO LARGE CONNECTing rooms for families or gentlemen; first-class table; references.

ONE ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS AND one single room, with board, No. 43 West 22d st.; family occupying their own house. Reference.

ROOMS FOR FAMILIES AND SINGLE gentlemen, with or without board, at No. 128 East 23d st.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—A HANDSOMELY furnished suite of rooms, third floor, together or separately, with board; references.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROAD-way.—Pleasant rooms on second floor, en suite or singly, with board.

PLEASANT THIRD-STORY FRONT ROOM; hall room connecting; but few boarders. No. 116 West 45th st.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH ST., FIRST HOUSE FROM 5TH AV.—Handsomely-furnished suite of apartments, with private table.

NO. 14 WEST 17TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, with superior board; private table if desired; references exchanged.

SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS—FURnished or unfurnished, en suite or separately; superior board. No. 33 West 33d st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite or singly; private table if desired; references exchanged. Call at Nos. 106 and 108 East 23d st.

TWENTY-SECOND ST., WEST, NO. 318.—Parties desirous of securing a superior home permanently, at moderate rates, apply as above.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH ST.—ROOMS ON SECOND and third floors, with board; terms moderate; references required.

MRS. WILLIS, OF NO. 3 WEST 30TH ST., has a suite of rooms to let with board; also, a room for gentlemen; references required.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished front room, with or without board; moderate terms for the Summer.

FIFTH AV., NO. 5.—WITH BOARD, TWO LARGE handsomely-furnished single rooms, for gentlemen, at Summer prices.

TWENTY-FIRST ST., NO. 46, EAST.—Large handsomely-furnished rooms to let, with or without board. References.

HANDSOME ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT private table, at No. 33 West 42d st., opposite Reservoir Park.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—SUPERIOR SUITES OF apartments by the year, with board; moderate rates.

NO. 21 5TH AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS TO LET, with board, on the second floor, singly or en suite; also single rooms for gentlemen; references.

SUITE OF ROOMS, PRIVATE BATH, CLOSETS, &c., to let, with private table only, or without board; references. Call at No. 36 East 20th st.

NO. 299 HENRY ST., NEAR SCAMMEL ST., A furnished room to let, with or without board.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WILL FIND A good home, with board, at No. 54 West 38th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A SUITE OF ROOMS IN THE VICINITY of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Union Club, &c., with or without board, suitable for a party of gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; unexceptionable references given and required. Address JACKSON, Box No. 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 70 IRVING PLACE, (GRAMERCY Park,) large room, fourth floor; also, May 1, the second front; all handsomely furnished; house 27 feet wide; rooms extra large; location, house, and table first class.

GOOD BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife or two young men; front room; beautifully furnished; price reasonable; good locality. No. 304 West 28th st.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO ROOMS FOR LIGHT housekeeping for a young married couple in a quiet family in the neighborhood of 59th st., Broadway, or 7th av.; rent must be moderate; reference exchanged. Address, with full particulars, W. H. T., No. 218 East 35th st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECOND-STORY front room, three windows, hot and cold water, and large closet, to let to single gentleman, without board; also one room on third floor; house first-class in every respect. No. 116 East 24th st., one block from Madison square.

A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM IN THE Association Building, corner 23d st. and 4th av., for six months from May 1, as studio or sleeping apartment; gas and water. For particulars apply at office or studio No. 3.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room, all modern conveniences, closets, &c., on second floor, in 30th st., east of Madison av., will be rented to a single gentleman; references exchanged. Address, with name, ALPHA, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY ON 42D ST., OPPOsite the Park, will let some elegant rooms, with breakfast, if desired. Address RESERVOIR PARK, Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM IN A PRIVATE family, furnished; second floor; southern exposure; near Madison av.; breakfast if required. No. 23 East 24th st.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON PARLOR floor, with private bath and closet; also single room, to let to gentlemen, without board. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS TO let to gentlemen, without board, in first-class house. No. 34 West 25th st., near Madison square; choice location.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE TO LET.—BACK parlor, with use of front parlor; also, bedroom, handsomely furnished; rent low. Apply at No. 143 West 46th st.

NO. 9 EAST 22D ST.—TWO LARGE ELEGANTLY furnished rooms, with private bath, on parlor floor, to let, without board; also rooms on third floor; restaurant second door; no moving; references.

NO. 40 WEST 9TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, without board; also back parlor and extension, unfurnished; family private.

NO. 30 WEST 23D ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished second and third floors; with private bath, &c., to let to gentlemen, with or without partial board; reference.

FIFTH AV., NO. 224, OPPOSITE HOTEL BRUNSWICK.—Elegant suites on second and third floors; also, desirable rooms as physician's office; references.

NO. 25 EAST 21ST ST.—ELEGANTLY-FURnished rooms on parlor and second floor; hot and cold water in each room, bath, &c.; one elegant room to let unfurnished; references.

APARTMENT HOUSE NOS. 220 AND 222 5TH AV.—Several extra desirable suites; all conveniences; reduced rents; possession May.

HANDSOME SECOND FLOOR SUITE FOR gentlemen, without board; private family; moderate price. No. 33 West 23d st.

NO. 45 IRVING PLACE—OPPOSITE WESTminster Hotel—Nicely furnished desirable large and small rooms for gentlemen; breakfast if desired.

TWO PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET TO gentlemen, at $2 and $2 50 per week. No. 159 East 55th st., near Lexington av.

NO. 27 COMMERCE ST.—TO LET, A NICELY furnished front room, first floor, for two gentlemen; $5 per week; private family.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE, FURNISHED, also other rooms, without board. Apply at No. 14 East 28th st., between 5th and Madison avs.

NO. 71 IRVING PLACE, NEAR 19TH ST.—Furnished rooms singly or en suite without board; terms moderate.

NO. 19 WEST 30TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms without board; second and third floors; gentlemen of refinement.

SPLENDIDLY-FURNISHED APARTMENTS can be had at No. 142 East 22d st. L. HAYNES.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, without board near Broadway and 5th av.

ROOMS, WITHOUT BOARD, AT NO. 31 Madison av., opposite Madison square.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A FURNISHED second-story front room, either without board or with breakfast only; location between 20th and 30th sts., 4th av. and Broadway. Address, stating terms, W., Box No. 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A LADY WANTS COMFORTABLE BOARD with cultivated people, in a good locality; references exchanged; state terms and address TEACHER, Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING IN GOOD style who may wish to reduce expenses can meet with a gentleman and wife who would be found desirable boarders by addressing, with terms and particulars, COMFORT, Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVing between 34th and 50th sts., near 5th av., for gentleman, wife, and girl eight years old; a front parlor and chamber on second or third floor. Address, stating terms, &c., Box No. 2,776 New-York Post Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER,
No. 22 East 35th st.,
and corner of High and Water sts.,
Dobb's Ferry,
Having taken a most desirable house at above location, is ready to make arrangements for the year, transiently, or for the Summer. Apply at 35th st. until 25th, where she has some rooms to offer in the same way.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily in Port Chester, Westchester County, N. Y., will let, with board, to a family or party of adults, two large rooms and bedroom, communicating; accommodations first class; terms $8 to adults; location five minutes' walk from station, on high ground. Address or apply to FANNING, as above.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FAIRVIEW HOUSE, CHATham, N. J., one hour from New-York, and three minutes from depot, on the Morris and Essex Railroad; large and commodious house, surrounded with fine grounds; parties coming early taken on favorable terms.
J. C. E. BROWN.

LONG BRANCH.—A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDing on Chelsea, near Ocean av., will rent a few large handsomely-furnished rooms, with first-class board; closets, gas, stabling accommodations, &c. For particulars, apply to N. W. BLOSS, No. 97 Liberty st., New-York.

HUDSON RIVER—BOARD.—FINE SITUAtion; modern improvements; Croton water; high ground; shade, lawns, garden, stables; fine drives; twenty minutes out, ten from depot; terms moderate. Address C. D., Fort Washington.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, TO ONE FAMILY, FOR the Summer season, the pleasantly situated house corner Catherine st. and Greenough place, Newport, R. I.; good stable adjoining. For particulars address Mrs. ROBINSON, No. 31 Madison av., New-York.

SUMMER BOARDING—LAKE MAHOPAC.—A few families can be accommodated with good rooms and board at moderate prices; five minutes from depot. Address G. H. ANDERSON, Lake Mahopac, N. Y.

BOARDERS WANTED—AT TARRYTOWN; liberal terms for the Summer. Address M. L., Box 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SUPERIOR BOARD AND ROOMS AT the Rodgedale House, Madison, N. J.; stabling, &c.

DIVIDENDS.

No. 82 BROADWAY,
OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 14, 1876.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend of Two (2) Dollars per share, payable at the office of the Treasurer, No. 82 Broadway, New-York, on and after May 1 proximo.
The transfer-books will close at two (2) o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the 20th inst., and reopen on Wednesday, May 3. GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

CEDAR RAPIDS AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD.—The coupons of this Company, due May 1 next, will be paid at the National Park Bank, New-York.
A quarterly dividend of One per Cent. will be paid at Treasurer's office, No. 23 Sears' Building, Boston, May 1, 1876. J. M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.
BOSTON, April 20, 1876.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, April 21, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of THREE (3) per cent., payable on and after May 1, 1876.
The transfer books will be closed from this date to May 2. J. H. B. EDGAR, Cashier.

IOWA RAILROAD LAND COMPANY.—A quarterly dividend of One per Cent. will be paid at Treasurer's office, No. 23 Sears' Building, Boston, May 1, 1876. J. M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.
BOSTON, April 20, 1876.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY will pay, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, New-York, on the first day of May next, the May coupons of the real estate first mortgage bonds guaranteed by it.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—ACTIVE PARTNER, LADY OR GENtleman, with $2,500, to increase established genteel mail business; no risk; will guarantee cash receipts will average over $300 a week. Address SUCCESS, Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A GOOD PARTY TO TAKE AN INterest in a small Broadway Hotel, or in restaurant, fruit, and sample room. Apply in fruit store, No. 759 Broadway.

A PARTNER WANTED—EITHER LADY OR gentleman, in strictly cash business. Address CASH, Up-town Advertisement Office, 1,238 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

P. T. BARNUM'S
NEW AND
GREATEST SHOW
ON EARTH.
AT AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
Corner 3d av. and 63d st. Positively for a short season only, commencing THURSDAY, April 27.

A Century's Festival of Features.

SIXTY CAGES of RARE ANIMALS and AMPHIBIA, including BARNUM'S $25,000 BEHEMOTH,

The Only Living Hippopotamus

in America. A vast Centennial Museum, operated by a SOLID SILVER steam-engine. A Centennial Portrait Gallery. $2,000 per day in salaries to

FIVE GREAT CIRCUS TROUPES.

P. T. BARNUM'S HIPPODRAMATIC HEROES.
SMITH, NATHANS & CO'S. GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS.
LOWANDE'S IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN CIRCUS.
THE FAMOUS COMPANY CARLOS.
BARNUM'S CIRCUS FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS.
A GRAND ARENA OF ANIMAL ACTORS.
MARTHINO LOWANDE,
The HURRICANE HORSEMAN of BRAZIL, in his Terrific, Universal Challenge.
2, 4, and 7 HORSE BAREBACK ACTS.
DURING EACH PERFORMANCE

A JUBILEE OF SONG AND SPLENDOR.

Superb Patriotic Historical Tableaux; National Anthems by a Chorus of Several Hundred Trained Voices. The whole audience to rise and join in singing the hymn, "America."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. BELOCCA.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 26, at 8 P. M.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
Last appearance of Mlle.
ANNA DE BELOCCA,
prior to her departure to the West.
MIGNON.
Mlle. ANNA DE BELOCCA,
for the first time in America...as...Mignon
Miss FANNIE KELLOGG...as...Filiana
(her first appearance on any stage.)
Miss ANNANDALE...as...Federigo
TOM KARL...as...Guglielmo
REINA, BARILLI, REICHARDT
Musical Director...MAX MARETZEK
Seats can now be secured at the Box Office of the Academy of Music and 114 Broadway. Free list suspended.

THE ORATORIO SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK,
in combination with
THEO. THOMAS' ORCHESTRA,
will perform at
STEINWAY HALL,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 26,
ROBERT SCHUMANN'S
PARADISE AND PERI,
for soli, chorus, and orchestra,
with the following soloists:
Miss IDA HUBBELL, Miss ANETTA WENTZ, } Sopranos.
Miss ANTONIA HENNE, Mezzo-soprano.
Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor.
Mr. FRANZ REMMERTZ, Bass.
Conductor...Dr. L. DAMROSCH
Admission, $1. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at Steinway Hall.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
23D ST. AND 4TH AV. THE FIFTY-FIRST GRAND ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS NOW OPEN, DAY AND EVENING. ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

MR. JEROME HOPKINS' ELEVENTH
SPRINGTIDE FESTIVAL for the Orpheon Free Choir School Fund, with THREE CHOIRS, ORGAN, HARP, ORCHESTRA, and SOLO ARTISTS, New-York Academy of Music, April 29. Boxes, $10 and $15. Tickets, 50 cents and $1; no secured seats. Office at Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway, and Rullman's, No. 114 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.
TO-MORROW (Monday) EVENING, April 24, at 8.
MADAME DE RYTHER'S CONCERT,
Mr. J. N. PATTISON will play
Beethoven's Sonata, Opus 31, No. 3, E flat.
Chopin's Valse, Opus 42, No. 2.
Gottschalk's "Banjo."

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS'
Opera-house, Broadway and 29th st.
THE TWO ORPHANS.
OH! YES, WE ALL WILL BE DAR!
SHAKESPEARE ON THE HALF SHELL.
Seats secured. Matinée Saturday at 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. No. 624 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE...Manager
The greatest of all pantomimes. The original
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

STORAGE.

MORRELL'S
FIRST-CLASS
STORAGE WAREHOUSES,
With Safe Deposit Vaults
And Fire and Burglar Proof Safes,
(Built expressly for the purpose,)
Nos. 102 to 126 East 32d st.,
Extending to 4th av., NEW-YORK.
STORAGE FOR FURNITURE
OF ALL KINDS.
Pianos, Mirrors, Ornaments, Trunks, and Baggage; also, Private Carriages, &c.
ABSOLUTE SECURITY
For Diamonds, Jewelry, Silver Plate, Stocks, Bonds, Valuable Papers, and all Articles of Extra Value.
SAFES, of all sizes, **TO RENT** by the month or year.
Office for Safe Deposit Department, **475 4th av.**
Office for Warehouse Department, **105 E. 32d st.**
ARTICLES WILL BE RECEIVED FROM OR FORWARDED TO ANY PART OF EUROPE OR AMERICA.
☞ Ladies and gentlemen are invited to inspect the premises.

WEST-SIDE STORAGE WAREHOUSES,
NOS. 593, 634, 636 HUDSON ST.,
NO. 779 GREENWICH ST., AND
NO. 10 ABINGDON SQUARE.
STORAGE AND SAFE-KEEPING FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, BAGGAGE, TRUNKS, MIRRORS, PAINTINGS, ORNAMENTS, CARPETS, THEATRICAL PROPERTIES, GOODS AND WARES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, RECEIVED DAY OR NIGHT; SEPARATE ROOMS of any size; oldest (established 1840,) lowest in rate, most accommodating, extensive and responsible establishment in the business.
R. TAGGART, Owner and Proprietor.
Office, No. 593 Hudson st., (Abingdon square.)

HAEGER'S WAREHOUSES,
8th av., from 33d to 34th st. The oldest by far, the lowest in rate, most extensive and reliable establishment in the business; storage for furniture, baggage, goods, and wares, of every description, in separate closed compartments, always accessible. OFFICE ON 34TH ST.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, baggage, &c.; separate rooms; lowest rates; buildings have every convenience; elevator, watchman; furniture boxed and shipped to all parts; trucks always on hand for the removal of furniture at reasonable rates. MICHAELS & SON, Nos. 38, 40, and 42 Commerce st., near Bleecker.

GRAND CENTRAL STORAGE WARE-HOUSE, CORNER BROADWAY AND 47TH ST.—Separate rooms for furniture, pianos, mirrors, private carriages, sleighs, &c.; ladies and gentlemen are invited to inspect the premises. MORGAN & BROTHER, managers and owners of buildings.

AT PORTINGTON'S STORAGE WAREROOMS, No. 542 Hudson st.—Storage in separate rooms at lowest rates. Being also in the furniture business, we thoroughly understand the handling of furniture.
CHARLES H. BOHDE, Proprietor.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts of No. 18 4th av. Apply on the premises, to W. L. CONKLIN & SON.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.
REDUCTION OF FARE.
Elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND and NARRAGANSETT leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.
NOT A TRIP MISSED IN SEVEN YEARS.
Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 363 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.
Steam-ships Electra and Galatea leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4:30 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Agent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING at Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus, steamboat Jas. W. Baldwin leaves every Monday, Wednesday, Friday; Thomas Cornell Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays; Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

REGULAR CATSKILL LINE UP THE CREEK; also, for STUYVESANT and intermediate landings. Steamer NEW CHAMPION, from Canal st., Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Steamer McMANUS, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from Leroy st., 6 P. M.

OLD ESTABLISHED LINE FOR STUYVESANT, CATSKILL, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer Andrew Harder, from Franklin st., Pier 35, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Steamer Monitor, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 5 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
Curtain rises 7:45. Carriages may be ordered for 11.
20th week, 145th to 152d performance, and

FINAL NIGHTS
OF THE PREDOMINANT SENSATION OF 1876.

PIQUE!

THE PREDOMINANT SENSATION OF 1876.

150TH PERFORMANCE OF PIQUE FRIDAY NIGHT, APRIL 28.

Final Nights of Miss FANNY DAVENPORT as...MABEL RENFREW
Final Nights of Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM...as...DOCTOR GOSSITT
Final Nights of Mr. CHARLES FISHER...as...MATHEW STANDISH
Final Nights of Mr. D. H. HARKINS...as...CAPTAIN STANDISH
Final Nights of Mr. JAMES LEWIS...as...SAMMY DYMPLE
Final Nights of Mr. W. DAVIDGE...as...THE TRAMP, PADDER
Final Nights of Mr. F. HARDENBERG...as...RAGMONEY JIM
Final Nights of Mr. M. BARRYMORE...as Mr. RAYMOND LESSING
Final Nights of Mr. JOHN DREW...as...THORSBY GYLL
Final Nights of Miss SYDNEY COWELL...as...RAITCH, THE WAIF
Final Nights of Mrs. GILBERT...as...AUNT DOROTHY
Final Nights of Miss GEORGIE DREW...as...MARY STANDISH
Final Nights of Miss MAY NUNEZ...as...LUCILLE RENFREW
Final Nights of Miss KATE HOLLAND...as...MOTHER THAMES

150TH PERFORMANCE OF PIQUE FRIDAY EVENING NEXT.

The 150TH PERFORMANCE of PIQUE will be celebrated on FRIDAY NIGHT, APRIL 28, and every lady will receive a FOUR-PAGE SATIN BILL of the evening. BOX SHEET NOW OPEN for this occasion and for all the FINAL EVENINGS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

The WEDNESDAY MATINEE on April 26, at 1 o'clock, will be the LAST "EXTRA" SUBURBAN MATINEE of PIQUE.

LAST SUBURBAN MATINEE, WEDNESDAY.

FINAL NIGHTS of PIQUE. The WEDNESDAY MATINEE, to be given on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, at 1 o'clock, will be POSITIVELY THE LAST "EXTRA SUBURBAN" matinée of the season.

Final Nights of PIQUE.

33D PIQUE MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, 1:30.

PIQUE.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th av., 58th and 59th sts.
SOULE & APPLEBY...Proprietors.
will open
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 1,
with
D. L. DOWNING'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA,
including the following soloists:
Mr. LEOPOLD MEYER, Chef d' Attaque.
Mr. CARL LANZER, Violin.
Mr. BENJAMIN C. BENT, Cornet.
Mr. JOHN DREWES, Clarionet.
Mr. HERMAN STRAUBEL, Euphonium.
Mr. CHRISTOF BARIETER, Cello.
Mr. ROBERT LOSCHER, French Horn.
Also the following well-known Vocal Artists:
Mme. SALVOTTI, Prima Donna.
Miss MARIA BRAINARD, Soprano.
Miss LIZZIE M. REA, Soprano.
Miss EMMA HOWARD, Contralto.
Mme. HOWE, Contralto.
Mr. G. B. HOWE, First Tenor.
Mr. A. L. SEE, Second Tenor.
Mr. HARVEY MITCHELL, First Basso.
Mr. J. D. SYPHER, Second Basso.
DR. J. A. KELLEY, Director.
A GRAND CHORUS OF 50 LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, and YE COUSIN JONATHAN OLDE FOLKS.
Admission...50 cents.
Package of ten tickets...$3 50

EAGLE THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 33D ST.
Proprietor and Manager...Mr. JOSH HART
Brilliant success of the talented artists,
Miss MINNIE PALMER, Miss MINNIE PALMER, and Mr. N. C. GOODWIN, Jr., Mr. N. C. GOODWIN, Jr.
The success of the serio-comic drama,
JESSIE,
JESSIE,
JESSIE.
Pronounced by the press and public a success.
The scenery of Jessie the most beautiful ever produced in New-York City.
JOHN WILD, HARRY RICHMOND, and One Hundred others in new songs, acts, &c. Concluding every evening and matinée with Mr. Kenward Philp's burlesque on Ferreol, now playing at the Union Square Theatre to crowded houses, entitled
FERRY—O—O—O.
FERRY—O—O—O.
FERRY—O—O—O.
Ferry O, will introduce the favorite burlesque actor,
Mr. G. K. FORTESCUE,
Mr. G. K. FORTESCUE,
And the Eagle's unequaled company.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

TWENTY-THIRD ST. OPERA-HOUSE. MAY 1
(Late Bryant's.)
HOME AGAIN!
Return of the world-famed
KELLY and LEON
MINSTREL AND BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE,
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 1.
Grand Inauguration of the Summer Centennial Season, and Reappearance of the
INIMITABLE AND ONLY LEON.
, SPARKLING SPECIALTIES—ORIGINAL NOVELTIES. *,*
Box-office for the sale of seats opens Wednesday, April 26.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14TH ST.
THE GRAND BALL OF 1876.
TUESDAY EVENING, April 25, 1876, at 9 o'clock, for the benefit of the New-York Women's Centennial Union. Boxes and tickets may be had at Chickering Hall, 5th av. and 18th st., daily, from 2 to 5 o'clock.
BALL COMMITTEE.
General and Mrs. George W. Cullum,
Mr. and Mrs. Ben. H. Field, Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Hosack,
Mr. and Mrs. Ches. Arthur, Mr. and Mrs. Edw. M. Felt,
Mr. and Mrs. Adrien Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Goodhue.

STEINWAY HALL. PAPPENHEIM.
MME. MANZOCCHI
begs respectfully to announce her
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
on TUESDAY EVENING, April 25,
on which occasion she will have the assistance of the following eminent artists:
Mme. PAPPENHEIM, soprano.
By permission of M. Strakosch,
Miss ROSA McGEACHY, soprano.
Signor FEDERIGO BUGANINI, tenor.
Mr. L. G. GOTTSCHALK, baritone.
Mr. S. B. MILLS, piano.
Mr. A. H. PEASE, piano.
Mr. W. F. MILLS, piano.
Mr. CHARLES WERNER, violoncello.
Mr. G. W. MORGAN, organ.
Signor ALBITES and Signor AGRAMONTE, conductors.
Admission, $1; reserved seats, $2. At all the principal music stores and at the hall.

THEATRE COMIQUE. 514 BROADWAY.
Monday evening, April 24, first time in this country of a new
PARISIAN SENSATION,
translated and adapted expressly for this theatre, entitled
AMERICANS AT HOME AND ABROAD.
Introducing the illuminated garden of LE JARDIN MABILLE, in all its gayety and splendor. Matinée Wednesday and Saturday.

TENNYSON AT CHICKERING HALL,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF ST. JOHN'S GUILD.
First readings from "QUEEN MARY," &c.,
By Rev. H. L. E. PRATT,
TUESDAY, April 25, 8 P. M.,
5TH AV. and 18TH ST.
Tickets 75c. and $1 (reserved seats.) To be had at St. John's Guild office, No. 42 East 14th st., and at POND'S, music store,
AND CHICKERING HALL.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers...Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER
Every evening this week,
THE INIMITABLE VOKES FAMILY.
The Vokes will appear on MONDAY, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings, and at the Saturday matinée, in their famous specialty,
THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN,
and on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS in FUN IN A FOG.

JOHN H. MURRAY'S **GRAND CIRCUS.** EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
CHARLES W. FISH,
The champion bareback rider of the world.
49TH ST. AND 8TH AV. 280 celebrated circus performers. The only recognized pure, and legitimate Circus in America. A triple aggregation, comprising Circus, Pantomime, and Tragedy. The first time of RICHARD III. ON HORSEBACK.

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE MUSIC.
"Kiss Me and Call Me Your Darling," by the late Charles E. Horsley, 35c.; "The Soldier's Return," (piano,) Kleber, 50c.; "When will Baby Pray?" Sherwood, 35c.; "Cora Mazurka," Wood, 60c.; "Blow Wild and Free," (song,) Abt, 35c.; "Robins of the Woodland," (piano,) De Wier, 50c.; "King William's Muskadeers," Konollman, 35c.; "Une Fête Centennial," (Triumphal March,) Muller, $1. Copies mailed. WILLIAM A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway; branch store No. 39 Union square, N. Y.

STEINWAY HALL.
SIXTH NORMAL CLASSICAL SOIREE,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 27,
By pupils of the Normal Conservatory,
No. 6 East 20th st., two doors west of Lord & Taylor's,
Assisted by Mr. CHR. FRITSCH, tenor,
And Mr. E. PHELPS, flute.
Reserved seats $1; admission 50c.

CHICKERING HALL.—Fifth Av. Lecture Course.
MONDAY EVENING, April 24.
Dr. J. JAY VILLERS.
Subject—"Humorists of the Past and Present."
Tickets, 50c. and 75c., at Pond's, 39 Union square.

MASONIC TEMPLE, 23D ST. AND 6TH AV.—Prof. Cromwell's Entertainment. MONDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock, Rome, the Eternal City. TUESDAY, Jerusalem, the Holy City. WEDNESDAY MATINEE, 2:30, Ireland. Admission, 25 cents.

"PENELOPE."
By CABANEL, on Exhibition for the benefit of the Woman's Centennial Union, from April 17 to April 30, at the SCHAUS GALLERY, No. 749 Broadway. Admission, 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER! During this month we will dispose of 100 new and second-hand PIANOS & ORGANS of first-class makers, including WATERS' at lower prices than ever before offered in this City. 7 Octave Pianos $185. 7 1-4 Octaves do. for $195, cash, not used a year, in perfect order and warranted. 5 Octave 4 Stop Organs, with book closets and stool not used 9 months, for $75, cash, and warranted. Instruments to let from $3 upward. Monthly instalments received. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. AGENTS WANTED. HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME ROSEWOOD piano, 7⅓-octave, Dunham & Sons, makers; catalogue price, $650; has been very little used; is as good as new; will be sold for half price. Apply at No. 244 East 19th st.

PIANO FOR SALE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE; price $75. Can be seen at No 1,461 Broadway until April 25.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
The series of
STANDARD PLAYS,
combining
NOVELTY AND VARIETY,
will continue to the end of the present season.
MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, April 24 and 25,
will be given the
TWO LAST PERFORMANCES
of the new comedy drama, entitled
TWINS.
Characters by Messrs. LESTER WALLACK, JOHN GILBERT, W. R. FLOYD, C. A. STEVENSON, E. M. HOLLAND, W. HERBERT, W. J. LEONARD, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, and Miss GERALDINE MAYE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 26,
elaborate production of Boucicault's greatest comedy,
LONDON ASSURANCE,
in which
Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE
will appear for the first time since his severe illness, with
Mr. JOHN GILBERT,
Mr. HARRY BECKETT, | Mr. W. R. FLOYD,
Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, | Mr. J. W. SHANNON,
Mr. C. E. EDWIN, Mr. J. PECK, Mr. J. F. JOSEPHS,
Miss ADA DYAS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss IONE BURKE, and Mr. LESTER WALLACK
also in the cast.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING,
GRAND SACRED CONCERT.
Admission, 25 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents extra.
BRILLIANT ATTRACTIONS!
ROBERT NEYER'S REGIMENTAL BRASS BAND,
Thirty Pieces.
The wonderful lyric artiste,
Miss JOHANNA LEHMANN,
from the King's Opera-house, Milan.
The wonder of wonders, the child pianist,
Miss GRACE COLLIER,
(eleven years old,) from the principal European theatres. Plays entirely from memory.
The world's famous cornet soloist,
Mr. C. W. PETTITE,
from the London Crystal Palace.
And New-York's favorites,
THE CENTENNIAL GLEE CLUB.
Tenors:
Mr. F. W. Clap, Mr. C. Morris, Mr. J. Clements.
Bassos:
Mr. O. Williams, Mr. J. Williams, Mr. M. Moreno.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1876,
LAST WEEK OF
OLIVER DOUD BYRON,
Monday, Tues'y, Wed'y Evenings, and Wed'y Matinées.
ACROSS THE CONTINENT.
Thursday and Friday Evenings,
DONALD McKAY.
Matinées: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday,
BELPHEGOR, THE MOUNTEBANK.
Saturday afternoon and evening,
ANNUAL BENEFIT
OF JAMES BARNES,
Stage Director.
A HOST OF VOLUNTEERS.

STEINWAY HALL.
SATURDAY NEXT, at 2:30 P. M.,
Complimentary concert to
Miss ALINE COPP, Pianiste,
Holder of a free scholarship at the
GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 112 5th av.,
Kindly assisted by
FANNY DEAN PETERS, Soprano,
EUGENE CLARK, Tenor,
CARL HAMM, Violin,
FRED. BERGNER, Violoncello.
Miss ALINE COPP will play from memory:
Spinnlied...Litolff
Polonaise, C sharp minor...Chopin
Nocturne, B major...Chopin
Valse, A flat...Chopin
and
BEETHOVEN'S TRIO IN C MINOR.
Admission, 50 cents.
Reserved seats, $1.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor...Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager...Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8. Over at 10:55.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF SARDOU'S NEW PLAY,
adapted for this theatre by Mr. John Parselle.
FERREOL is the most exquisite drama ever exhibited in an American theatre.—*Evening Mail.*
FERREOL. Characters by Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Frederic Robinson, Stuart Robson, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, Thomas E. Morris, H. W. Montgomery, Claude Burroughs, W. H. Wilder, L. Thompson, A. Becks, W. S. Quigley, F. E. Lamb, G. S. Collins, and Misses Kate Claxton, Ida Vernon, Marie Wilkins, Roberta Norwood, Maude Harrison, Ida Jeffreys, and Augusta Raymond.
SATURDAY, April 29, SIXTH MATINEE of FERREOL.
FRIDAY, April 28, BENEFIT of MISS KATE CLAXTON.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. SHAKESPEARE.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
HENRY V.
with the distinguished player,
☞ GEORGE RIGNOLD. ☜
GRAND PROCESSIONS AND TABLEAUX.
, NEXT THURSDAY, April 27, MATINEE BENEFIT of Stage Manager VINCENT. Mr. RIGNOLD as Amos Clarke; Mr. BISHOP as Toodles. May 2, BENEFIT of Mr. THORNE. May 4, benefit of Mr. RIGNOLD.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. VINCENT'S BENEFIT.
On next THURSDAY AFTERNOON, April 27, benefit of Stage Manager JOHN VINCENT. Mr. RIGNOLD in a new character—"AMOS CLARK." Mr. BISHOP as Toodles. A great bill. Seats now ready.

CHICKERING HALL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 26.
GRAND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT,
COMPLIMENTARY TO Mr. H. R. HUMPHRIES,
when the following eminent artists will appear:
Miss HENRIETTA BEEBE, Soprano.
Miss LOUISE FINCH, Contralto.
Mr. CHARLES FRITSCH, Tenor.
Mr. H. R. HUMPHRIES, Tenor.
Mr. ADOLPH SOHST, Baritone.
Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN, Pianist.
Señor JOSEPH WHITE, Violinist.
Mr. S. B. WHITELEY, Organist.
Mr. CARYL FLORIO and Signor AGRAMONTE, Accompanists.
Admission, including reserved seat, $1.
Sale of reserved seats commences TO-MORROW at SCHUBERTH'S, No. 23 Union square, and SCHIRMER'S, No. 701 Broadway.

PARK THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 22D ST.
ELEVENTH WEEK—BRASS.
Only abiding success of the Centennial year.
70TH TO 76TH PERFORMANCE.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8. SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
Mr. G. F. ROWE'S Humorous Comedy of
BRASS.
Admission, 50 cents and $1. Reserved Seats, $1 50.

PARISIAN VARIETIES. 16TH ST. & B'WAY.
Eve'gs 8, Matinées Tues'ys, Thurs'ys, and Sat'ys 2 o'k.
* * * | Favorite resort of strangers. | * * *
Spicy, Sparkling, Voluptuous, Frenchy, but Artistic.
100 Artists | New Stars, Gigantic Combinat'n | 100 Artists
Dashing Cora Cushman. | Beautiful Emily Prior.
Rousell Brothers, | Giovanni, | Mlle. Bertha,
Arnold Brothers, | Geo. Atkins, | Minnie Hall,
La Minuet, | Elixir D'Amour, | Duclos Tableaux.
Le Chapeau d'un Horologer.

CHICKERING HALL.—TUESDAY EV'G, May 2.
MISS N. C. WICKHAM,
Professor of Vocal Culture, in
SELECT READINGS.
Reserved seats, 75 cents, at Pond's, 39 Union square.

A FIRST-CLASS COLORED JUBILEE troupe; they are the best out, and have sung in this City; a manager wanted. Address No. 420 West 32d st.; Leader, ISAAC W. CISCO.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS—SALOON STEAMERS WYOMING and WILLIAM COOK, barges REPUBLIC, CHICAGO, BALDWIN, CALEDONIA, and ANNA. Alderney Park, Oriental, Excelsior, Cold Spring, Raritan Beach, and Iona Island Groves. Office, No. 384 West st., opposite Christopher Street Ferry.
H. B. CROSSETT.

FOR EXCURSIONS—THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS favorite steam-boats SLEEPY HOLLOW, now called the LONG BRANCH, and METAMORA, EAGLESWOOD, ALPINE, DUDLEY'S, SPRING HILL, MYERS' and IONA ISLAND GROVES, with Barges and Boats of all kinds. J. MYERS, corner Morton and West sts.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

OPPOSING THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

OBJECTIONS OF SHIP-OWNERS TO THE FURTHER APPROPRIATION OF MONEY FOR BUILDING THE BRIDGE—REPLY OF MR. MURPHY.

A large number of ship-owners and merchants appeared yesterday before Messrs. Tuomey, Bryan Reilly, and Cudlip, the Aldermanic Committee on Roads, Bridges, and Tunnels, to make statements in support of their petition against appropriating money for the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. The session was held in one of the meeting rooms of the Board, the committee room being unable to accommodate the attendance. Messrs. Henry C. Murphy, Stranahan, and Prentiss represented the Brooklyn Bridge Company. Mr. A. B. Miller was the first speaker. He said that the question before the committee was one of vast importance. It involved the commerce of the great port of New-York. They had before them a proposition to appropriate a large amount of public money to finish a bridge which would, at its proposed height, render the East River, the great passage way to the Sound, impassable for large vessels. The height of the bridge in the centre was only 135 feet, but the height of the vessels that sailed on the river ranged from one hundred and fifty to two hundred feet. Indeed, it would not be safe to take vessels of over one hundred and twenty-five feet in height under the bridge. It was certainly unnecessary for him to speak further upon that part of the subject, except to say that to meet this objection, it was proposed that large vessels should strike or lower their topmasts so as to be able to pass under the centre of the bridge. Such a proposition as that would not be listened to by ship-owners, because it would involve great expense and considerable delay. The cost of striking a large mast would range in the neighborhood of from $400 to $500, and in some seasons the operation would take several days. Besides, when the bridge was completed, it would be in violation of an act of Congress. The language of the act authorizing the bridge was that it should "not obstruct, impair, or modify navigation." Such ships as the Hudson, the Great Republic, the Amazon, the Palestine, the Mercury, the J. C. Calhoun, the N. D. Palmer, the Constellation, and many others, could not pass under it unless their topmasts were lowered—a work which, he repeated would cost them $500. There was another matter to be considered. If the bridge was completed, it would reduce the valuation of the water-front property some fifty per cent.

Alderman Tuomey (the Chairman)—You are aware, Mr. Miller, that $5,500,000 has already been expended on the monuments or towers of the bridge; and although the work has been going on for years, no remonstrance had been made against it until last week.

Mr. Miller—That is a pity, Sir; yet the same may be said of the new Court-house. But if a great folly has been commenced, that is no reason why it should be continued. It is time to stop the leak before more millions flow out for a work that would ruin the commerce of New-York. We are here to warn the committee not to appropriate more money, because the bridge would impede navigation in violation of the act of Congress.

Mr. Thomas Freeborn said that if the bridge was completed at its present height, the merchants and ship owners would obtain a status in court and ask an injunction to prevent interference with the navigation of the river.

Mr. George W. Roosevelt, a shipwright and sparmaker, said that he was interested in many vessels—at least forty—and some of them had masts from 180 to 190 feet high. There were also vessels in the harbor with masts over 203 feet high. About one hundred of those vessels passed in and out of the harbor annually. By having the Brooklyn Bridge at its present insufficient height, at least one-fourth of the harbor facilities would be destroyed.

Mr. Henry C. Murphy, President of the Brooklyn Bridge Company, said that it had never been intended to have the bridge 200 feet high. It was to be only 130 feet, but the act of Congress had made it 135 feet. He knew that anything that injured the commerce of New-York would injure Brooklyn, and he would say that the people of Brooklyn had taken as deep an interest in the commerce of New-York as those who resided in it. They did not want their city built up at the expense of New-York, but he contended that the bridge would add to their common prosperity. There was after all only one question to be passed upon. It was whether the bridge was being built in the manner contemplated by the act of Congress. Under the act the Secretary of War was made the tribunal to determine whether the structure should be built, and in order to satisfy his mind and conscience he had referred the matter to three of the most eminent engineers in the country, Gen. John Newton, Henry H. D. Wright, and William R. King. They had made a thorough investigation of the whole subject years ago, and after examining the plans and hearing testimony had determined that the bridge was a necessity, and that they had no reason to believe that navigation would be sensibly affected by it at the elevation proposed, and they then referred the matter back to the Secretary of War, who approved of their report, and authorized, in pursuance of the power he had under the act of Congress, the company to proceed with the work.

Mr. Freeborn asked the committee to appoint a day for hearing a large number of ship-owners who were opposed to completing the bridge. Alderman Tuomey replied that they could have a hearing on Monday next. Mr. Freeborn asked Mr. Murphy if the bridge could not be built higher, and Mr. Murphy answered in the negative, and added that he thought it high enough. Alderman Tuomey said that the committee would probably vote to appropriate the money asked for the bridge, $2,666,666 66, because the work was authorized by law.

A LAWYER FALSELY ACCUSED.

A CHARGE OF PERJURY AGAINST A MEMBER OF THE NEW-YORK BAR—THE DEFENDANT HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Henry Daly, Jr., a member of the New-York Bar, has been on trial for the past two days before Justice Semler, of Brooklyn, on a charge of perjury, preferred against him by Henry A. Frost, also a New-York lawyer, and Mr. Henry Wilkins, a former client of Frost's. The complainant charged that Daly had committed willful and corrupt perjury in the trial of an action before Justice Pratt, of Brooklyn, in June, 1874, in which Alexander Cameron was plaintiff and George M. Mittnacht and Henry Wilkins defendants. The case was a somewhat complicated one, and dates back in its history to July 12, 1871, at which time Daly obtained possession of a note for $6,700, made by George B. Heim, payable to his order, and indorsed by Philip Brock and by the firm of Peter & Haxemer. Daly sued Brock for the amount of the note before Judge Barrett, and the case was tried June 20, 1873. Judgment was obtained in full for note and interest, amounting to $6,749 25. Failing to get the money from Brock, the surety of the note, suit was brought against Mittnacht and Wilkins, in the Supreme Court, Kings County. Brock procured from the court a release of his surety, and the case was tried against Mittnacht and Wilkins before Judge Pratt and a jury in the Supreme Court, Kings County. June 8, 1874, judgment was rendered for the plaintiff for $7,777 63. The charge of perjury in the present complaint sets forth that Daly swore falsely in the trial before Judge Pratt, when he swore that he had obtained a judgment in the former trial against Brock, and also, when he swore that he had demanded payment of the judgment from the sureties, Mittnacht and Wilkins.

The trial of the case was concluded yesterday, and resulted in the honorable discharge of Mr. Daly. That gentleman testified that he made a demand in writing on Messrs. Wilkins and Mittnacht for the payment of their bond, and that the demand was served upon them, as he was informed and believes, by his clerk, Mr. Francis A. Doyle. He also produced a certified copy of the judgment roll of the Supreme Court, City and County of New-York, setting forth the finding of the judgment against Brock, before Juddge Barrett, in 1873. Francis A. Doyle, the clerk above referred to, testified that he served the demand, in writing, upon Wilkins and Mittnacht, for the payment of the claim, and Judge Pratt testified that proof was taken before him which justified all the findings in the case, one of which was that the judgment against Brock had been obtained in the New-York Supreme Court. Summing up of counsel followed, after which Justice Semler turned to Mr. Daly, and said "You are honorably discharged."

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA.

At the office of the Panama Railroad Company in this City it was reported yesterday that the Sheriff of San Francisco had seized the Pacific Mail steam-ship City of New-York, and was awaiting the arrival of the City of Panama to place an attachment upon her. He is also reported to be in possession of all the coal supplies belonging to the company at that point. Bonds will be required from the Pacific Mail Company for $700,000 to obtain the release of the property seized. Mr. Sidney Dillon, the President of the Pacific Mail Company, said yesterday that he and others who had been accused of conspiring to defraud the stockholders of the company by collusion with the Panama Railroad Company were, on the contrary, constantly furnishing out of their own private means funds to meet pressing demands on the company.

FUNERAL OF MRS. FITCH.

The funeral of Mrs. Catharine E. Fitch, mother of Lieut. Fitch, who recently married Miss Minnie Sherman, daughter of Gen. Sherman, took place yesterday from St. Anthony's Roman Catholic Church, on Union avenue, Greenpoint. The body of Mrs. Fitch was taken from her late residence, No. 147 Newell street, Greenpoint, to the above-named church, where a solemn requ'em mass was offered for the repose of her soul. Father Connelly officiated as celebrant; Father Lane, the Pastor of the church, as deacon, and Father John Marrin as subdeacon. Lieut. Fitch, the son of the deceased, was present, as also his wife. Father Lane spoke a few words concerning the life of the deceased, and then pronounced absolution. The body was interred in Calvary Cemetery. Gen. Sherman, who it was announced, would be present, did not make his appearance.

FIRE INSURANCE CAPITAL.

THE ABSURD RUMOR IN REFERENCE TO ITS TRANSFER TO NEW-JERSEY.

The statement in reference to the rumored transfer of the fire insurance capital of this City to the State of New-Jersey, and the emphatic denial given thereto by various Presidents of insurance companies in THE TIMES of Saturday, formed the subject of much discussion in insurance circles yesterday. No person connected with fire insurance affairs heard of the rumored transfer of capital to New-Jersey until they had read it in the newspapers, and all laughed heartily at the "joke," as they called it. A prominent insurance official said that the rumor was too absurd to receive any attention. He could not understand how it had originated, and although he had inquired in several insurance offices he could find no trace of the author. If the report had been circulated on April 1 he could understand it, but coming twenty-one days after All Fools' Day had come and gone, he thought the author must be a fool himself. The report was so absurd that it could deceive no well-informed person, and if it was intended to influence the action of the Legislature the person who set the rumor afloat, being a fool himself, must have had only a very poor opinion of the intelligence of our legislators.

Gen. Montgomery, of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, said that he had not heard of the rumor until he heard of it in THE TIMES yesterday. Negotiations such as those referred to could not, he said, take place without his knowledge, but it was quite possible that some insurance company might have talked about the matter. When he read the report yesterday he immediately went out and called to the offices of two or three of the leading companies, but he failed to learn anything on the subject.

DRIVE OF THE COACHING CLUB.

PARADE OF SEVEN FOURS-IN-HAND THROUGH FIFTH AVENUE AND THE PARK.

A clear sky, roads free from dust, and air warm enough to make driving delightful, combined to render the first meeting this season of the Coaching Club a complete success. The start of seven fours-in-hand was to have been made from Madison square at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, but, owing to some delay, it was twenty minutes after the stated hour when the coaches, six in number, actually started. Long before 4 o'clock, however, the east side of Madison square was crowded with lookers-on, and the number increased each moment until the Police had difficulty in keeping a double carriage-way open in the middle of Madison avenue. The sidewalks and the steps of private houses were crowded with people, and the balcony of the Union League Club-house on the parlor floor was filled with members of the club, who came out to see the start. Dashing in all directions were scores of carriages, dog-carts, and T-carts, in which were seated persons well known in fashionable society, who bowed greetings to dozens of gentlemen on horseback and to their friends on the drags of the Coaching Club. Nor were these all; grocers' and butchers' boys, truck-drivers and cabmen increased the crowd, and one enterprising furniture dealer had a truck driven back and forth through the throng, on which was placed some patent affair, affording great amusement to the crowd, and it was presumably a good advertisement for his wares.

When the start was made, Mr. William Jay led with his English coach, formerly of the Dorking Road, drawn by two bays, a brown, and a chestnut horse. Next came Mr. Frederic Bronson's drag drawn by four spanking bays. Mr. Delancey Kane, who will soon begin running a public coach from the Brunswick Hotel to New-Rochelle, followed next with what he calls his City team—the four horses which will draw the public coach—a black, a bay, a brown, and a chestnut. Mr. James Gordon Bennett followed, driving four fine chestnuts; Mr. Leonard Jerome with four bays, and Mr. William P. Douglas with four bays. On each coach were seated several guests and two grooms. As the coaches turned into Fifth avenue it was seen at once that speed for the day was not a desideratum. There was only one horn in the party and that, on Mr. Jay's coach, was hardly used during the drive. The avenue was filled as usual on Saturday afternoon, and the gentlemen drivers picked their way leisurely at about five miles an hour. Driving up Fifth avenue and along the eastern road in the Central Park as far as Stetson's, they turned and drove back by the same road to the Park entrance, where they made a pause to allow the line to close up. The drivers say that the Police in the Park were especially kind, and by their efforts rendered the driving through the crowd much easier than it would have been without such assistance. Driving thence down to the foot of Fifth avenue, they turned into Washington square, and dispersed at Madison square at about 6 o'clock.

Coaching, Mr. Delancey Kane thinks, will become a popular amusement this Summer when it is known that he will drive his drag as a public conveyance to and from New-Rochelle daily. He is experienced in the business, having driven the Virginia Water Coach twenty-eight miles out of London and back every day last Summer. His route this year is a pleasant one, and with three changes of horses he expects to make the distance in an hour and a half.

PREPARING FOR THE FINAL BLAST.

The work of excavation at Hell Gate preparatory to the final blast, has been finished several weeks, and the only work going on there at present is the pumping out of the water which filters into the mine from above, and the building of a piece of sea-wall to protect the shore from the action of the current which will sweep against it as soon as the reef is removed. This wall, which will be 150 feet long, 8 feet thick, and 12 feet high, is flanked at each end by a heap of débris, making an efficient protection to the soft earth of the shore. The testing of the various explosives used in submarine blasting has been going on for some time, and a dozen different preparations of nitro-glycerine were exploded on Friday last with a view of testing their efficiency for this work. The gun-cotton prepared at Stonemarket, near London, has thus far given the most satisfactory results, and will probably be the explosive adopted. This material has not been much used in our Government work, and no manufactory of it exists in this country. It will be placed in holes drilled in the piers and in the roof, those in the latter being placed five feet apart and extending half way through its thickness. About thirty tons of gun cotton will be required, which will be placed in position at the last moment, that it may be exposed as little as possible to the action of the water. The present appropriation will cover the expense of the final blast, and before that takes place it is hoped that a sufficient appropriation will be made to secure the removal of the débris.

BOYTON'S TOUR ROUND THE WORLD.

Among the passengers for Liverpool on the White Star steamer Celtic yesterday was Capt. Peter Paul Boyton, the celebrated swimmer. Capt. Boyton said to a TIMES reporter previous to his starting. "I am going to make a tour of the world this time. I am first going to London to my office, at No. 449 Strand, to sign contracts for supplying the British Coast Guard Service with my life-saving suit, and then I shall go to St. Petersburg to drill the Russian Navy in the use of the suit; then to Brussels to be present at the Maritime Convention which will meet there in June. I am the delegate to the convention from this country. I then go to Marseilles, and from there to Spain; then along the Mediterranean to Constantinople, through the Suez Canal to Bombay and Calcutta. After giving exhibitions in India, I shall go to Melbourne, Australia, and exhibit there; then to Bangkok, Siam, and give an exhibition there. From Siam I shall go to China, and show the suit at Hong Kong and Shanghai; afterward to Japan, and give exhibitions in Yokohama and Nagasaki. From Yokohama I shall sail for San Francisco, and across the continent home. I do not expect to return within three years." Capt. Boyton was escorted down the bay by a steam tug, having on board Mrs. and the Misses Boyton, Capt. McKay, the ship-builder, Mr. Merriman, the inventor of the life-saving suit, and a large number of personal friends.

SALE OF RARE CHINA.

On Monday next and the following days Mr. Henry D. Miner will dispose of, at the Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, what has been known for a long time to amateurs as the Lyon Collection, the property of the late Gov. Caleb Lyon. The catalogue presents some 859 pieces, and in it can be found some very choice specimens of Staffordshire Burslem, Chelsea, Wedgwood, Crown Derby, Worcester, Lowestoft, and Liverpool ware. The collection also possesses some very good Sèvres of the period of Louis XV., and of the First and Second Empire. Perhaps among the most curious objects in the catalogue are pieces of china of American historical interest. Among these may be mentioned cups, plates, snuff-boxes, sugar bowls, which once belonged to Benjamin Franklin, De Witt Clinton, Baron Steuben, Gen. Knox, with specimens coming from the occupants of the White House. Perhaps the last number of the catalogue is the most curious, being a teapot and cover brought over in the Mayflower. The collection of Japanese and Chinese ware is quite remarkable for variety and rarity.

THE POPPENHUSENS IN TROUBLE.

It is understood that the stoppage of the "White Line," or Flushing branch of the Long Island Railroad, running from Winfield to Main street, Flushing, is likely to involve the Poppenhusen Company in legal difficulties. The road, it appears, was built by a company, of which Mr. E. A. Lawrence, of Flushing, is President, and District Attorney B. W. Downing is a Director, under the direction of Oliver Charlick, and it was leased to the Long Island Railroad Company for the term of ninety-nine years, on condition, as alleged, that it should be operated continuously during that time. All the passenger trains were recently withdrawn from this road by the Poppenhusens, who, however, propose still to operate it as a freight road for the relief of the Flushing, North Shore, and Central tracks. District Attorney Downing informed a reporter yesterday that it was proposed to vigorously prosecute the Poppenhusens for their action.

THE RIFLE AT CREEDMOOR.

FIRST CONTEST FOR THE GEIGER BADGE—THE TROPHY CARRIED OFF BY MAJOR HENRY FULTON.

The first contest for the "Geiger" badge took place at Creedmoor yesterday. The trophy was presented to the Amateur Rifle Club by Mr. Leonard Geiger, of Hudson, N. Y., to take the place of the "Bull's Eye" badge, which was won by him last year. It is, in fact, a gold coin of the mintage of 1855, and represents the value of $50. The conditions upon which it was contested are unique, and will probably have to be altered at competitions hereafter, as they conflict with the rules governing matches of the National Rifle Association. The distances covered are 1,000, 900, and 800 yards; twenty shots at the first distance named; fifteen at the second, and ten at the last range. This programme makes it necessary for each marksman to fire forty-five shots, and the match therefore commences at 11 A. M., the hour at which the rules of the association permit long-range shooting only at 800 yards distance. The Executive Committee granted permission yesterday for the conduct of the match under the singular conditions governing it, and the matter will receive further consideration hereafter. There were eighteen entries, but many of the members had provided new guns to which they had not become accustomed, and, as their records could not be adapted to a different style of rifle, it became necessary to start anew, consequently a number withdrew from the match before a dozen shots had been fired at the first range, and passed the remainder of the day in practice. The weather was more favorable for good marksmanship in the early part of the day than it was on the previous Saturday, and with the exception of a "puffy" wind, which blew from the rear of the firing point toward the targets, there was no cause for complaint. The first twenty shots, at 1,000 yards distance, were completed at 1:15 P. M., when a short intermission was taken for refreshment. During the afternoon the wind blew half a gale, and veered alternately from south-west to south-east, sadly interfering with the shooting. Major Gen. D. P. Wood, of the Sixth Division National Guard, came down on the 1 o'clock train, with Gen. Shaler and Col. Gildersleeve, and expressed his pleasure at the fine appointments provided for shooting. Major Fulton, although suffering from the effects of a severe cold, carried off the badge for the first time upon a score of eighteen "bull's-eyes;" which is similar to that made by Mr. Geiger in the first two competitions for the "Crouch Bull's-eye" Badge last year. Mr. Ballard followed him with 17 "bull's-eyes," and Mr. Geiger, who magnanimously refused to contest for a trophy presented by himself, shot over the same ranges and recorded 19 "bull's-eyes," and an aggregate score of 179. Following are the scores as completed, the highest attainable number being 225 points:

MAJOR HENRY FULTON.
1,000—0 2 5 4 3 5 3 5 2 0 4 5 3 3 0 2 3 3 5 2..59
900—3 5 5 2 3 3 3 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 4..........62
800—0 4 4 3 2 5 5 5 5 5..........38
Total..........159
Number of bull's-eyes, 18.

L. M. BALLARD.
1,000—2 5 0 4 2 4 0 2 5 4 4 4 0 3 4 5 5 5 5 5...68
900—3 0 2 3 4 4 2 5 4 3 4 3 5 5 5..........52
800—5 5 3 4 5 5 5 4 3 5..........44
Total..........164
Number of bull's-eyes, 17.

G. W. YALE.
1,000—0 0 2 3 2 5 3 5 2 5 2 3 3 3 3 4 3 5 3 3...59
900—2 5 5 5 5 5 4 0 5 5 5 4 4 4..........62
800—4 3 5 4 4 4 5 4 0 5..........38
Total..........159
Number of bull's-eyes, 15.

ISAAC C. ALLEN.
1,000—3 3 3 2 2 2 3 5 4 5 4 3 2 2 3 5 0 0 3 3...57
900—5 5 5 2 4 3 3 3 5 3 5 3 5 5 3..........59
800—5 3 2 2 0 5 4 4 5 5..........35
Total..........151
Number of bull's-eyes, 14.

LIEUT. COL. W. B. FARWELL.
1,000—2 0 0 0 0 0 3 4 3 3 0 5 3 4 4 3 2 5 4 5. 50
900—4 2 4 4 3 3 5 5 3 4 5 5 5 0 5.......... 57
800—4 3 5 5 5 4 4 3 5 5.......... 43
Total..........150
Number of bulls'-eyes, 14.

R. RATHBONE.
1,000—0 0 0 0 4 0 0 5 5 0 0 5 5 3 4 5 3 4 2 4.. 49
900—3 2 2 4 4 5 4 3 4 5 2 5 0 3 5..........51
800—4 5 5 5 5 4 4 3 4 5..........44
Total..........144
Number of bulls'-eyes, 14.

LIEUT. A. ANDERSON.
1,000—3 3 0 0 0 5 5 4 4 5 3 3 5 0 4 2 0 5 0 5. 56
900—2 3 3 3 2 4 4 5 0 2 4 2 5 5 5.......... 49
800—3 0 3 5 2 5 3 5 5 3..........34
Total..........139
Number of bulls'-eyes, 14.

W. S. ELMENDORF.
1,000—0 3 R 4 0 4 0 4 4 0 0 2 5 2 2 5 4 2 2 5. 48
900—4 5 5 2 0 2 2 4 5 5 2 5 5 4 3.......... 53
800—4 5 4 5 3 5 4 4 5 4..........43
Total..........144
Number of bulls'-eyes, 13.

L. WEBBER.
1,000—4 R 0 3 2 4 5 4 0 3 3 0 3 0 4 2 2 0 4 3.. 46
900—0 0 2 4 4 R 5 3 5 2 2 5 4 5 5.......... 46
800—3 5 5 4 5 4 5 3 5 5.......... 44
Total..........136
Number of bull's-eyes, 12.

N. WASHBURNE.
1,000—2 2 3 0 2 4 2 5 2 4 4 0 0 0 3 2 3 4 4 4. 50
900—0 0 3 2 5 0 5 0 5 4 4 5 0 3 2.......... 38
800—4 4 5 5 3 3 0 5 5 5.......... 39
Total..........127
Number of bull's-eyes, 10.

F. HYDE.
1,000—3 3 5 3 3 3 5 4 2 0 4 4 4 3 3 0 3 3 2 3. 60
900—2 4 4 4 3 5 2 2 3 5 5 4 5 4 2 2.......... 51
800—5 5 3 3 2 3 2 5 4 5.......... 37
Total..........148
Number of bull's-eyes, 9.

HOMER FISHER.
1,000—0 0 2 0 3 4 3 R 0 3 0 0 0 0 5 R 0 0 3 0..23
900—5 5 0 0 2 2 4 5 5 3 4 5 0 3 3..........46
800—3 5 3 5 4 4 5 4 4 3..........40
Total..........109
Number of bull's-eyes, 9.

S. G. PERRY.
1,000—5 4 5 3 0 3 2 2 3 3 5 2 3 0 2 0 2 0 2 2..48
900—4 2 2 4 4 4 3 2 0 3 5 2 2 5 2..........44
800—5 3 3 3 4 5 5 4 4 5..........41
Total..........133
Number of bull's-eyes, 9.

E. H. RAYMOND.
1,000—2 4 0 0 2 3 0 4 4 0 0 5 0 3 3 3 5 2 3 R..43
900—0 3 0 3 5 4 4 3 0 2 2 5 4 5 5..........45
800—2 3 2 4 3 5 5 4 3 3..........34
Total..........122
Number of bull's-eyes, 8.

A. J. HENNION, JR.
1,000—4 0 0 3 2 0 0 2 4 5 5 0 4 3 2 0 3 5 0 4..46
900—2 4 3 2 4 2 0 2 0 3 0 2 3 2 5..........34
800—4 4 0 0 3 2 0 2 0 0..........15
Total..........95
Number of bull's-eyes, 4.

A GALLERY RIFLE MATCH.

The return match between teams of five representing the New-York Life and Continental Fire Insurance Companies was contested at "Creedmoor, Jr.," yesterday, resulting in a victory for the former. Following are the scores:

NEW-YORK.		
H. C. Richardson	5 5 4 4 4 3 5 4 4 5	43
L. Fosdick	4 4 4 4 5 5 4 3 4 4	41
L. Darbee, Jr.	3 4 3 4 5 5 4 4 5	41
C. W. Pontez	4 5 3 4 4 3 5 4 4 4	40
J. S. Conover	3 3 2 4 4 3 4 5 4 4	36
Total		201
CONTINENTAL.		
W. Ellsworth	3 4 4 5 4 5 5 4 4 4	42
G. Hope	5 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 3 4	41
R. L. Roberts	4 4 5 4 4 5 3 4 4 3	40
W. E. Earnest	4 4 4 4 5 4 3 5 4 0	37
W. Townsend	2 3 4 4 3 3 3 3 3 3	31
Total		191

THE MINIATURE YACHTS.

The American Model Yacht Association having postponed their opening regatta until May 15, there was nothing of importance going on yesterday in the way of miniature yachting at Prospect Park. There were several of the little boats on the water during the afternoon, but the wind was blowing a stiff breeze from the south, and the regular yachtsmen not being present, no races were sailed. Commodore Conklin and Willett Smith, of the Prospect Park Club were painting and repairing their row-boats, and getting them in readiness for the opening of the season. Arthur Francis' new schooner yacht, the John B. was out on the lake, battling along at a rapid rate of speed, under mainsail and jib only. Capt. Brasher, of Willow street, Brooklyn, yesterday launched a new sloop, La Bayadere, which is a beauty in model, and superbly finished. Her dimensions are, length, 61 inches; breadth of beam, 19 inches, and depth of hold, 7 inches. The Long Island Club propose to have their opening regatta on Saturday next.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. George A. Custer, United States Army, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Lawrence Barrett, the actor, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Judge J. M. Woolworth, of Omaha, is at the St. James Hotel.

Rev. George Leon Walker, of New-Haven, is at the Grand Hotel.

Collector James F. Casey, of New-Orleans, is at the Astor House.

Capt. A. N. Lee, of the Engineer Corps, United States Army, is at the Hoffman House.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The taxes collected last week amounted to $34,687 85.

At the Sub-Treasury yesterday $20,000 in silver coin was paid out for small currency to 202 applicants.

A number of pictures belonging in the Governor's Room in the City Hall were sent to the Centennial Art Gallery, in Philadelphia, yesterday.

Col. Emmons Clark announces the subscription by Miss Catharine L. Wolfe (through Mr. William B. Hoffman) of $1,000 to the Seventh Regiment new armory fund.

Col. Clark, of the Seventh Regiment, has tendered an escort to the Governor of Massachusetts and the Boston Cadets when they pass through New-York to the opening of the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia.

Mr. J. Nelson Tappen, Assignee of Howes & Macy, bankers, has declared two dividends amounting to fifty-five per cent. The individual creditors of Reuben W. Howes have received sixty per cent., and those of Charles A. Macy 100 per cent.

The third social meeting of the Alumni Association of Columbia College will be held on Tuesday evening next, at Delmonico's, upon which occasion A. C. Merriam, A. M., will read a paper on the Cyprian and Trojan excavations of Cesnola and Schliemann.

The abstract report of the Central Park Meteorological Observatory for the week ending yesterday shows the range of the barometer during the week to have been .751 inch, the range of the thermometer 31°, the amount of rain fallen during the week 1.4 inches, and the distance traveled by the wind 1,240 miles.

The noon prayer-meetings at the Young Men's Cristian Association will be conducted during the present week by the following clergymen of this City: Rev. Dr. Armitage, Rev. Mr. Hepworth, Rev. Dr. Tyng, Jr., Rev. Dr. Booth, Rev. Dr. Deems, and Rev. Mr. Page. On Sunday evenings the service of song will be conducted by Mr. G. P. Thatcher, the leader of the Hippodrome choir.

The final shipment of the Hall collection of curious fossils has just been received at the new building of the Central Park Museum of Natural History and will be immediately arranged for exhibition. To the Zoological Garden, which is one of the most interesting attractions of the Park, has been added several Paraguayan armadillos, several immense boa-constrictors, a remarkable specimen of capybaras, an "soudad," or African giant sheep, and several rare and graceful Indian antelopes.

BROOKLYN.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund report a balance on hand of $4,086,319 63, being an increase of $405,923 94 since the last monthly statement.

Isaac Cashow, a boy of thirteen, has been missing from his parent's residence, in Greenpoint, since Friday morning. He was dressed in dark clothing, and his left hand was disfigured by an old injury.

Mr. J. O. Mott yesterday served upon District Attorney Britton a notice of argument on the appeal of the case of P. N. Rubenstein for the second Monday in May at the General Term of the Supreme Court at Poughkeepsie.

James Brady was arrested yesterday at the corner of Hicks and Church streets, on a charge of obstructing the United States officers in the discharge of their duties and with maintaining an illicit distillery. He was held in $2,000 bail by Commissioner Winslow.

An illicit distillery was seized yesterday morning by officers from United States Collector Freeland's office, at the corner of Van Buren street and Stuyvesant avenue. About two thousand gallons of mash and some apparatus were seized. No arrests were made.

Judge Moore, in the Kings County Court of Sessions, yesterday, sentenced Charles Wiston, alias Wistar, to five years in State Prison for forgery. His offense was that of passing a forged check on a tailor in New-York for a suit of clothes, and was arrested in Brooklyn.

The centennial celebration of the Arbor Vitæ Lodge took place on Friday evening last at the Greenwood Baptist Church, Brooklyn. An interesting programme was presented, consisting of an overture by Prof. Johnson's orchestra, a crying song by H. Machais, and solos by Miss May Coburn.

Alvin Wuencher, who was arrested a few weeks ago on a charge of black-mail preferred by Gen. Steinmetz, Superintendent of Government Buildings in New-York City, has "jumped his bail" and gone to Europe. Miss Zuchert, his accomplice, has thus far succeeded in eluding the officers and escaping arrest altogether.

Charles Subers and Frederick Fleimer, alias Flyer, were arrested at a late hour on Friday night, charged with being accomplices of Charles Dress, who was arrested earlier in the evening on suspicion of having stolen $350 worth of goods from the upholstery store of Herman & Fischer, No. 29 Ten Eyck street. The three men will be tried on Tuesday.

Samuel Thompson, one of the Trustees of the Fleet Place African Methodist Church, who was sued by Charlotte Lee, a venerable sister of that church, for assault and battery, growing out of the recent troubles between the Board of Trustees and Rev. Jeremiah Murray, Pastor, was tried yesterday in the Third District Court, before Judge Riley, found guilty of the charge, and fined $10, with the alternative of a ten days' sojourn in Raymond Street Jail. His friends paid the fine, and he was released.

STATEN ISLAND.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the house of Justice Hornfager, at Eltingerville, was entered by a tramp, and a quantity of silver spoons and forks stolen.

On Monday, May 1, the next term of the Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer for Richmond County will begin, Judge Barnard presiding.

Rev. J. E. Rockwell, D. D., of the Stapleton Ppresbyterian Church, lost, on Easter Sunday, on his way from church, $157 60, the proceeds of his Easter collection.

The newly-elected Wardens and Vestrymen of St. Mary's Episcopal Church, at West Brighton, held a meeting on Friday evening and appointed Benjamin Richards treasurer, and Richard Delafield clerk. Vestrymen Congdon and Martin were appointed a Committee on Music, and Mr. Congdon a Committee of one on Repairs.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Court of Sessions for Westchester County will convene to-morrow morning for the trial of criminal cases.

The Southern Missionary Convocation of the Diocese of New-York will meet on Monday next at St. Mary's Church, Mott Haven.

LONG ISLAND.

The inquest upon the body of the stranger found drowned in Jack's Creek, Hunter's Point, a few days ago, was commenced by Coroner Davren yesterday, but was adjourned until next Wednesday evening. The body was not identified, and was buried yesterday in the public ground at Astoria.

NEW-JERSEY.

The sum of $15,000 has been subscribed toward the $25,000 needed by the Young Men's Christian Association of Newark to pay off the second and third mortgages upon their building.

Late Friday night Jacob Schmidt, of Garden street, Newark, was walking homeward through Market street, when he was set upon, beaten, and robbed of $14 by a gang of ruffians.

At the meeting of the New-Jersey State Union League of America, held a couple of days ago in Trenton, ex-Gov. Newell was rechosen President; J. W. Stevenson, First Vice President; Charles Robinson, Second, and Henry Schenck, of Somerset, Third; R. H. Browne, Secretary, and Peter Lane, Treasurer.

John Warner, a laborer on the Bound Brook Railroad, was knocked down by his fellow workmen, in New-Brunswick, Friday, and robbed of all his money. James McAlear was subsequently arrested for the robbery, and part of the money was found upon him. He returned the stolen money and escaped with imprisonment for ten days—for drunkenness.

When Rev. John S. Glendenning, the alleged seducer of Mary Pomeroy, left Jersey City Heights to accept a call to the church in Henry, Ill., he made application for membership to the Peoria Presbytery. The Presbytery sent to Justice Aldridge, of Jersey City Heights, for the evidence taken in the case. Yesterday Justice Aldridge received a letter from Henry informing him that the Presbytery had refused Mr. Glendenning's application by a vote of three to one.

George Clifford, a harness-maker, went several days ago to a paint store on Garden street, Hoboken, to get some paint. While there he became engaged in an altercation with Frederick Newbeith, one of the employes. Newbeith seized a club and struck Clifford with it, forcing out his right eye. Since then Clifford has been so low that the doctors entertain doubts of his recovery. The matter was brought to the notice of the Police yesterday, and Newbeith was arrested. Recorder Bolmsted refused to accept bail for his appearance, and committed him to jail to await the result of Clifford's injuries.

GRECO-ROMAN WRESTLING.

A Greco-Roman wrestling match between Henry Howard and William J. Austin, came off last night at Central Park Garden, best three falls in five, for the light-weight championship of America and $250 a side. Prof. Miller acted as judge for Austin, and Mr. N. Mallahan served in the same capacity for Howard. Mr. H. D. McIntyre was chosen referee. At 8:54 the men made their appearance on the stage. Howard's weight was announced as 137 pounds, and Austin's as 134. Time was called, and the wrestlers went to work briskly, neither apparently being afraid of the other. After a very exciting struggle, which lasted six minutes, Howard threw Austin over his shoulder, the latter's head striking the floor with considerable force. A fall was claimed by Howard, but it was not allowed. Howard then forced the wrestling, and finally threw his antagonist in eleven minutes from the time they began. In the second bout the men were more cautious, but Howard still pursued his policy of attack, and, after a very sharp struggle, in which much skill and strength were displayed by both, succeeded in throwing Austin squarely on his back. A fall was declared in favor of Howard—time, two and one-half minutes. After a few minutes' intermission the contestants again made their appearance, and, after some careful fencing, Howard seized Austin around the waist and attempted to throw him. He failed, however, and Austin fell on his hands and knees. Howard tried to turn him, but Austin caught him about the neck and threw him over his shoulder. The position of the men was then very peculiar. Howard lay on the stage under Austin, whom he held firmly around the waist, his body arched, his head and heels only touching the carpet. They remained in this position a few seconds, Howard vainly trying to turn. He failed to accomplish his purpose, and gradually sank down until his shoulders touched. A fall was declared for Austin—time, 2 minutes. The fourth and last bout was well contested. Howard was still the attacking party, and after a struggle of five minutes threw his opponent, and the match was decided in his favor. During the intervals between the bouts Prof. Miller and Mr. Rooke, and Messrs. Dwyer and Taylor gave exhibitions of sparring.

A NOVEL WAY OF COLLECTING RENT.

The practice of serving fictitious summonses upon the occupants of tenement-houses, to frighten them into compliance with the landlord's demands for rent or for possession of the premises without due process of law, has of late been very extensively adopted by a certain class of agents in this City. The blanks are purchased from a law stationer and are filled by the agent or person desiring to compel the tenant to vacate the premises, and the signature of one of the Justices of the Civil Courts is generally forged to the paper. An old lady named Mrs. Bracken, residing in Fifty-seventh street, who had been served on Friday with one of those fictitious summonses, requesting her to appear at the Seventh District Court on the 23d inst., (Sunday,) brought the matter before Justice Pinckney yesterday. The summons was issued by J. C. Ashley, of No. 212 Broadway, who is agent for Mr. B. J. Alexander, of No. 433 West Thirty-sixth street, the landlord of the premises occupied by Mrs. Bracken. The signature of Justice Stemler, formerly Justice of the Seventh District Court, was attached to the paper. Justice Pinckney, desiring to put a stop to this kind of terrorism over the poorer classes, who are unacquainted with the proper forms of legal processes, issued an order against Mr. Ashley to appear before him on Tuesday next to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court.

THE DEFEAT OF THE OGDEN CHARTER.

The Assembly Sergeant at Arms visited Brooklyn yesterday for the purpose of serving subpœnas upon prominent Democratic officials, to testify in the investigation provided for by the resolution offered in the Assembly by Mr. Fish, of Putnam County, and passed by that body, in regard to the alleged fraudulent use of money in the defeat of the Ogden charter. Among those summoned are Commissioners Pyburn and Briggs, of the Police Department; Fowler, of the Water Department; Rodwell and McLaughlin, of the Fire Department; Tax Collector Robert Farley, and Mr. E. O. Phelps, of New-York, who is alleged to have been the member of the lobby who was the custodian of the funds provided for the occasion. The Commissioners subpœnaed are those who were to have been affected by the passage of the charter, by being legislated out of office, and Mr. Farley is supposed to be the man who conveyed the $18,000 to Albany which had been subscribed by the others.

THE SPREADING CHESTNUT TREE.

The Boston *Globe* of Saturday says: "Another venerable and venerated tree has been cut down and carried away. It stood on Brattle street, in Cambridge, and was the identical 'spreading chestnut tree' under which the 'village smithy' stood; 'The smith, a mighty man was he,' but we don't know what became of him. Among other souvenirs, a chair is to be made of the old tree as a present to Longfellow, who immortalized it."

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Celtic, for Liverpool.—V. Mumford Moore, Mr. Sybandt, Miss Sybandt, Master J. Sybandt, W. H. Burgess, Mrs. Burgess, Mrs. James F. Farrell and infant, Miss Mary L. Farrell, Charles B. Allen, Mrs. Allen, Ralph Burgess, Mrs. Burgess, Miss Jessie Burgess, Miss Adeline B. Logan, S. E. Brown, Mrs. Brown, Henry A. Babbitt, W. R. Johnson, F. Clark, Ed. Creer, William Clark, Capt. Paul Boyton, J. S. Ogilvy, J. Michelson, Henry F. Jelly, Herbert Bottomley, John Briggs, Armin Saerenesi, J. D. Woodward, E. Faschner, G. Ballin, Henry Cognill, Hoffmann Atkinson, Dr. J. G. Lindgren, L. W. Coe, Mrs. Coe, Geronimo Castanon, Mr. Alvarez, G. Bentham Rae, Austin Del Valle, Mrs. Del Valle, Walter T. Miller, W. F. Greenwood, Charles McNab, Thomas Leech, H. T. Jennison, C. D. Young, T. G. Brown, Dr. M. Moss, John Allen, Major E. C. Sim, Morris Glass, Lester Henry, John Wilson, A. H. Glover, Mrs. P. Betts, John Dickinson, T. W. Lee, A. H. Mackay, Mrs. Elwell, J. Crosby, W. H. Rutty, Alfred Dobson, Samuel P. Mandell, Mrs. Mandell, Master Willie D. Mandell, Master George S. Mandell, Mrs. W. H. Dutton, Miss Lydia W. Dutton, Miss Mary M. Dutton, N. Whitley, Mrs. Whitley and two children, Mrs. C. Naunton, Miss Maude Naunton, infant.

In steam-ship Bolivia, for Glasgow.—Adam Cruikshank, John Stuart, Mr. Douglas, James Brodie, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Kaye, Mrs. Hannah C. Lee, Master George C. Lee, Mrs. A. K. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. James Reid, Miss Bethia Reid, Miss E. Reid, Master William Reid, Richard Irwin, Mrs. E. E. Hale, Master Alex. Reid, Miss Kate Reid, Miss C. Devitt, Miss Annie Coates, Miss Mary McKenzie, Miss Kate McKenzie, James Buchanan, Mrs. E. Benton, Bew von Gracwonstz, Mrs. Laura von Gracwenstz, David Templeton, John McElwain, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Eddleston, J. S. Armstrong, Thomas Armstrong, Wm. Hendry, David Evans.

In steam-ship Main, for Bremen.—Anton Meyer, Mrs. F. Feldhusen and children, Albert Cæsar, Mrs. L. Schimmel and child, Guido Püster, Miss B. M. De Lescuit, J. F. Schoelikopf, Mrs. L. Bode and children, Ottmar Loewi, George F. Schünemann, P. Morgenstern, Wilh. F. Failenstein, C. F. Finkenstaedt, Mrs. Bertha von der Schwerin, Diedrich Fedden, Mrs. Diedrich Fedden, Mrs. Gesine Stilling, Miss Anna Kaiser, August Haardt, Daniel Riedemann, Miss Sophie Russ, Hans Treskow, E. Raphael, Th. Hamann, Emanuel Adler, E. Armbruster.

In steam-ship England, for Liverpool.—James Maynard, Thomas Parker, Mrs. Thomas Parker, Robert Parker, P. H. Buton, Dr. Gardner, Miss Sarah A. Peters, Mrs. Zacharie, Miss Zacharie, Thomas Eynne, E. Wilson, Mrs. E. Wilson, Mrs. C. Howard, Jesse Cole, Charles Nelson, Mrs. Charles Nelson and infant, Master De Fleurimont Nelson, Miss Regina Nelson, Miss Almina Nelson, Master Henry Nelson, Miss Leclaire, Mrs. J. W. Hebditch, Miss Julia Barker, L. J. Jennings, Mrs. L. J. Jennings, five children, and nurse, Mrs. Henriques.

In steam-ship City of Brooklyn, for Liverpool.—Mrs. R. Deeley, J. O. Storney, Rev. J. A. McKay, R. A. Barker, C. Rowson, Mrs. C. Rowson and two children, R. B. Bainbridge, Hon. Capt. Annesley, Henry Doidge, Mrs. Henry Doidge and two children, Rev. Thomas Vonk, George Theery, Robert Amos, James Amos, C. F. Wilmans, N. J. George, George Seaman, Simon Lesser, S. L. Richards.

In steam-ship Charleston, for Charleston.—Mrs. Molennor, Master Molennor, Mr. Molennor, C. Grey, J. W. Stearns, J. D. Kelly, F. Dinner, J. D. Tutt, Master F. B. Tutt, T. Melchers, C. B. Trumbo, Mrs. T. S. Hughes, Mr. Kellogg, Mr. Allen, Mr. Dunn, Mr. Griggs, Mr. Palmer, Miss J. Underhill, H. Remington, A. S. Webb, M. Sullivan, J. Harley.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—Henry Yonge, Charles Wisner, R. K. Waring, A. B. Edgell, N. M. Hoit, Dr. Charles W. Graves, E. G. Crew, J. F. Young, Rev. H. W. F. Jones and wife, Mrs. C. G. Patterson, Edward Moore, M. McHugh, Miss B. McHugh, Richard Hoenicke, C. M. Clancey.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:10 | Sun sets.....6:48 | Moon rises...5:34

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...7:00 | Gov. Island...7:49 | Hell Gate....9:11

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........SATURDAY, April 22.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Celtic, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool, &c., R. J. Cortis; Bolivia, (Br.,) Small, Glasgow, &c.; Henderson Brothers; France, (Fr.,) Trudelle, Havre, &c., George Mackenzie; England, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool, F. W. J. Hurst; Othello, (Br.,) Bristow, Hull, Eng., C. L. Wright & Co; Main, (Ger.,) Leist, Bremen, via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; City of Austin, Eldridge, Galveston, &c., C. H. Mallory & Co.; Australia, (Br.,) Mackay, Glasgow, &c., Henderson Bros.; Benefactor, Wood, Wilmington, N. C., Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Brashear, Forbes, New-Orleans, Charles A. Whitney & Co.; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; City of Brooklyn, (Br.,) Tibbits, Liverpool, John G. Dale; E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., J. C. Kenyon; Crescent City, Curtis, Havana, William P. Clyde & Co.; San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; Cortes, Freeman, New-Orleans, &c., Clark & Seaman; Gen. Whitney, Hallett, Boston; Beverly, Wallace, Philadelphia.

Ship Fire Queen, (Br.,) Hamilton, London, Peabody, Willis & Co.

Barks Admiralon, (Norw.,) Gitmark, Amsterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Augvald, (Norw.,) Rasmussen, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Brodrene, (Norw.,) Bill, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Ocean Gem, (Br.,) McCallum, Port Johnson, N. J., Gerhard & Brewer; Northern Queen, (Br.,) Dollar, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Trait d'Union, (Br.,) Ballou, Cape Hayti for orders, via Baltimore, W. H. Ballou.

Brig Teresina, (Ital.,) Lauro, Penarth Roads for orders, John C. Seager.

Schr. Pointer, Dill, Philadelphia.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Etna, (Br.,) Samson, Savanilla April 8, and Colon 10th, with mdse. and 7 passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co. April 18, lat. 25, lon. 74 18, passed steam-ship Alps, hence for Port-au-Prince; 19th, lat. 28 37, lon. 74 19, spoke ship Revolving Light, from New-Orleans, for Liverpool, 7 ds. out; 20th, lat. 33 32, lon. 74 19, passed schr. Wardwell, bound S.; 21st, lat. 37 24, lon. 74 09, passed steam-ship Atlas, hence for Port-au-Prince.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Cleopatra, Bulkley, Charleston, S. C., 3 ds., with mdse. and 8 passengers to James W. Quintard. April 20, 20 miles S. W. from Cape Lookout, passed steam-ship Wilmington, hence for Havana.

Steam-ship Albermarle, Gibbs, Lewes, Del., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Bark Columbia, (of New-Haven,) Dickerson, Port Spain, Trinidad, 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras with northerly winds; April 19, lat. 37 24, no lon., spoke bark Evtiva, (Norw.,) from Baltimore, for Dublin; Feb. 15, lat. 38, lon. 72, on outward passage, Francis Doey, seaman fell overboard, and was lost; has on board 3 seamen, of brig M. Stowers, (of Stockton,) from Baltimore, for Grenada, wrecked at the entrance of Grenada Harbor in early part of March.

Bark Fanchon, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Stanley, Limerick March 18, in ballast to Boyd & Hincken. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Suriname, (Dutch,) Batavia, via Padang, Dec. 14, with coffee and sugar to W. W. Brown—vessel to master. Passed Cape of Good Hope Feb. 6, St. Helena 22d, and crossed the equator March 6, in lon. 23.

Bark Hector, (Norw.,) Tellifson, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to Rubria & Co.—vessel to Louis Tetens.

Brig J. B. Brown, (of Portland,) Foster, Matanzas 12 ds., with molasses to Gomez, Rionda & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Windward, (of Stockton,) Staples, Matanzas 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to E. D. Morgan & Co.—vessel to Alvah Mudgett. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Carrie S. Webb, Rogers, Mayaguez 18 ds., with sugar to Gossler & Co.—vessel to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

Schr. My Rover, Brown, Charleston 6 ds., with lumber to J. Lasker—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, S.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Main, for Bremen; Australia, for London; Bolivia, for Glasgow; Othello, for Hull; Celtic, England, City of Brooklyn, and Helvelius, for Liverpool; Crescent City, for Aspinwall; City of Austin, for Galveston; Brashear and Cortes, for New-Orleans; San Jacinto, for Savannah; Charleston, for Charleston; Benefactor, for Wilmington; Old Dominion, for Richmond; E. C. Knight, for Georgetown, D. C.; ships Rhine and Fire Queen, for London; barks Vanadis, for Liverpool; New-York, for Cork; Mary Stewart, for Cadiz; brigs Gazelle, for Demerara; Excelsior, for Bermuda; schr. John D. Williams, for Baltimore.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, April 21.—Arr. schr. George S. Marts, Marts, New-York.

HALIFAX, April 21.—Arr. ship Lizzie Burrell, (Br.,) Blauvelt, Liverpool; barks Lara, (Br.,) Fulton, do.; Agnes Campbell, (Br.,) Laudry, London; sld. brig Texada, Porto Rico.

HAVANA, April 21.—Arr. brig Magdala, (Br.,) Trafton, St. John, N. B.; schr. C. A. Coulomb, Bernard, Philadelphia; 22d, steamer Liberty, Lindberg, New-York; Gussie, Hill, Indianola; sld. 21st, steamers Colon, Griffin, (from Aspinwall,) New-York; Pottsville, Winnetta, do.

LIVERPOOL, April 22.—Sld. steamer Iberian, (Br.,) Howe, Boston.

ST. JOHN, N. B., April 21.—Cld. schrs. Belle Barbour, Boston; Ancona, (Br.,) Kilrush.

MATANZAS, April 21.—Arr. brigs Clara M. Goodrich, Look, Baltimore; San Carlos, Atherton, Boston; Mary A. Chase, Dolan, Portland; schrs. Cumberland, Webber, New-York; Alice S. (Br.,) Saunders, Charleston. Sld. brigs Ortelan, Dyer, N. of Hatteras; Adele McLoon, Monroe, do.

SPOKEN.

Spoken (no date) in lat. 43 25, lon. 54 15, bark Chili, (Br.,) McLeod, Liverpool, for Delaware Breakwater.

MARINE DISASTERS.

KEY WEST, April 22.—The brig Faustina, Cannanton, Matanzas, for Boston, put in here to-day, leaking badly.

CARTHAGENA, April 22.—Bark Serra ed Elena, (Ital.,) Capt. Valle, Polomares, for Philadelphia, put in here April 20 in distress. She will have to discharge to repair.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, April 22.—Sld. April 16, Scud; 20th, General Shepley, Chillianwallah, W. L. Burroughs; 22d, Edna M. Gregory; Candidate, Sea Crest, Cartsburn, Henrietta. Arr. April 16, William Cobb; 20th, Bjukan, Clara, Amity, Albion, Anna, Elise, Goodwin, Ajax, Louise et Rose, Maggie Miller.

21st, Nancy Pendleton, Broder, Baron Aberdare, Record, Wallacetown, Liverpool, Miranda, Bonanza, Catina R., Mio Cugino, Arctic, Argonaut; 22d, Dagmar, (latter at London.) Frey, R. F. Hart, Roberto, Ellen Goodspeed, Maria Augusta, Francesca, Romano, Duc Cecile, Sarimner, Erna, Elinor, Nelson.

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AND
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ENGLISH VELVETS, from $2 per yard.
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